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OF
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in Inscriptions on Tombs and
Monuments in the Punjab,
N.-W. F. Province, Kashmir
and Afghanistan.**

VOL. II.

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PART II.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES

OF

MILITARY OFFICERS AND OTHERS WHOSE NAMES APPEAR
IN THE INSCRIPTIONS IN PART I.

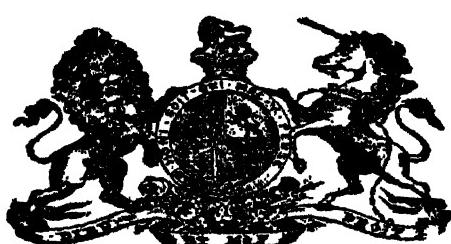


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On page 103, Volume II, Part I, *insert* the following between Nos. 700 and 701 :—

GRAVE NEAR SHAHPUR KANDI, GURDASPUR DISTRICT.

700½	1849	...	JOHN PEEL	...	This tomb was erected to the memory of JOHN PEEL, Lieutenant and Adjutant, 1 st Sikhs, Punjab Frontier Force, who died in the action near Shahpur against the rebel Ram Singh.
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ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

Allom, Charles Edwin,—*p. 4.*—Lieutenant Allom was the second son of Thomas Allom, Esq^r., of Balham Hill, Surrey.

Blair, Charles Devaynes,—*p. 28.*—Major Blair was left in command at Gandamak when General Pollock made his advance on Kabul in August 1842.

Box, Thomas,—*p. 53.*—Captain Box married, at Karnal, on the 17th January 1843, Miss Julia Frances Victoria Bang. This lady died at Subathu on the 28th July 1844, aged 28 years.

Byrne, John,—*p. 48.*—Lieutenant-Col. Byrne was a son of Sergeant Wale Byrne, of the Bengal Artillery. The exact date of his birth is not recorded, but he was baptised at Cawnpore on the 4th February 1787.

Chamberlain, Charles Francis Falcon,—*p. 57.*—As a cadet in the Bombay Infantry, this officer arrived at Bombay on the 8th June 1846.

Frushard, James,—*p. 116.*—In the course of Sir Charles Napier's campaign against the mountain and desert tribes of northern Sindh, 1844-45, this officer, in command of the 2nd Bengal European Regiment (now the 2nd Battalion, Royal Munster Fusiliers), took part in the reduction of Trakki, the principal stronghold of the enemy.

Hailes, Martin Hunter,—*p. 145.*—Captain Hailes' youngest daughter, Sophia, became the wife of Colonel Henry Langtry, formerly of the 8th Hussars. She was born at Meerut on the 9th February 1848, and died at Rugby, Warwickshire, on the 26th June 1912. Colonel Langtry himself died in London on the 27th October following.

Orchard, Joseph,—*p. 262.*—Prior to entering the service of the East India Company, this officer, then

bearing the name of *Joseph White Jeffery*, was for some time a midshipman in the Royal Navy. It is stated that he was present in the great battle of Trafalgar, on the 21st October 1805, but nothing authoritative in confirmation of this statement has been traced.

Pennycuick, John,—*p. 274.*—Colonel Pennycuick's second daughter, Sarah, was married, at Byculla, Bombay, on the 1st January 1846, to Metcalf Larkin, Esq^r., of the Bombay Civil Service.

Skinner, James,—*p. 312.*—Marian, the first wife of the late General Henry Milne, of the Bengal Infantry, was the *niece*, not the daughter, of Colonel James Skinner. She was the daughter of Major Robert Skinner, who was himself long connected with "Skinner's Horse" and died in 1821 when holding the appointment of Second-in-Command.

Tait, James Salisbury,—*p. 334.*—This officer was educated at the Parental Academic Institution, Calcutta, afterwards better known as the Doveton College.

Todd, Elliott D'Arcy,—*p. 344.*—In 1836, while on service in Persia, Captain Todd made a tour through the province of Mazanderan, a narrative of which was afterwards published in the *United Service Magazine* in August and September 1849.

Van Cortlandt, Henry Charles,—*p. 357.*—In a letter dated the 15th February 1849, the Secretary to the Government of India conveyed to General Van Cortlandt, through the Resident at Lahore, an expression of the thanks of the Governor-General, Lord Dalhousie, "for his conduct in connexion with the force under Major Edwardes, and for the gallantry and firmness he evinced throughout the operations in the Multan District and Derajat."

PART II.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES

Of Military Officers and others whose names appear in the Inscriptions in Part I.

Adams, Sir John Withington, G.C.B., Major-General (1763—1837).—*Grave at Sabathu, No. 412.*—Born on the 17th February 1764.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1780. Arrived in India in April 1781, and early in the following month was posted to the 1st European Regiment, to which, on promotion to the rank of Lieutenant, he was re-posted in June 1781. In August 1781 he was removed to the 27th Regiment of Sepoys, in which, however, he became a supernumerary in 1784 in consequence of the reductions which followed on the re-establishment of peace with Tippu Sultan and the Mahratta powers. He remained in this position until the 28th March 1786, when he was posted to the 1st Battalion of the 10th Regiment of Sepoys. On the re-organisation of May 1786 taking place he was posted to the 10th Battalion of Sepoys, which was then formed by the amalgamation of the two battalions of the 10th Regiment. He was serving with the 10th Battalion at Fatehgarh in 1794 when it was called out for the operations against the Rohillas, and he was present with it in the sanguinary battle of Bitaurá (26th October) and throughout the campaign of that year in Rohilkhand. In 1796, when the army was reorganised and the double battalion system reverted to, he was retained in his old corps, which was now designated the 1st Battalion 10th N. I., and with it he proceeded in 1798 to Haidarabad, in the Deccan, whence it was called out early in the following year on the occasion of the last war with Tippu Sultan. He was present with it throughout that campaign, including the action of Málavelli and the siege and capture of Seringapatam, as well as in the campaign of 1799-1800 against the notorious free-booter Dúndiá Wágħ, in the course of which he took part in the capture of Chengherri, Honelli, Harihar and Shikárpur, and in numerous other engagements. He returned to Bengal with his battalion at the end of 1800, and served with it at Cawnpore and Lucknow until the end of 1804, when he was promoted to the rank of Major and posted to the 2d Battalion 10th N. I., with which the rest of his regimental service was passed, and in command of which he served during Lake's last campaign against Holkar, 1805-06, and with the force assembled under General St. Leger in the neighbourhood of Ludhiána, in the early part of 1809, as a demonstration against Ranjit Singh and the Sikhs. On promotion to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, he was re-posted, September 1810, to the 2d Battalion 10th N. I. In November 1810 he was appointed to the command of a field force despatched from Hánσi into Bhattiánā, for the purpose of reducing that district to order; in this he was entirely successful, having captured the forts of Fatehabad and Bánia and brought the predatory Bhattis to complete submission within two months. In June 1813 he was specially selected for the command of the Hewáh Field Force, which he joined on the northern bank of the Tonse River in July. After various movements,

he attacked and took by storm the fort of Entaurí (4th December), following up the exploit by reducing several other strong forts in the Rewáh territory, and thus bringing about a complete settlement of the country, for which he received the special thanks of the Governor-General in Council. In 1814-15 he commanded the escort of the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief during His Excellency's tour in the Upper Provinces, having been specially selected for this duty by Lord Moira on account of his services in Rewáh. In the summer of 1815 he was appointed to the command of the troops in the newly-conquered province of Kamaon, and about the same time, on the Order of the Bath being opened to the Company's officers, he was selected for the dignity of a C. B. In November 1816 he was appointed, once more by special selection, to the command of the troops at Nágpur, styled at different times the Nágpur Force, the Nágpur Subsidiary Force, and the Narbadda Field Force, which he held for upwards of eight years. During the greater part of the succeeding year he was almost incessantly engaged in a series of operations against the Pindári hordes that at that time infested Central India, many bands of whom were intercepted, cut off, and destroyed by the troops under his command. When, in November 1817, measures were taken by the Marquis of Hastings to surround and extirpate these pestilent marauders, and to coerce the Mahratta States by whom they were supported, the Nágpur Force became, for the time, the Fifth Division of the Army of the Deccan, and at the head of it during the ensuing campaign (known as the Mahratta-Pindári War of 1817-18), Lieutenant-Colonel Adams rendered the most distinguished service in the pursuit, dispersal and destruction of the Pindiris and in the operations directed against their Mahratta protectors, his most eminent services being the defeat of the Peishwa, Baji Rao, at the battle of Seoni on the 17th April 1818, the storm and capture of Chanda on the 19th of the following month, and, subsequently, the successful operations in the Mihádeo Hills, in the autumn of 1818, against the Gonds, who had taken up the cause of Appa Sahib, the ex-Rajah of Berar. In March 1820 he was removed from the 2d Battalion 10th to the 2nd Battalion 8th N. I., and in the following September to the 2d Battalion 20th N. I., and having been promoted to the rank of regimental Colonel in the following year, he was posted to the 17th Regiment of Native Infantry in August 1821. In September 1823 he was removed, as Colonel, to the newly raised 32d Regiment of Native Infantry, and on the reorganisation of the Army taking place in the following year, he was posted (11th June 1824) to the 16th N. I. (late the 2d Battalion 10th, his old battalion). In October of the same year the temporary rank of Brigadier-General was specially conferred upon him, and he held it for eighteen months. In January 1825 he was transferred from the command of the Nágpur Subsidiary

Force to that of the Sirhind Frontier, and in the following July he was removed from the 16th N. I. and appointed Colonel of the 4th Extra N. I., a new corps which afterwards became the 72nd N. I. In December 1825 he was appointed to the command of the 3^d Infantry Brigade of the Army assembled for the reduction of Bharatpur, and though suffering at the time from severe illness, he joined immediately, and took a distinguished part in the siege and capture of that fortress, which was carried by storm on the 18th January 1826. In June 1826 he was appointed to the command of the Eastern Frontier, but being on sick leave at the time he did not take up the appointment, and in the following October he was appointed to the command of the Agra and Muttra Frontier, from which he was taken in May 1828 and appointed to the command of the Sirhind Division of the Army, with the rank of Brigadier-General. In June 1828 he was re-appointed Colonel of his old regiment, the 16th N. I. In July 1830 he was promoted to the rank of Major-General, and he was created a K. C. B. in September 1831. In May 1834 he relinquished the command of the Sirhind Division on the completion of his term, and his retirement was marked by the publication of a special Government General Order commenting in terms of high eulogium on his distinguished services to the State, and concluding in these words :—"He will ever be regarded as one of those who have been most conspicuous in the Indian Service and have conferred additional honour on that noble Army, whose heroic exploits and zealous devotion have added a splendid empire to the dominions of their country." After relinquishing his command Sir John Adams resided principally at Simla and Sabathu. On the 10th March 1837 he was gazetted, in London, a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, but he had already passed away, having died at Sabathu on the preceding day, aged over seventy-three years.

Adams, Robert Roy, Major (1821—1865).—*Grave at Peshawar, No. 948 : tablet at Abbottabad, No. 921.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1840. Arrived in India in January 1841, and on the 5th March following was posted to the 12th N. I., which he joined at Segowlie on the 16th May. In the spring of 1842 he marched with the regiment to Lucknow. In November 1843 he was appointed to act as Interpreter to H. M.'s 50th Foot, with which corps he served in the Gwalior Campaign of 1843-44 and was present at the battle of Panipat (bronze star). In February 1844 he was appointed Adjutant of the 6th Infantry, Gwalior Contingent, with which he served, at Gwalior, until the end of December 1845, when he proceeded to rejoin his own regiment, the 12th N. I., then forming part of the Army of the Sutlej; he was not, however, in time to take part in any of the operations in which the regiment was employed. On the termination of the war he proceeded to Lalitpur and there joined the 2^d Infantry, Gwalior Contingent, to the Adjutancy of which he had been transferred on the 31st December preceding. In the spring of 1848 he accompanied this regiment to Gwalior, and from May 1848 to October 1849 he officiated as Second-in-Command of the Corps. In October 1849 he was appointed Second-in-Command of the Corps of Guides, but he held this appointment only until May 1850, when he went home on furlough. On his return to India in 1853 he rejoined the 12th N. I. at Multan. In April of the same year he was appointed Interpreter and Quarter Master of the regiment, and from about the same time to October 1853 he officiated, in addition to his other duties, as Depy. Asst. Quarter-Master-General at Multan. In November 1853, consequent on his having attained the rank of Captain, he vacated the appointment of Interpreter and Quarter Master. In the spring of 1854 he accompanied the left wing of the regiment to Jhansi, and from March to September of that year he officiated as Adjutant of the wing. In the month last mentioned he was appointed an Extra Asst. Commissioner in the Saugor and Narbada Territories, and he remained in civil employ, in

that appointment, until April 1855, when he was appointed Brigade-Major (afterwards styled "Staff Officer") to the Punjab Irregular Force. As Brigade-Major he served in the expedition against the Rubia Khel Urakzais in September 1855, when the villages of Sangar and Nasin, on the Samana Range, were taken and destroyed ; and as Staff Officer he took part in the expedition to Miranzai and Kuram in October, November and December 1856. He held the appointment of Staff Officer to the Punjab Irregular Force until January 1857, when he was selected for civil employ in the Punjab and appointed Asst. Commissioner of Gurdaspur. In this appointment he had the good fortune, in July 1857, to be of eminent service to General Nicholson and the Punjab Moveable Column in the business of intercepting and destroying the Sialkot mutineers ; he was attached to the column from the 11th to the 21st of that month, and was present with it in both the actions at Trimmu Ghât, in the second of which, ending in the annihilation of the mutineers, he commanded a detachment of Punjab Infantry (Medal). He afterwards raised and organised the Gurdaspur Levy, declared to have been one of the most efficient bodies formed in the Punjab in 1857. In January 1859 he was advanced to the position of Deputy Commissioner and posted to Gujarat, whence he was transferred to Hazara in the summer of 1860, and to Shahpur in the following October. In February 1861 he was admitted into the Bengal Staff Corps. In 1862 he was re-appointed to Hazara, and in April 1863 he went home on furlough. He returned to India at the end of November 1864, and was appointed Depy. Commr. of Peshawar, at which place he soon afterwards met his death at the hands of an assassin. He had been to the dispensary in the city on the afternoon of Sunday, the 15th January 1865, to take the deposition of a dying man, and was returning to his house in cantonments, when a fanatic, who had been sitting by the roadside, snatched the sword of one of his orderlies out of its scabbard and inflicted on him a severe wound on the back, from the effects of which he died on the 22nd.

NOTE.—Major Adams was the father of the present Major-General Robert Bellew Adams, C.B., V.C., of the Indian Army.

Addington, The Hon'ble Hiley Robert, Lieutenant (1830—1857).—*Tablet at Delhi, No. 158.*—The fourth son of the 2^d Viscount Sidmouth. Born on the 4th April 1830. Entered the Bengal Army in 1848. Arrived in India in October of the same year, and in the following month was sent up to Benares to do duty with the 48th N. I. In February 1849 he was posted to the 74th N. I. : he joined that regiment at Mhow, in Malwa, and afterwards served with it at Dacca, Barrackpore, and Cawnpore. Early in 1857 he accompanied the corps from Cawnpore to Delhi, arriving there towards the end of March, and he was with it when it mutinied at that place on the 11th May. He succeeded in getting away, but was murdered in a Gujâr village on the 13th, while endeavouring to make his way to Meerut.

Agnew, Patrick Alexander Vans (1822—1848).—*Grave and inscription at Multan, Nos. 850 and 851.*—He was the second son of Lt.-Col. Patrick Vans Agnew, C.B., of the Madras Army, of Barnbarroch and Sheuchan, Co. Wigton, and a Director of the E. I. Company. He was born on the 21st April 1822, and educated at Haileybury. He came out to India in the Bengal Civil Service in 1841. He was assistant to the Superintendent of the Cis-Sutlej States and was present at the battle of Sobraon. He was afterwards on political duty connected with Kashmir, and then assistant to the British Resident at Lahore. Early in 1848 he and Lieutenant Anderson were sent to relieve Diwan Mulraj of his Governorship of Multan, and arrived there on April 18th, 1848. On the 19th, as the British officers, accompanied by Mulraj, were visiting the fort, Agnew was attacked by a single soldier and knocked off his horse ; a scuffle ensued ; Mulraj rode off ; the officers were set on and wounded, and were with difficulty carried into the Idgah. On the next day the mob burst in and murdered them.

Aitchison, Sir Charles Umpherston, K.C.S.I. (1832–1896).—*Tablet at Lahore*, No. 642.—He was the son of Mr. Hugh Aitchison of Edinburgh, born May 20, 1832. He passed in the first competitive examination for the I. C. S., and arrived in India in 1856. He narrowly escaped losing his life in the massacre at Hissár in the following year. He was Foreign Secretary, 1868–78, and strongly opposed the measures which led to the second Afghan War. He was Chief Commissioner of Burma 1878–80, and Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab 1882–87. He was President of the Public Service Commission of 1887–88. He compiled the first edition of the collection of *Treaties, Engagements, and Sunnuds* known by his name, and also wrote *The Native States of India* and *Lord Lawrence* in the Rulers of India series. He died at Oxford, Feb. 18, 1896.

Aldridge Edward, Riding-Master (1801–1844).—*Grave at Ambála*, No. 200.—Came out to India in 1822 as a trooper in the 16th Light Dragoons (Lancers), with which he served at the siege and capture of Bharatpur in 1825–26. Having attained the rank of corporal, he was discharged from the 16th Lancers and enlisted into the service of the East India Company on the 1st January 1832, and from the same date he was promoted to the rank of sergeant and appointed Sergeant-Major of the 4th Bengal Light Cavalry, which, at a later period, was organised and equipped as a lancer regiment. With this corps he served in the demonstration against Jodhpur in 1834–35, and in the advance on Jaipur in the autumn of the latter year. On the 11th October 1838 he was promoted from Sergeant-Major to be Riding Master of the regiment. In 1843 he accompanied the corps on service against Gwalior, and was present with it at the battle of Maharajpur (Bronze Star). On the conclusion of the campaign he marched with the regiment to Ambála, where he died on the 25th March 1844.

Aldridge, Robert Barttelot, Captain (1835–1863).—*Grave at Nowshera*, No. 998.—The second son of Robert Aldridge, Esq., of St Leonard's Forest, Co. Sussex. Through his mother, who was of the ducal house of St Albans, he was descended from King Charles the Second and Nell Gwynn, and also from the great duke of Marlborough. Born on the 14th December 1835. Entered H. M.'s service on the 6th June 1854 as an Ensign in the 71st Foot (the Highland Light Infantry), and joined that regiment at Corfu before the end of the year. Early in 1855 he accompanied the corps to the Crimea, and, having been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant on the 9th February 1855, he served there at the siege and reduction of Sevastopol (Medal and Clasp). On the termination of the Russian War and the withdrawal of the British forces from the Crimea, he proceeded with the regiment to Malta, and when it embarked for India in January 1858, he was ordered home for duty with the dépôt, which was then quartered at Stirling. In the summer of 1858 he came out to India and joined the regiment at Gwalior. In the spring of 1860 he went home on leave, on the termination of which, in October 1861, he was appointed to do duty at the regimental dépôt. On the 3rd November 1862 he was promoted to the rank of Captain. He returned to India in the autumn of 1863, and joined the regiment on service in the Ambela Pass. He subsequently took part in all the Ambela operations up to the 19th November, when he was killed in the course of a desultory fire kept up by the tribesmen on a picket which had been placed in position to protect the water-supply.

Alexander, George, Lieutenant (c. 1835–1863).—*Grave at Mardan*, No. 1006.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1852. Arrived in India in July of the same year, and was sent up to Benares to do duty with the 16th N. I. In the following November he was appointed to do duty with the 6th N. I., which was also at Benares, and on the 17th of the same month he was posted to the 35th N. I. at Lucknow. He accompanied that regiment to Sialkot in 1854, and was with it there

in May 1857, when the Mutiny of the Bengal Army broke out. He subsequently took part in some of the marches of Nicholson's Moveable Column (to which the 35th was for a time attached), up to the 25th June, when Nicholson discovered that the regiment was disaffected, and promptly disarmed it at Phillaur. At the end of July 1857 he was sent down to do duty with the Nasiri Battalion, which was then employed against the rebels in the Saharanpur District, and in the following October he was appointed to act as Adjutant of the battalion and as Station Staff Officer at Saharanpur. In June 1858 his services were placed at the disposal of the Govt. of the N.-W. Provinces, by which he was appointed District Adjutant of Police at Muzafarnagar, but he soon afterwards returned to the Nasiri Battalion, and was appointed Adjutant of the corps on the 6th August. In February 1861 he was admitted into the Bengal Staff Corps. The Nasiri Battalion was disbanded in 1861, and his appointment in the corps having thus terminated, he was appointed in December to do duty with the 2d Battalion of the Rifle Brigade. With this corps he remained until August 1862, when he was appointed to the 41st N. I. as a doing-duty officer. In October 1862 he was transferred, in the same capacity, to the 23d (Punjab) N. I. (Pioneers), and with this regiment the rest of his service was passed. In 1863 he was employed with the corps in making and repairing roads in the Simla hills, and in the autumn of the same year he accompanied it on service to the Ambela Pass. He was present with it in the closing operations of that campaign, including the actions of the 15th and 16th December, in the latter of which he lost his life, having fallen under the swords of the *gházis* in their last desperate charge near the village of Ambela.

Alexander, John Staples, First-Lieutenant (1820–1843).—*Grave at Delhi*, No. 65.—The second son of the Revd. Robert Alexander, and grandson of Dr. Nathaniel Alexander, Bishop of Meath, and of the Right Hon'ble John Staples, P.C., M.P. Descended from a common ancestor with the Earl of Caledon. Born at Hillsborough, County Down, on the 2d March, 1820. Entered the Bengal Army in 1837, but did not arrive in India until October 1839. In the same month he was ordered up to Delhi to do duty with the Sappers and Miners, and he served with various companies of that corps until the end of 1841, when he accompanied the 5th Company on service to Afghanistan. He served throughout General Pollock's campaign, from the forcing of the Khaibar Pass in April 1842 to the re-occupation of Kabul in the following September, and subsequently in various operations during the return march to Peshawar (Medal). In March 1843 his services were placed at the disposal of the Superintending Engineer, N.-W. P., but he never took up employment under that officer, and in the following May he was re-appointed to the Sappers and Miners and directed to remain with the head-quarters of that corps at Delhi. He died at that place on the 1st July 1843.

Note.—In the inscription on his tomb this officer is erroneously stated to have died on the 1st July 1812.

Alexander, Robert Waller, Lieutenant (c. 1835–1857).—*Grave at Delhi*, No. 94.—Son of the Revd. Robert Alexander, and great grandson of Sir Robert Waller, Bart. Entered the Bengal Army in 1852. Arrived in India in December of the same year, and was sent up to Benares to do duty with the 42d N. I. In March 1853 he was posted to the 3d N. I., which he joined at Jhelum, and with which he proceeded to Phillaur at the end of 1854. He was still serving at that place when the Mutiny broke out, and in June 1857 he was sent down to Delhi on escort duty with ordnance stores for the besieging force. While he was in camp before Delhi the rebels, on the evening of the 19th June, made a desperate attack on the rear of the British position, and going into action with the troops, as a volunteer, he unfortunately fell under the fire of the enemy.

Allom, Charles Edwin, Second-Lieutenant (1827—1849).—*Grave at Peshawar, No. 934.*—Entered the Bombay Army in 1846. Arrived in India in October of the same year, and in the following month was sent to Ahmadnagar to do duty with the head-quarters of the 3^d Battalion, Bombay Foot Artillery. In 1847 he was posted to the 3^d Company 2^d Battalion, but towards the end of the same year he was removed to the 1st Company 4th Battalion, then at Shikarpur, in Upper Sindh. In the autumn of 1848 he proceeded with this company on service to the Punjab, and was present with it at the siege and capture of Multan. He was shortly afterwards transferred to the 2^d Company 1st Battalion (now the 15th Field Battery, Royal Artillery), with which was No. 7 Bombay Light Field Battery, and with it he was present at the battle of Gujerat and in the pursuit of the Sikhs and Afghans to the Khaibar (Medal and two Clasps). After the termination of the campaign he was retained with his battery at Peshawar, and he died at that place on the 23^d November 1849.

Anderson, Alexander, C.I.E. (c. 1850—1905).—*Grave at Lahore, No. 623.*—He entered the Punjab Commission in 1872 : was Commissioner of Jullundur for four years from October 1898, and of Lahore from October 1902 to early in 1905, when he was appointed to officiate as Financial Commissioner. He died on 19th April 1905.

Anderson, Alexander John, Captain (1826—1858).—*Grave at Lucknow : tablet at Kohat, No. 1043.*—Born on the 7th October, 1826. Entered the Bengal Army in 1845. Arrived in India in January 1846, and in the following March was posted to the 38th N. I., which he joined at Ambála on its return from the Army of the Sutlej. He subsequently served with the regiment at Lahore, Lucknow, Barrackpore, Dacca, Sylhet and Cawnpore. From January to May 1854 he officiated as Adjutant of the corps. In January 1856 he went home on furlough, but returned to India in October 1857, having been ordered out in consequence of the Mutiny of the Bengal Army. After doing duty for a brief period with the recruit dépôt at Barrackpore, he was ordered up to Cawnpore in November 1857. In February 1858 he was appointed to do duty with the 2^d Punjab Infantry, with which he proceeded in the following month to the siege of Lucknow. He was employed with his regiment in the operations under Sir James Outram on the left bank of the Gúmti, and was killed in the fighting which took place there on the 9th March 1858.

Anderson, John, Captain (1808—1849).—*Grave on the battlefield of Gujerat, No. 758 : tablet at Sialkot, No. 727.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1824. Arrived in India in July 1825, and in the following month was posted to the 1st Company 5th Battalion, Foot Artillery, at Dum-Dum. In December 1826 he was removed to the 1st Company 3^d Battalion at Cawnpore, and in August 1827 to the 2^d Troop 2^d Brigade, Horse Artillery, at Meerut. On promotion to the rank of First-Lieutenant he was posted, October 1828, to the 2^d Troop 1st Brigade at Cawnpore, from which, in July 1829, he was transferred to the 4th Troop 2^d Brigade at Meerut. With this troop he proceeded to Ludhiana in October 1830, and returned to Meerut in November 1836, and he continued serving with it until September 1838, when he was transferred, a second time, to the 2^d Troop 2^d Brigade. With this troop (now the 52nd Field Battery, Royal Artillery) he joined the Army of the Indus, and before the end of the year he proceeded with it on service to Afghanistan. In February 1839 he was appointed Adjutant and Quarter Master of the 1st Brigade of Horse Artillery, but remaining attached to the 2^d Troop 2^d Brigade, he was present with it at the capture of Ghazni (Medal) and the occupation of Kabul. In October 1839, at Kabul, his services were placed at the disposal of the Envoy at

the Court of Shah Shuja-ul-Mulk, with a view to his being employed under Lieutenant-Colonel Wade, Political Officer, and he accordingly accompanied that officer in his march down the passes to Peshawar, and thence to Ludhiana. Early in 1840 he took up, at Karnal, the appointment of Adjutant and Quarter Master to the 1st Brigade of Horse Artillery, to which that of Adjutant of the Sirhind Division of Artillery was soon afterwards added. In 1841-42 he held for some time the additional charge of No. 7 Light Field Battery. In October 1842 he was appointed Brigade-Major to the Artillery of the Army of Reserve, at Ferozepore, and held that position until the Army was broken up in January 1843, when he returned to Karnal (acting during the march as Staff Officer to a considerable detachment, principally composed of artillery) and resumed the artillery staff appointments which he had previously held. On promotion to the rank of Captain he was posted, 25th December 1843, to the 2^d Company 1st Battalion, Foot Artillery, which had been detailed to form part of the Reserve of the Army of Gwalior ; he hastened to join, but was not in time to take part in the operations. In February 1844 he went home on furlough, and was absent from India until November 1845. Immediately on landing he proceeded towards Agra to join the 3^d Company 1st Battalion, to which he had been transferred in the previous July ; the company had, however, in the meantime, been ordered to Ambála, and when, in January 1846, he reached Delhi on his way to that station, his services being required with the siege-train proceeding to join the Army of the Sutlej, he was directed to march with it, doing duty with a detachment of artillery (the 3^d and 4th Companies of the 3^d Battalion) which accompanied. Proceeding with the siege-train he joined the Army of the Sutlej in time for the final conflict, and in command of the 4th Company 3^d Battalion (now the 36th Field Battery, Royal Artillery) he was present at the battle of Sobraon (Medal). On the termination of the campaign he joined his own company, the 3^d of the 1st Battalion, and was marching with it to Ludhiana, when, at the end of March 1846, he was transferred to the 1st Company 1st Battalion and the command of No. 10 Light Field Battery at Agra. In the following October he was removed to the 4th Troop 3^d Brigade, Horse Artillery, which he joined at Meerut, and with which, in January 1847, he marched to Ferozepore. In command of this troop he served throughout the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49, and was present at the first siege of Multan, the action of Suraj-Khund, the second siege and capture of Multan, and the battle of Gujerat, in which last he was killed, 21st February 1849. "No officer who fell that day was more generally lamented."

Anderson, John Cumming, C.S.I., Lieutenant-Colonel (1825—1870).—*Grave at Simla, No. 369.*—Entered the Madras Army in 1842 as a Second-Lieutenant of Engineers, but did not come out to India until 1844. He served with various companies of the Madras Sappers and Miners from 1844 to 1847, latterly at Aden, where he was subsequently, 1847-48, employed under the Executive Engineer. In 1849 he was placed at the disposal of the Supreme Government for employment in the Punjab, in which Province he served as an Executive Engineer until 1856. In May 1856 he was transferred to Oudh, where he served as Superintendent of Irrigation Works until the outbreak of the Mutiny. He was present at and took part in the defence of the Residency at Lucknow, from the 30th June to the 20th November 1857, and held the post of Garrison Engineer from the 14th August (Medal and Clasp). In January 1858 he went home on furlough. After his return from Europe in 1860, he served for many years in the Public Works Dept. of his own Presidency,—as Executive Engineer, Superintending Engineer, and Consulting Engineer for Railways,—and under the Govt. of Bengal, as Chief Engineer for Irrigation Works and Joint Secretary to Govt. in the Public Works Dept. Finally, in March

1869, he was appointed Officiating Inspector-General of Irrigation Works and Offg. Depy. Secretary to the Govt. of India in the Irrigation Branch, Public Works Dept., and it was while he was holding this appointment that he died at Simla on the 12th October 1870.

Anderson, William Andrew, Lieutenant (1820—1848).—*Grave and inscription at Multan, Nos. 850 and 851.*—Born on the 15th July 1820.—Entered the Bombay Army in 1837. Arrived in India in the following year, and was posted to the 1st Bombay European Regiment. In 1839 he was sent to join a detachment of the corps stationed at Karrack, an island in the Persian Gulf, which had been occupied by the British, in consequence of the conduct of the Persian Government in attacking Herat. He was afterwards appointed acting Field Engineer and, later, Executive Engineer at Karrack, in which post he continued until the return of the detachment to Bombay in February 1842. In March 1842 he was appointed acting Depy. Asst. Quarter-Master-General of the Northern Division, and he remained in that appointment until August 1843, when his services were placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India for civil employ in Sindh. In the following December he went home on furlough, and was absent from India for more than three years. He rejoined the 1st Bombay European Regiment (now styled "Fusiliers") early in 1847, but did not remain long with the corps, having in the summer of the same year been appointed an Assistant to the Resident at Lahore. While holding this appointment, in April 1848, he was detached to Múltán, with Mr. P. A. Vans Agnew, to receive the resignation of the Dewan Múlráj, Governor of the Province, and instal his successor. Two days after their arrival these officers were attacked by some of Múlráj's followers and desperately wounded, and on the day following, the 20th April 1848, the Idgah, to which they had been carried by the new Governor's people, was entered by a crowd of fanatical savages, and both were barbarously cut to pieces. This foul and treacherous murder led to the war which ended in the annexation of the Punjab.

Anderson, William Henry, Second-Lieutenant (1828—1849).—*Grave at Multan, No. 862.*—Entered the Bombay Army in 1845. Arrived in India in November of the same year, and was sent up to Maligaum, to do duty with the Artillery at that station. In the following month he was posted to the 1st Company 2^d Battalion, Bombay Foot Artillery, with which he served at Karachi and at Kolapur until 1848, when he was appointed acting Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 3^d Battalion of Artillery at Ahmadnagar. Towards the end of the year he was attached to the 2^d Company 1st Battalion (now the 15th Field Battery, Royal Artillery), which was proceeding on service as part of the Bombay Division of the Army of the Punjab. Shortly afterwards he was regularly posted to the 1st Company 4th Battalion, but he continued serving with the 2^d Company 1st Battalion, and was present with it at the siege and capture of Multan, the battle of Gujarat, and the pursuit of the routed Sikhs and Afghans to Peshawar (Medal and two Clasps). He subsequently returned to Multan, where he died of brain fever on the 22nd June 1849.

Andrew, William Aller.—(Grave at Lahore, No. 615).

See Andrews, William.

Andrews, Charles, Major (1786—1842).—*Grave at Ludhiana, No. 574.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1804, and was to have proceeded to India in the following year, but the ship in which he had embarked (*the Jane, Duchess of Gordon*) having been detained and eventually held back until the following season, he did not arrive in India until May 1806. On the 26th of the

succeeding month he was posted to the 1st Battalion 5th N. I., then stationed at Midnapore, but on the 28th July he exchanged into the 2^d Battalion 21st N. I., and proceeding to the Upper Provinces he joined that corps at Aligarh. In December 1806 another change in his position took place, and he was transferred to the 2^d Battalion 24th N. I., which he joined at Agra. In December 1807 he served with the battalion at the siege and reduction of Ganauri. Thereafter he served with the corps for nearly sixteen years, at Delhi (including the suppression of the *emeute* there in 1809), Saharanpur, Cawnpore (officiated as Adjutant from January to March 1813), Lucknow, Ajaigarh, Kalinjar, Bareilly and Almora. In September 1823 he was transferred to the 1st Battalion 32nd N. I., on the formation of that corps, and on the re-organisation of the Army taking place in May 1824, he was posted to the 64th N. I., on the rolls of which regiment he remained for more than fifteen years. From February to July 1828 he held the temporary command of the Agra Provincial Battalion, and from November 1832 to January 1833 he officiated as Superintendent and Paymaster of Invalids at Benares, Dinanore and Monghyr. In August 1836 he was appointed a Depy. Asst. Adj't. Genl. on the establishment, and in the following month he was posted to the Meerut Division. In June 1837 he was transferred in the same capacity to the Saugor Division, and he continued holding the appointment until October 1839, when he was promoted to the rank of Major and removed from the 64th N. I. to the newly-formed 2^d European Regiment (now the 2^d Battalion of the Royal Munster Fusiliers), which he joined at Hazaribagh. In October 1840 he was appointed to the command of the 2^d Light Infantry Battalion at Meerut, and in March 1842 he proceeded with this corps to Ludhiana. At that place he died on the 15th August, 1842.

Andrews, Francis, Captain (c. 1825—1857).—*Grave at Ghaziuddin-nagar, on the Hindan River: tablet at Delhi, No. 162.*—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 27th May 1842, as an Ensign in the 48th Foot. Served with that regiment at Gibraltar and in Jamaica, and on the 19th December 1845 was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. On the 23rd March 1847 he exchanged into the 60th Rifles, and having been posted to the 1st Battalion he came out to India and joined it at Karachi early in 1848. In the autumn of the same year he accompanied the battalion to the Punjab and served with it throughout the remainder of the campaign of 1848-49, including the siege and capture of Múltán, the battle of Gujerát, the pursuit of the Sikh Army, and the expulsion of the Afghans beyond the Khaibar Pass (Medal and two Clasps). In December 1849 he served with a detachment of the battalion in the expedition against the Swáti villages in the Sám Báizáí district of the Yúsafzíí, and was present at the capture and destruction of Sangháo, Pálí, Zúrmándáí and Sher-Khana. He subsequently served with the battalion at Peshawar, Kasauli and Jullundur, and towards the end of 1852 went home, via Karachi and Bombay, in command of a body of invalids. On the 23rd March 1855 he was promoted to the rank of Captain. He returned to India early in 1856, and rejoined the battalion at Meerut, at which place he was present with it when the Mutiny broke out on the 10th May 1857. Towards the end of the same month he accompanied the battalion in the movement towards Delhi under Brigadier Wilson, and fell in the first engagement with the rebels, at Gháziúddín-nagar, on the Hindan, on the 30th May, having been blown up by the explosion of a tumbrik while gallantly leading on his company to the attack of the enemy's position.

Andrews, William, Sub-Conductor (1798—1877).—*Grave at Lahore, No. 615.*—Born at Plymouth, Devonshire, about the year 1798, and was by occupation a labourer. Enlisted in March 1813 in the Royal Wag-

gon Train, with which he served during the winter campaign of 1813-14 in the Netherlands, and was present in the operations before Antwerp and afterwards in the abortive attempt to take Bergen-of-Zoom by a *coup-de-main*. He subsequently served under the Duke of Wellington in the campaign of 1815 in Belgium, but he was not at the battle of Waterloo. From 1815 to 1817 he served with the Army of Occupation in France. Having served in the Royal Waggon Train for four years and four months, and attained the rank of corporal, he was discharged on the disbandment of that corps in July 1817. On the 9th March 1820 he enlisted, in London, for the Bengal Artillery, and arrived at Fort William on the 11th October following; and having been posted to the 4th Company 1st Battalion, Foot Artillery (now the 22^d Field Battery, Royal Artillery), he served with it, in the rank of bombardier, at the siege and capture of Bharatpur in 1825-26, for which he afterwards received the India War Medal with one clasp. In 1838-39, being then a Staff-Sergeant in the 2^d Battalion of Artillery, he served with the Army of the Indus as a bullock-sergeant, and was present at the capture of Ghazni (Medal). He returned to Hindustan at the end of 1839, but in 1841 he again proceeded on service to Afghanistan, this time as a staff-sergeant with the 3^d Company 2^d Battalion, and after passing the winter of 1841-42 at Quetta, he reached Kandahar in the spring of 1842. In May 1842 he was appointed Sergeant-Major of the Artillery in Lower Afghanistan, and in that capacity, in the following August, he accompanied the force under the command of General Nott in its movement to the north, in the course of which he was present at the re-capture of Ghazni and the re-occupation of Kabul (Medal), as well as in several minor actions. He was Sergeant-Major of the 2^d Battalion of Artillery from 1842 to July 1845, when he was appointed to the Commissariat Department as cattle-sergeant at Ambala, and in that department he served in the latter part of the Sutlej campaign of 1845-46, inclusive of the battle of Sobraon (Medal). In March 1856 he was promoted to the rank of Sub-Conductor, and in that rank he was pensioned on the 2^d July 1858. In November 1874 he petitioned for an increase to his pension, which, in consideration of his past good services and his great age, was sanctioned in June 1875. He latterly resided at Lahore, where he died on the 7th July 1877, in the eightieth year of his age.

NOTE.—In the inscription on the tomb of this warrant officer, at Lahore, his name is given as *William Aller Andrew*; this may have been his true name, but from first to last he appears in the official records as *William Andrews* only. There is no warrant for styling him "Honorary Lieutenant"; up to the date of his death he is shown in the Army Lists as a *pensioned Sub-Conductor*.

Angelo, Raymond Digby, Lieutenant (1864-1894).—*Grave at Dera Ismail Khan, No. 1082.*—The youngest son of Lieutenant-General John Anthony Angelo, Royal (Bengal) Artillery. Born at Jubulpore on the 1st December 1864. Entered H. M.'s Service (from the Royal Milly. College) on the 6th February 1884 as a Lieutenant in the 2^d Battalion, North Staffordshire Regiment (the 98th Foot). Joined the battalion at Quetta in the spring, and in October and November 1884 served with it in the Zhob Valley Expedition. He afterwards accompanied the battalion to Mhow, and in 1885-86 he served for some months as Staff Officer at Indore. On the 19th April 1886 he was appointed an Offg. Wing Officer in the 1st Bengal Infantry, on probation for the Bengal Staff Corps, into which he was afterwards admitted with effect from that date. In May 1886 he was appointed a Wing Officer in the 5th Bengal Infantry, which he joined in Burma, and with which he served during the campaigns of 1886-87 in that country (India Medal and Clasp). In April 1887 he was transferred, as Offg. Wing Officer, to the 2^d Battalion 1st Gurkha Regiment,

and in August 1888 the appointment of Wing Officer was conferred upon him. In November 1890 he was appointed Quarter Master of the battalion, and in July 1893 he was appointed Adjutant of the 1st Battalion of the regiment. In October 1894 he accompanied this battalion to Wana as part of the escort of the Waziri-Afghan Boundary Commission, and he was present with it when, on the 3^d November, the camp of the Commission, near the Inzar Kotal, was suddenly attacked, before daybreak, by a body of three thousand Waziris. On this occasion he received a dangerous gun-shot wound through the chest, from the effects of which he died at Dera Ismail Khan on the 30th of the same month, only one day before the completion of his thirtieth year.

Anson, The Hon'ble George, General (1797-1857).—*Grave in Kensal Green Cemetery, Kensington.*—The second son of the 1st Viscount Anson and younger brother of the 1st Earl of Lichfield. Born at Shugborough, Co. Stafford, on the 13th October 1797. Entered H. M.'s. Service on the 8th January 1814 as an Ensign in the 3^d Foot Guards (now the Scots Guards), and having been posted to the 2^d Battalion of that regiment, he joined it in the Netherlands in the spring of 1815. He was present with the battalion at the battle of Waterloo, but was not actually engaged in the conflict, having been on guard in the village of Waterloo throughout the engagement. He was afterwards present at the surrender of Paris, and returned home with the battalion in 1816. On the 20th January 1820 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant and Captain, and on the 1st April 1824 to that of Major in the 7th Dragoon Guards. On the 19th May 1825 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, unattached, and went on half pay, and on the 28th June 1838 he was advanced to the rank of Colonel in the Army. On the Duke of Wellington becoming Commander-in-Chief of the Army in 1842, he was selected for the appointment of Aid-de-Camp to His Grace, and to this the appointment of Clerk of the Ordnance was added in July 1846: the former he vacated on attaining the rank of Major-General on the 11th November 1851, but he continued holding the latter until February 1852. In August 1853 he was appointed to the staff of the Army in the East Indies, and having arrived at Calcutta towards the end of the following October, he was posted to the command of the Meerut Division on the 15th of the succeeding month. On the 20th June 1854 he was granted the local rank of Lieutenant-General on being nominated Commander-in-Chief at Madras: he took up that command in September 1854, and held until the end of the following year. On the 20th November 1855 he was promoted to the local rank of General on being selected for the appointment of Commander-in-Chief in India, an office which he entered upon in January 1856. On the 8th December 1856 he was appointed Colonel of the 55th Foot. He was at Simla when the Mutiny of the Bengal Army began in May 1857, but hurried down immediately to Ambala to collect and organise a force to move on and recover Delhi from the mutineers. He began his movement during the last days of the month, but did not get beyond Karnal, at which place he succumbed to an attack of cholera on the 27th May 1857. His remains were removed to England in 1860, and re-interred in Kensal Green Cemetery.

(General Anson had a long parliamentary career: he was M. P. for Great Yarmouth from 1811 to 1835, for Stoke-on-Trent from February 1836 to some time in the following year, and for South Staffordshire from 1837 to 1853.)

Apperley, Henry, First-Lieutenant and Brevet Captain (1811-1845).—*Grave at Ohini, Bashahr, No. 440.*—Born in September 1811. Entered the Bengal Army in 1829. Arrived in India in February

1830, but being a supernumerary he was not posted for nearly three years, and in the meantime he did general duty with the Artillery, at first at Dum-Dum and afterwards at Allahabad. At the end of November 1833 he was posted to the 4th Company 3rd Battalion, Foot Artillery, at Cawnpore. In February 1835 he was appointed acting Adjutant and Quarter Master of the 3rd Battalion. In the following August he was removed to the 1st Company 3rd Battalion, but continued acting as Adjutant and Quarter Master until the end of the following year. On promotion to the rank of First-Lieutenant he was reposted (July 1838) to the 1st Company 3rd Battalion, but in the following September he was removed to the 2^d Troop 1st Brigade, Horse Artillery, then at Mhow, with which the rest of his service was passed. He subsequently served with this troop at Muttra and Karnal, with the Army of Reserve at Firozpur (1842-43), and at Ambila. In April 1845 he proceeded on sick leave to Landour. Thence he proceeded on an excursion to Chini, in the district of Kanawar, Bashahr, where he died on the 1st July 1845.

Armstrong, Archibald, Lieutenant (1823—1850).—*Grave at Peshawar, No. 932.*—Born in September 1823. Entered H. M.'s Service on the 20th November 1841, as an Ensign in the 41st Foot. The regiment being then on service in Baluchistan and due to return home on the conclusion of the Afghan War, he was retained at the dépôt, and did not join the corps until it arrived in England in July 1843. On the 23^d July 1844 he exchanged into the 61st Foot, which he joined at Cork, and with which he proceeded to India in the following year. Landing at Calcutta in October 1845, he accompanied the regiment to Cawnpore. On the 22nd December following he was provisionally promoted, by the Commander-in-Chief in India, to the rank of Lieutenant in the 62nd Foot, in the room of one of the officers killed at the battle of Firozshahr, but he never joined that regiment, the promotion not having been confirmed at Home and he having been advanced to the same rank in his own regiment with effect from the 7th December 1845. Towards the end of 1846 he accompanied the regiment from Cawnpore to Ambala, and thence, early in 1848, to Jullundur, and in the autumn of the latter year he took part in some of the operations against rebels in the Jullundur and adjacent Doabs. He subsequently, with his regiment, joined the Army of the Punjab, and served with it throughout the campaign of 1848-49, including the passage of the Chenáb, the action of Sadulapúr, the battles of Chilianwála and Gujerát, and the pursuit to the Khaibar Pass (Medal and two Clasps). On the termination of the war the 61st was stationed at Peshawar, and this officer died there on the 24th October 1850.

Armstrong, David, Cornet (1791—1815).—*Grave at Ludhiana, No. 566.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1808. Arrived in India in 1809, but being a supernumerary he was not posted to a regiment for more than two years, and in the meantime he did duty with the 8th Native Cavalry at Sultánpúr, Banaras. In January 1812 he was posted to the 2^d Native Cavalry, which he joined at Ludhiana, then the furthest station on our north-western frontier. He continued serving at that place until his death, which took place there on the 22^d April, 1815.

Armstrong, George Andrew, Ensign (1825—1845).—*Grave and tablet at Ferozepore, Nos. 442 and 472.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1843. Arrived in India in July of the same year, and proceeded forthwith to Agra to join the 2^d N. I. (Grenadiers), to which, in anticipation of his arrival, he had been posted on the 16th of June. He served with this regiment in the Gwalior Campaign of 1843-44, and was present at the battle of Maharajpúr (Bronze Star). On the termination of the campaign he returned with the regiment to Agra, where he served with it until October 1845.

He then marched with it for Ambala, the corps forming part of the Governor-General's escort to that station. Shortly after his arrival at Ambala, in December, the first Sikh War broke out, and he accompanied the regiment on service with the Army of the Sutlej. He was present with it at the battle of Mudki, and afterwards at the sanguinary engagement of Firozshahr, in which he was killed,—21st December 1845.

Arnold, William Delafield, late Lieutenant (1828—1859).—*Grave at Gibraltar; tablet at Dharamsala, No. 516.*—A younger son of the Revd. Thomas Arnold, D.D., Head Master of Rugby School from 1828 to 1842. Born at Laleham, near Staines, Co. Middlesex, on the 7th April 1828. Educated at Rugby and Christ Church, Oxford. Entered the Bengal Army in 1848. Arrived in India in April of the same year, and was sent up to Dinapore to do duty with the 39th N. I. In the following December he was posted to the 58th N. I., and having joined that regiment at Ferozepore, he served with it in the Reserve Division at Jagraon, during the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49. On the termination of the war he accompanied the regiment to Lahore, whence, in March 1850, he proceeded with it to Hoshiarpur. In April 1851 his services were placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept. for civil employment in the Punjab, and in the same month he was appointed Asst. Commissioner of Amritsar. He continued in that appointment until August 1852, when he proceeded on leave to Bombay, and in the following December he went home on furlough. He returned to India in November 1855, and on the 7th of the following month he resigned his commission in the military service. Early in 1856 he was appointed Director of Public Instruction in the Punjab, and he held that appointment until he left India early in 1859. He died, on his way home, at San Roque, near Gibraltar, on the 9th April 1859.

NOTE.—Mr. Arnold married at Lahore, on the 3rd April 1850, Frances Anne, daughter of Major-General John Anthony Hodgson, of the Bengal Army (*qv.*): she was born at Fategarh on the 30th May 1824, and died at Kangra on the 24th March 1858. He was the author of *Oakfield or Fellowship in the East*, and of various essays on social and Indian subjects. His brother Mathew Arnold wrote *A Southern Night* in memory of him, and alludes to him in *Stanzas from Carnac*.

Atkinson, James S., Captain (1809—1847).—*Grave at Ambala, No. 213.*—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 30th September 1830, as an Ensign in the 77th Foot, with which he served in Jamaica from 1831 to 1834. On the 3^d February 1837 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in the 39th Foot, which he joined at Bangalore, in the Madras Presidency, the same year. He afterwards served with the regiment at Bellary and Kamptee. In February 1842 he was appointed acting Quarter Master of the corps, and he held the appointment for nearly two years. He accompanied the regiment to Agra in 1842, and later in the same year served with it in the Army of Reserve at Ferozepore, returning with it to Agra in March 1843. In the following winter he served with the regiment in the Gwalior Campaign and was present at the battle of Maharajpúr, in which he was severely wounded (Bronze Star). In October 1844 he went on leave, proceeding in December to Mussoorie; and having in the following February been ordered to do duty at the Landour Dépôt, he did not rejoin the regiment, then at Dinapore, until nearly the end of 1845. On the 27th January 1846 he was promoted to the rank of Captain. In August 1846, on the 39th being ordered home, he exchanged into the 61st Foot, which he joined at Ambala in the following November. He died at that place on the 25th August 1847.

Atkinson, John n., Major (1829—1861).—*Grave at Ambala, No. 245.*—The third and youngest son of Adam Atkinson, Esq.^{r.}, of Lorbottle, Co. Northumberland. Born on the 12th April 1829. Entered H. M.'s Service on the 22^d October 1847, as an Ensign in the

89th Foot. He joined that regiment at Ashton-under-Lyne, and afterwards served with it in Ireland. On the 17th January 1851 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. When the regiment embarked for Gibraltar in April 1854 he was left with the dépôt at Waterford, and on the 4th August following he was advanced to the rank of Captain. He continued serving with the dépôt until 1857, when he joined the regiment in the Cape Colony, South Africa, whither it had proceeded after the withdrawal of the British forces from the Crimea. In August of the same year he embarked with the corps for India, arrived at Bombay in the following month and proceeded with it to Ahmedabad, whence he was detached, with the right wing, to Deesa. In November he was sent to Mount Abú in command of a detachment, and he remained in command of the sanitarium there until October 1858. On the 13th October 1858 he was promoted to the rank of Major. During the winter of 1858-59 he was employed in various operations against flying bodies of rebels in Guzerat and Rajputana, and on one occasion, in February 1859, he commanded a small column detached from Neemuch to cover Mandisor from a threatened attack. He subsequently accompanied the right wing to Agra, whence he was afterwards detached, in command of three companies, to Goona. Early in 1861 he accompanied the regiment from the Gwalior District to Ambála, at which place he died, only six weeks after his arrival, on the 22^d April, 1861.

Aubert, Frederic, Lieutenant (1821-1847).-
Grave at Delhi, No. 82.-A son of Lieutenant-Colonel Jeremiah Aubert, Bengal Infantry. Born in 1821.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1839. Arrived in India in June of the same year, and was directed to do duty with the 58th N. I. at Barrackpore. In the following December he was ordered up to Benares to do duty with the 9th N. I., and in the same month he was posted to the 30th N. I. He joined this regiment at Neemuch early in 1840, and towards the end of the same year accompanied it to Ferozepore, whence, at the end of November 1841, he marched with it for Peshawar. He served with it throughout Brigadier Wild's operations at the mouth of the Khaibar Pass, including the actions of the 19th, 23rd and 24th January 1842, and subsequently, under General Pollock, at the forcing of the pass on the 5th April (Medal). On the return of the Army from Afghanistan he accompanied his regiment to Lucknow, whence he proceeded with it to Delhi in November 1845, and to Ludhiana in January 1846, taking part in the latter portion of the Sutlej campaign, including the battle of Áliwál (Medal). On the conclusion of the campaign he marched with the regiment to Jullundur, but at the end of the year he returned with it to Delhi, at which place he died on the 25th January 1847.

Auchinleck, William Lowry, Brigadier-General (1840-1891).-*Grave and tablet at Ambala, Nos. 263 and 269.*-The second son of Daniel Eccles Auchinleck, Esq.^r, of Crevenagh, Co. Tyrone. Born on the 3^d December 1840.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 29th December 1857, as an Ensign in the 53rd Foot. He came out and joined that regiment in Oudh in the summer of 1858, and served with it in the final campaign against the rebels in Oudh and on the Nepal Frontier, including the action of Túlsípúr and various minor affairs (Medal). On the 30th December 1859 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and in the following year he went home with the regiment. On the 12th July 1864 he attained the rank of Captain. After six years' service in the United Kingdom he accompanied the regiment to Canada in September 1866, and served there for more than three years. From March to May 1868 he held the appointment of Town Major at London, Canada West, and from June 1868 to June 1869 he was Adjutant of the School of Instruction for Volunteers at Quebec. In December 1869 he proceeded with the

regiment to Barbadoes, W. I., whence he went home to the dépôt in the following June. At the end of 1873, he rejoined the regiment at Bermuda, but in April 1874 he again went home on being appointed Adjutant of the 6th Royal Lancashire Militia, an appointment which he held until January 1877, when he rejoined the 53rd in Ireland. He was promoted to Brevet-Major on the 1st October 1877, and to the regimental rank of Major on the 19th December following, and on the 2^d February 1878 he exchanged into the 63rd Foot, which he joined at Mián Mir in the summer. He commanded this regiment in the campaign of 1879-80 in Southern Afghanistan (Medal), and having attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on the 18th March 1880, he commanded it also in the expedition to and campaign in Egypt in 1882 (Medal and Bronze Star), and he took it home at the end of the same year. On the 18th March 1884 he attained the rank of Colonel in the Army. He continued in command of the corps (which had become the 1st Battalion of the Manchester Regiment in 1881) until the 18th March 1885, when he was placed on half-pay. In the following December he was appointed to the command of the 35th Regimental District, which he held until November 1888. In December 1888 he was appointed a Brigadier-General on the Staff in Bengal, and in the following month he was posted to the command of the Presidency District. While holding this command the despatch from Chittagong of punitive expeditions against the Lushai tribes, in 1889 and again in 1890, fell to a considerable extent under his control and direction, and in the former case, in the spring of 1889, he on one occasion proceeded, on a visit of inspection and observation, to the headquarters of the expeditionary force at Demagiri. He retained the command of the Presidency District until October 1890, when he was transferred to that of the Sirhind District. In November and December 1890 he commanded an infantry division at the Attock Camp of Exercise. On the conclusion of the manœuvres he joined his command at Ambala, where he died on the 13th February 1891.

Austen, George Powell, Captain (1811-1853).-
Grave at Ambala, No. 225.-Born in Ireland in 1811. Entered the Bengal Army in 1827. Arrived in India in February 1829, and in the following month was sent up to Mirzapore to do duty with the 30th N. I. In June 1829 he was posted to the 18th N. I. as a supernumerary Ensign, and he joined that regiment in the fortress of Bharatpur, where it was then in garrison. He was brought on the effective strength of the regiment in September, and in the following November accompanied the corps to Jubbulpore. From September 1832 to February 1834 he was on leave in New South Wales. On his return he rejoined the regiment at Betúl, whence he accompanied it to Benares in 1836. He was in Europe on sick leave from March 1839 to October 1841, and during the five succeeding years he served with his regiment at Barrackpore, Allahabad, Lucknow and Nasirabad. In January 1846 he was nominated Adjutant of the 3rd Infantry Levy, but the termination of the Sikh War rendered the formation of this corps unnecessary, and he rejoined his regiment at Nasirabad. In the following year he proceeded with the corps to Hoshiarpúr and thence to Lahore, and being in garrison at the latter place during the second Sikh War he received the Punjab Medal. In April 1849 he accompanied the regiment to Ferozepore, and it was still serving at that station when he died at Ambala on the 24th May 1853.

Aytoun, John Marriot, Lieutenant (c. 1838-1860).-*Grave at Bungiwala Kach, Waziristan: tablet at Kohat, No. 1043.*-Entered H. M.'s Service on the 12th January 1855, as an Ensign in the 94th Foot. He joined the regiment at Chatham, and in the following September accompanied it to Gibraltar, where it did garrison duty until the return of the British troops from the

Crimea, returning to England in June 1856. On the 31st July 1857 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. In the following December he embarked with the regiment for India, and landing at Karachi in January 1858, he proceeded with it thence to Peshawar. From December 1858 to June 1859 he officiated as Adjutant of the regiment. In March 1860 his services were placed at the disposal of the Officer Commanding the Punjab Irregular Force, for employment in the Māhsúd Wazír Expedition, and having been attached to the 2^d Punjab Infantry, he accompanied that corps into the Wazír hills in April. He was present with it at the surprise of Shingi-Kot and in the movement into the Shahúr Valley, and was killed, shot through the head, at the storming of the Barári Tangi, on the 4th May 1860. His remains were carried to the camp at Bangiwíla Kach, three miles beyond the defile on the route to Kaniguram, and there interred.—“Late in the evening the body of Lieutenant Aytoun was committed to the grave. A spot was carefully selected which would be almost certain to escape observation, and by the light of the moon he was laid in his last resting place; and few soldiers sleep in a wilder spot.”

Baddeley, Clinton, Lieutenant (1827—1852).—*Grave at Jhelum, No. 769.*—Son of Major-General William Clinton Baddeley, C. B., Bengal Infantry (*q. v.*).—Born at Sea in 1827.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1845. Arrived in India in May 1846, and proceeding to Lahore, there joined the 47th N. I., to which, in anticipation of his arrival, he had been posted on the 22^d April. Towards the end of 1847 he accompanied the regiment to Etawah, whence, in April 1849, he marched with it to Cawnpore. From April to October 1851 he officiated as Interpreter and Quarter Master of his regiment. Towards the end of the year he marched with the 47th to Jhelum, and while serving at that place in April 1852 he was appointed acting Adjutant of the regiment. He died at Jhelum on the 11th of the succeeding month.

Baddeley, William Clinton, C.B., Major-General (1784—1842).—*Grave at Karnal, No. 181.*—Entered the Bengal Army in the year 1800. Arrived in India in August 1801, and in the following October was appointed to do duty with the 1st Battalion 1st N. I., at Midnapore. In April 1802 he was posted to the 1st Battalion 5th N. I., with which he served, at Barrackpore and Midnapore, for two years-and-a-half. In December 1804, on the 24th Regiment being formed, he was transferred to it, and in January 1805 he was posted to the 2^d Battalion of that corps. With this battalion (the late 48th N. I.) he served at Gohad and in the Jumna Doab in 1806, and at the reduction of Ganauri in 1807. In November 1807 he was appointed to do duty with the Bengal Pioneers, and he continued attached to that corps for more than five years, during which period he was twice employed on active service in the field; first, during the operations of 1808-09 in Bundelkhand, in which he commanded a detachment of the Pioneers at the reduction of Hirapur, the action of Rajaoli, and the siege and reduction of Ajaigarh, and, secondly, in the expedition to Java in 1811, in which he commanded the detachment (four companies) of Bengal Pioneers employed on that service, and took part in the siege and storm of the fortified lines of Cornelis on the 26th August, which secured the conquest of the island. He returned to Bengal with the detachment in December 1811, but proceeding immediately on leave for eight months, he did not rejoin the corps until August 1812. He continued serving with the Pioneers until September 1813, when he was appointed Fort Adjutant at Monghyr. In November 1814, consequent on the outbreak of the Gurkha War, he asked to be allowed to rejoin the Corps of Pioneers temporarily: this was conceded, and he was directed to join the detachment serving with the division of the Army under Major-General Marley on

the Saran frontier. While serving there in the following month he was appointed by General Marley to do duty with the Champaran Light Infantry, and he continued with this corps until the termination of the campaign, when he rejoined his appointment at Monghyr. On his promotion to the rank of Captain taking place he was removed, March 1815, from the 2^d to the 1st Battalion of the 24th, but in the following November he was moved back to the rolls of the 2^d Battalion. On the renewal of the Gurkha War, he again volunteered his services for the field, and was appointed, January 1816, to do duty with detachments of the 1st and 2^d Rohilla Cavalry serving with the force under the command of Colonel Gregory; he was not, however, actively engaged in the short campaign which followed, and in April 1816 he returned to his post at Monghyr. He held this appointment until October 1816, when he was nominated to that of Second-in-Command of the 2^d Rohilla Cavalry, with which corps he took part in the siege and capture of Hathris in February and March 1817. In May 1817 he was appointed to raise and command a regiment of irregular horse, which was afterwards designated the 3rd Rohilla Cavalry; at the head of this corps he served in the Marhatta-Pindári War of 1817-18, including Sir Dyson Marshall's campaign in the Saugor and Narbadda Territories, and the arduous operations against the adherents of Apa Sahib, the ex-Rajah of Berar, in the valley of the Tapti. The 3rd Rohilla Cavalry having been transferred to the Oudh service in September 1819, he was appointed, in the following November, to the Barrack Department, as Executive Officer in the Burdwan Division, but he held this appointment only until January 1820, when he was appointed to the command of the Dromedary Corps. In February 1820 he was removed from the rolls of the 2^d to those of the 1st Battalion 24th N. I. He held the command of the Dromedary Corps until it was disbanded in August 1821, when he was appointed Commandant of the 2^d Corps of Skinner's Horse (the present 3rd Indian Cavalry), which then received the designation of “Baddeley's Frontier Horse,” and became the 4th Local Horse two years later. On being promoted to the rank of Major he was re-posted, April 1823, to the 1st Battalion 24th N. I., but in the following October he was moved back to the 2^d Battalion, and on the reorganisation of the Army taking place in May 1824 he was posted to the 47th N. I. Having been further advanced to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, he was posted in June 1824 to the 9th N. I., and vacated the command of the 4th Local Horse. In July 1824 he was directed to do duty with the 29th N. I. at Neemuch, and in the following November he was regularly posted to that corps. In September 1825 he was removed to the 67th N. I., which was then serving in Arakan, but before he could take measures to join, he was removed, October 1825, to the 31st N. I. He joined this corps at Delhi, and during the following cold season commanded it at the siege, assault and capture of Bharatpur, for which he was afterwards created a Companion of the Order of the Bath. In February 1826 he was removed to the 16th N. I., at Barrackpore, and in January 1827 he went home on furlough. During his absence from India he was removed, April 1828, to the 43rd N. I., but before he could join that corps, on his return, he was removed, July 1828, to the 41st N. I. In the following September he was removed to 53rd N. I., which he joined at Bareilly, but in January 1829 he was re-transferred to the 41st N. I. at Neemuch, and in October 1832 he was removed to the 38th N. I. at Benares. In May 1833 he was appointed a Brigadier in the Nizam's Army with the command of the Aurangabad Division, which he held for upwards of three years-and-a-half: during this period he was removed, in July 1833, from the 38th to the 16th N. I., and, having been promoted to the rank of Colonel, he was posted, in September 1833, to the 15th N. I., from which he was transferred, in June 1835, to the Colonely of the 74th N. I. In January 1837 he vacated his command in

the Nizam's Army, and being in bad health, and having attained the rank of Major-General in June 1838, he was not again employed. He was on leave at the Cape from May 1837 to December 1838, at Singapore from June to December 1840, and again at the Cape from February 1841 to June 1842. In November 1842 he was granted permission to reside at Simla, and he was on his way thither, from Calcutta, when he died at Karnál on the 19th December 1842.

Bagshaw, Frederick John Salmon, Lieutenant (1826—1857).—*Grave at Jullundur, No. 537.*—Born at Foleshill, near Coventry, Co. Warwick, on the 16th August 1826.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1844. Arrived in India in December of the same year, and in the following month was sent up to Lucknow, to do duty with the 44th N. I. In February 1845 he was posted to the 36th N. I., and joined it on the march from Dinsapore to Delhi. In November he accompanied the regiment to Ambala, and in January 1846 he marched with it to Ludhiana, upon which place the Sikhs were then advancing in force. This movement brought him into the field to share in the latter part of the Sutlej campaign, and he was present with the regiment at the battle of Aliwal, in which he was wounded (Medal). In the succeeding years he accompanied the corps to Ambala, Hoshiarpur and Lahore, and he served with it throughout the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49, including the action of Ramnagar, the passage of the Chenab, the action of Sadulapur, and the battles of Chilianwala (in which he was again wounded) and Gujerat (Medal and two Clasps). In March 1849, having already officiated in the appointment for two months, he was appointed Interpreter and Quarter-Master of the regiment. In March 1855 he went home on furlough, relinquishing the appointment of Interpreter and Quarter-Master. In January 1857, shortly after his return to India, he was appointed acting Adjutant of the corps, which he had rejoined at Cawnpore, and in the following month the permanent appointment was conferred upon him. In the spring of 1857 he accompanied the corps from Cawnpore to Jullundur, arriving at the latter place at the end of March, and he was present with it when it mutinied there on the 7th of June. On that occasion he received a dangerous wound, from the effects of which he died five days later,—12th June 1857.

Bagshaw, Robert Morris, Captain (1769—1807).—*Grave at Karnál, No. 168.*—Born on the 2^a September 1769.—Was appointed a Cadet in India on the 22^d June 1781, when he was under twelve years of age, and was attached for duty to the 1st European Regiment in Fort William. He was promoted to the rank of Ensign on the 5th July 1782 and to that of Lieutenant on the 3^d January 1785, and continued serving in the 1st European Regiment until 1786, when, on a reduction and reorganisation of the Army taking place, he was relegated to half-pay until a vacancy should occur and a place be found for him. He was subsequently brought on full pay as a Lieutenant in the 11th Battalion of Sepoys, with which he served for several years. In February 1794, when with his battalion at Barrackpore, he was appointed to do duty temporarily with the 2^a Sepoy Battalion, which had been detailed to form part of a force ordered to proceed to Chittagong to guard the frontier on that side against a threatened incursion of the Burmese. He subsequently rejoined his own corps, and in December 1794 was ordered to Prince of Wales Island (Penang) for duty with the troops stationed there, and while serving at that place in July 1795 he was transferred from the 11th Sepoy Battalion to the newly formed Marine Battalion. In the following November the appointment of Adjutant to the troops at Prince of Wales Island was conferred upon him, and on the reorganisation of the Army taking place in June 1796, he was re-posted to the Marine Battalion, with which he continued serving until the end of 1798. In November 1798, on

the 17th Regiment being formed, he was transferred to it from the Marine Battalion, and in January 1799 he was posted to the 2^d Battalion of the new corps. In March 1799 he was directed to do duty temporarily with the 2^d Battalion 12th N. I., at Barrackpore, and in the following May, when a wing of this battalion was ordered to Midnapore, he was directed to proceed with it as acting Adjutant. Towards the end of the year he joined his own corps, the 2^d Battalion 17th N. I., at Dinsapore, and in December 1799 he accompanied it to Berhampore. On promotion to the rank of Captain he was re-posted, February 1801, to the 2^d Battalion of the 17th, with which he proceeded the same year to Kishanganj, and at the end of 1802 to Cawnpore. During the earlier months of the succeeding year he was employed in command of a detachment of the battalion in the latter part of what was termed "the Mud War" (i.e., the reduction of the mud forts held by recalcitrant *zemindars* in the Jumna Doab), and was engaged at Kachaúra and Tattia. After the submission of the latter place, in March 1803, he rejoined his battalion at Cawnpore, whence, on the outbreak of the Mahratta War in August 1803, he was detached in command of four companies of the corps which had been detailed to form part of the Army with which General Lake was moving up towards Delhi. In command of these four companies he took part in that notable exploit, the storming of the fort of Aligarh, in which he was wounded, and in the decisive battle of Patparganj, usually but incorrectly, called "the battle of Delhi." Subsequently, when the Army moved on against Agra, he was left at Delhi with his detachment, as part of the garrison, and in October 1804 he took part in the memorable defence of that place against Jaswant Ráo Holkár. In 1805 he was with the 2^a Battalion 17th in the field in the country beyond the Jumna to the south-west of Delhi, and during the winter of 1805-06 he served with it, in the main Army under Lord Lake, in the final campaign against Holkár, including the pursuit of that Chief over the Sutlej and into the heart of the Punjab. On the submission of Holkár he returned with the Army, and was posted with his battalion at Pánipat, whence in April 1806 he accompanied it to Karnál. At that place he died on the 26th February 1807.

Bailey, Arthur Wellesley, Lieutenant (1807—1897).—*Tablet at Nowshera, No. 996.*—Born on the 30th August 1807.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 6th July 1828, as a Lieutenant in the Timaru Rifles, New Zealand Local Military Forces. On the 16th April 1890 he was brought into the regular forces as a Second-Lieutenant in the 2^d Battalion, Middlesex Regiment (the 77th Foot), which he joined at Mhow, in the Bombay Presidency, in the following October. In February 1892 he accompanied the battalion to Quetta, and on the 17th of the same month he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. On the 2^d June 1892 he was appointed an Offg. Wing Officer in the 38th (Dogra) Regt. of Bengal Infantry, on probation for the Indian Staff Corps, into which he was subsequently admitted with effect from that date. On the 1st August 1894 he was appointed a Wing Officer. He was shortly afterwards appointed Offg. Quarter-Master of the regiment, and in the winter of 1894-95 he served with it in that capacity in the Waziristan Expedition (India Medal and Clasp). The corps having been retained in Waziristan after the conclusion of the operations, he was sent in March 1895 to take charge of the regimental dépôt, and this charge he held until the following December, when, with the dépôt, he rejoined the regiment at Nowshera. In the following year he was appointed Offg. Adjutant of the regiment, and this appointment he held until his death. In July 1897, consequent on the outbreak in Swat and the attack on the Malakand position, he accompanied his regiment on service and took part in the relief of Malakand. In the following September he proceeded

with the regiment on the expedition into Bajaur, and after taking part in various movements and skirmishes, he fell in the night attack on the British camp at Markhanai, on the 15th September 1897.

Bailey, Brook, Captain (1808–1849).—*Grave and tablet at Multan, Nos. 858 and 882.*—Entered the Bombay Army in 1826. Arrived in India in February 1828, and served with various companies of the Bombay Artillery, in various parts of that Presidency, until 1839, when he was sent to Aden. He served at that place with the 4th Company 2^d Battalion until near the end of 1841, and as Adjutant and Quarter Master of the Artillery there from 1841 to the middle of 1843. In 1843–44 he served with the 6th Company of Golandaz at Baroda, and from October 1844 to August 1846 with the 4th Company 1st Battalion in Sindh. On his return from furlough in 1848, he was for some time in command of the 2^d Battalion of Artillery at Bombay. He was afterwards appointed to the 4th Company 2^d Battalion (now the 55th Field Battery Royal Artillery), which (forming part of the Bombay Division of the Army of the Punjab) he commanded at the second siege of Multan in 1848–49. In the course of that siege, on the 27th December 1848, he was very severely wounded, his left arm having been carried away by a cannon-shot; and he died in consequence on the 8th of the following month.

Baird, John McDonald, Captain (1866–1895).—*Grave at Chitral, No. 1117: tablet at Lahore, No. 637.*—Born on the 12th March 1866.—Entered H. M.'s Service (from the Royal Milly. College, Sandhurst) on the 6th February 1884 as a Lieutenant in the 2^d Battalion of the Royal Sussex Regiment (the 107th Foot), from which he was removed to the 1st Battalion of the Derbyshire Regiment (the 45th Foot) on the 7th May following. In July 1884 he was transferred to the 2^d Battalion of the regiment (the 95th Foot), which he joined at Lucknow at the end of the year. In December 1885 he was appointed Interpreter of the battalion, and held the situation for about two years. In 1888 he was employed for some time in the Intelligence Department in Burma (India Medal and Clasp), and afterwards in the Intelligence Branch of the Quarter-Master-General's Dept. in Simla. On the 28th September 1888 he was appointed an Officiating Wing Officer in the 40th Bengal Infantry, on probation for the Staff Corps, into which he was subsequently admitted with effect from that date. With this corps, and also as an Intelligence Officer, he was employed in the Hazara campaign of October and November 1888, inclusive of the operations on the Black Mountain (Clasp added to his India Medal). In December 1888 he was appointed a Wing Officer in the 44th Bengal Infantry, and he again served in Burma for a short time in 1889. In September 1889 he was transferred, as Wing Officer, to the 24th Bengal Infantry at Sialkot, and in the following year he officiated for some time as Adjutant of the regiment. In August 1890 he was appointed Quarter Master of the 24th, but he left the appointment temporarily in February 1891, on being appointed to officiate as a Wing Officer in the 32nd Bengal Infantry (Pioneers), with which corps he served in the Hazara (Black Mountain) campaign of that year (Clasp added to India Medal). He afterwards reverted to his appointment in the 24th B. I., and continued in it until the autumn of 1891, when he was selected for special duty with the Kashmir Imperial Service Troops in Gilgit. Attached to the 1st Kashmir Rifles, he served throughout the brief Hanza-Nagar campaign of December 1891, and was present at the storm and capture of the fort of Nilt, and in the advance on Nagar, for which a fourth clasp was added to his India Medal. On his return from leave in Europe at the end of 1893, he again joined the Kashmir Imperial Service Troops, and he was at Chitral with the 4th Kashmir Rifles when the outbreak of

March 1895 took place. On the 3^d of that month in an action near Chitral Fort, he fell mortally wounded, and would have been hacked to pieces on the spot but for the gallant endeavours of Surgeon-Captain Whitchurch, of the Indian Medical Service, who brought him in, and whose devoted conduct was afterwards rewarded with the grant of the Victoria Cross. He died in Chitral Fort on the following morning,—the 4th March 1895.

Baker, Sir Thomas Durand, K.C.B., Lieutenant-General (1837–1893).—*Tablet at Sinla, No. 399.*—Son of the Revd. John Durand Baker, M.A., Vicar of Bishop's Tawton, near Barnstaple, Co. Devon. Born on the 23rd March 1837.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 18th August 1854 as an Ensign in the 18th Foot (the Royal Irish Regiment). Joined the corps at Chatham, and in the following December embarked with it for the Crimea, where he landed at the end of the month. On the 12th January 1855 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. He served with the regiment at the siege and capture of Sevastopol, and on one occasion was reported to have greatly distinguished himself (Medal and Clasp, and Sardinian and Turkish Medals). On the conclusion of the war in 1856 he returned home with the regiment, and served with it at the Curragh of Kildare until November 1857, when he embarked with it for India. Landing at Bombay in December, he marched with the regiment to Poona, whence in the spring of 1858 he was sent with a detachment to Jalna. Later in the year he rejoined the head quarters of the regiment and proceeded with it on field service against rebels in Central India, and in the course of this service he was for some time employed in the pursuit of Tantia Topi. In the spring of 1859 he went home, and at the Curragh joined the newly-formed 2^d Battalion of the 18th, into which he had been promoted as Captain on the 26th October preceding. He continued serving in the United Kingdom for nearly four years, in the course of which he passed the final examination of the Staff College, and, in January 1862, was re-transferred to the 1st Battalion of the regiment. In April 1863 he was again transferred to the 2^d Battalion, with which he embarked for New Zealand, where he was soon afterwards engaged in the Maori war, which had then been going on for about three years. In March 1864 he was appointed Depy. Asst. Adj't.-Genl. in New Zealand, and in that capacity he served throughout the campaigns of 1864–65–66, taking an active part in the operations in the Waikato and Wanganui districts, the action of Rangiawhia, and the attack and capture of Orakau (Medal); and promoted to Brevet-Major from the 21st March 1865). He continued serving in his staff appointment until April 1866; he was then nominated Asst. Adj't.-Genl. in New Zealand, and held that position until May 1867, when he was appointed Depy. Asst. Adj't.-Genl. in New Zealand and Australia, a post which he held until April 1870. Having then rejoined his battalion, he returned home with it in December 1870, and served with it at Devonport until October 1871. From October 1871 to June 1872 he served as Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Carey, Commanding the Northern District. On the death of the Major-General he rejoined his battalion at Aldershot, and served with it there and at Gosport until October 1873, when he was appointed Asst. Adj't. and Quarter-Master Genl. of the Ashanti Expeditionary Force, and sailed for the Gold Coast. On the 12th November 1873 he was promoted to the regimental rank of Major, and was posted to the 1st Battalion of the 18th, but continuing on service in his staff appointment until March 1874, he served throughout the Ashanti campaign and was present at the action of Essaman, the relief of Abrakrampa, the battles of Amoaful and Ordahsu, and the capture of Coomassie (Medal and Clasp; promoted Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel, and created a Companion of the Order of the Bath). In May 1874, shortly after his return

home from the Gold Coast, he was appointed Depy. Asst. Quarter Master-General at the Horse Guards; this appointment he held until November 1875, when he was appointed Asst. Adj^t.-General at the Horse Guards, a post which he retained for nearly three years. On the 21st April 1877 the appointment of Aide-de-Camp to the Queen was conferred upon him, and he became a Colonel in the Army from that date. He continued in his appointment at the Horse Guards until October 1878, when, having accepted the post of Military Secretary to the Viceroy (Lord Lytton), he came out to India and assumed the office, which he held from November 1878 to September 1879. He was then, on the renewal of the Afghan War, appointed Brigadier-General Commanding the Second Infantry Brigade of the Field Force under the command of Sir Frederick Roberts, and with it he served throughout the campaigns of 1879-80 in Afghanistan, including the action of Charasia, the occupation of Kabul, the action of Beni Hissar, the storming of the Asmai Heights, and various other actions at and around Kabul, the expeditions into Maidan and Kohistan, the march from Kabul to Kandahar, and the battle of Mazra,—usually styled “the battle of Kandahar,” though it was fought many miles from the place (Medal and three Clasps, bronze decoration, and created a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath). He returned to India on the termination of the war, but he had scarcely got back when, early in 1881, he was, in consequence of the outbreak of the Boer war, despatched to Natal, where he was, in March, appointed to the command of a brigade, with the rank of Brigadier General in Natal and the Transvaal. On the 1st July 1881 he was promoted to the regimental rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and was re-posted to the 1st Battalion 18th, then in India, but he continued serving in Natal until the end of September, when, having been placed on half-pay on the 14th of that month, he returned home. In April 1882 he was appointed Depy. Quarter-Master-Gen^l. in Ireland, and in the following September Depy. Adj^t.-Gen^l. in the same country, and he held the latter post until October 1884, when he was appointed Adjutant-General in India, with the local rank of Major-General. He served as Adjutant-General (part of the time in Burma during the operations of 1886-87) until February 1887, when, having attained the rank of Major-General on the 1st September preceding, he was appointed to the Divisional Staff of the Army and posted to the command of the Allahabad Division. In the following year he was transferred to the Rawal Pindi Division (afterwards styled the Rawal Pindi District), the command of which he held until September 1890, when he went home for the purpose of taking up the appointment of Quarter-Master-General to the Forces. He entered upon the duties of this office, with the temporary official rank of Lieutenant-General, on the 1st October 1890, and retained the appointment until his death, which took place at Pau, in the South of France, on the 19th February 1893.

Balders, William Henry, Lieutenant (1803—1888).—*Grave at Delhi, No. 64.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1824. Arrived in India in September 1825, and was directed to do duty with the 20th N. I., at Barrackpore. In March 1826 he was posted to the 43^d N. I., at Saugor, but he did not join that corps, and in the following month he was transferred, at his own request, to the 16th N. I. He joined this regiment at Barrackpore, and during the same year proceeded with it to Gorakhpur, whence, in February 1827, he went home on furlough. On his return in 1830 he rejoined the regiment at Saugor, whence he accompanied it to Mhow in 1832, and to Delhi in 1836. In May 1837 he was appointed to act as Adjutant of the regiment, an appointment in which he was confirmed in the following December. He died at Delhi on the 30th June, 1888.*

Baldwin, George, Major (c. 1792—1845).—*Grave and tablet at Ferozepore, Nos. 442 and 479.—Entered H.*

M.’s Service on the 2^d June 1808, as an Ensign in the 36th Foot, with the 1st Battalion of which he served, in the following year, in the expedition to Walcheren and at the siege of Flushing. On the 4th April 1811 he exchanged into the 3^d Ceylon Regiment, as Second-Lieutenant, and he served in that corps for three years-and-a-half. On the 9th November 1814 he was promoted to Lieutenant in the 14th Foot, and having been posted to the 3^d Battalion of that regiment, he served with it in Belgium and France during the campaign of 1815, and was present with it at the battle of Waterloo (Medal), the storm and capture of Cambray, and the surrender of Paris. At the end of the year he returned home with the battalion, and on its being disbanded at Deal in February 1816, he was transferred to the 2^d Battalion of the regiment, with which he served at Malta and in the Ionian Islands until the autumn of 1817. On this battalion bring re-called to England and disbanded at the end of that year he was placed on half-pay, and he remained in that position for nearly three years. On the 19th October 1820 he exchanged to full pay in the 75th Foot, from which, on the 14th March 1822, he exchanged into the 31st. He joined this regiment in Ireland, and served with it there until July 1824, when it was brought over to England preparatory to proceeding to the East Indies. In February 1825, with the right wing of the regiment, he embarked for Bengal on board the Hon’ble Company’s ship Kent, and a few days later became involved in one of the most melancholy maritime calamities of the time,—the burning of that vessel, which took fire on the 1st March during a gale in the Bay of Biscay, and was totally lost, the troops on board being rescued almost by a miracle, but not without the heavy loss of nearly eighty lives. On this occasion he received a serious injury from an iron spike running into his thigh, and in consequence of the delay occasioned by these misfortunes he did not arrive in India until June 1826. He joined the regiment at Dinapore in August 1826, and at the end of the year proceeded with it to Meerut, whence in January 1831 he marched with it to Karnal. In October 1831 he proceeded with the regiment to Rupar, on the occasion of the meeting between the Governor-General (Lord William Bentinck) and the Ruler of the Punjab, Maharaja Ranjit Singh; he returned to Karnal in the following month, and continued serving there for more than four years. On the 14th June 1833 he attained the rank of Captain. In 1836 he accompanied the regiment to Dina-pore, in 1838 to Ghazipur, and in 1840 to Agra. In 1842 he proceeded with the regiment on service to Afghanistan, and was present with it throughout the campaign of that year under General Pollock, including the actions of Mazina, Jagdalak and Tezin, the occupation of Kabul, and the several actions in the passes during the return march to Peshawar (Medal, and promoted Brevet-Major. from the 23^d December 1842). On the return of the Army from Afghanistan he accompanied the regiment to Ambala, whence in May 1843 he proceeded with it on service against Kaitial. He subsequently returned with the corps to Ambala, and accompanied it to Ferozepore in November, eventually returning to Ambala in May 1844. On the 8th October 1844 he attained the regimental rank of Major. During the latter part of this year he was employed in superintending the volunteering of the 40th Foot at Meerut, and having accompanied the Volunteers of that regiment to Cawnpore, where he was for some time in command of various detachments of Her Majesty’s regiments, he did not rejoin his own Corps, at Ambala, until February 1845. On the outbreak of the first Sikh War and the formation of the Army of the Sutlej, he accompanied his regiment in the forward movement to the frontier, and took part in the engagement at Mudki and, three days later, in the sanguinary battle of Firozshahr, in which last he received a mortal wound, from the effects of which he died at Ferozepore on the 30th December 1845.

Baldwin, John, Lieutenant (1825—1854).—*Grave at Peshawar, No. 967.*—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 29th December 1843, as an Ensign in the 22^d Foot. Came out to India in the spring of 1844, and joined the regiment at Poona. Towards the end of the year he accompanied the corps on service to the Southern Mahratta country. In May 1845 he returned with the regiment to Poona, and in the following year he accompanied it to Bombay. On the 22^d May 1846 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and in the following November he marched back to Poona with the regiment. In the autumn of 1847 he went home on leave. On his return towards the end of 1849, he rejoined the regiment at Bombay, and accompanied it to the Bengal Presidency by way of Karachi, reaching Dagshai with it in April 1850. At the end of 1851 he marched with the regiment to Rawal Pindi, but in the summer of 1852 he was sent back to Dagshai on duty, and he was for some time attached to the 98th Foot at that station. He returned to his regiment at Rawal Pindi before the end of the year, and in October 1853 he proceeded with six companies of the corps from that place to Peshawar. At the end of the following month he served with these companies in the expedition against the Jowaki Afridis of the Bori Valley. He died at Peshawar on the 2^d January 1854.

Balfour, Arthur Lowry, Captain and Brevet Major (1809—1850).—*Grave at Amritsar, No. 694; tablet at Jullundur, No. 549.*—The fourth son of Blayney Balfour, Esq., of Townley Hall, near Drongheda, Co. Louth, and grandson of the 1st Earl of Enniskillen. Born on the 3^d December 1809.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 6th August 1829 as an Ensign in the 72^d Foot (the Albany Highlanders), which he joined at Cape Town, South Africa. On the 29th March 1833 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and he afterwards served throughout the Kaffir War of 1834-35, at first with the regiment and subsequently on the staff of the Quarter-Master-General's Department and as Aide-de-Camp to Colonel (afterwards Sir Harry) Smith. On the 31st May 1839 he was promoted to the rank of Captain. He returned home with the regiment in June 1840, and after serving with it in England and Ireland for more than four years, accompanied it to Gibraltar in November 1844. On the 21st April 1846 he was transferred to the 32^d Foot, with which in the following month he embarked for India, and landing at Calcutta in August, he soon afterwards proceeded with the regiment to the Upper Provinces, reaching Meerut in February 1847. Thence in February 1848 he accompanied the corps to Ambala, and in May he went on with it to Ferozepore. In the following August he proceeded with it on service to Multan, and served with it at the first siege of that place up to the 12th September, when he was very severely wounded in the assault of one of the outworks. In October 1848 he was appointed Brigade-Major to the Second Brigade of Infantry, and in that capacity he served at the second siege and capture of Multan, the surrender of Chiniot, and the battle of Gujarat (Medal and two Clasps, and promoted to the rank of Major by brevet). On the conclusion of the war he returned to Multan, where he remained on duty, as a Prize Agent, until January 1850. He then joined and took command of two companies of the regiment in garrison at Fort Govindgarh, Amritsar, and in the following month he was appointed to the command of that post. He was still in command of Fort Govindgarh when he died there on the 13th July 1850.

Balfour, John, Surgeon (1775—1819).—*Grave at Ludhiana, No. 567.*—Entered the Bengal Army (Medical Department) in 1796. Arrived in India in September 1797, and in the following month was appointed to do duty in the General Hospital at the Presidency. He was afterwards sent up to the hospital at Dinapore, and in November 1798 he was appointed to the 1st

Battalion, 7th N. I., as Assistant Surgeon, and ordered up to Chunár to join, having medical charge of a detachment of drafts and recruits for the 27th Light Dragoons during the journey. He continued serving with the 1st Battⁿ 7th until January 1806, when he was appointed to the civil medical charge of Húghlí. Having in November 1808 been promoted to full Surgeon, with effect from the preceding February, he was, on the 2^d March 1809, posted to the 5th Native Cavalry, at Muttra; from which, a few months later, he was transferred to the 18th Regiment of Native Infantry, at Cawnpore. In August 1810 he was removed to the 16th Regiment at Muttra, and in February 1814 to the 3^d Regiment at Meerut. In the following September, however, he was re-transferred to the 16th Regiment, and directed to proceed to Delhi and assume medical charge of the 2^d Battalion. In January 1815 he was appointed Field Surgeon to the Division under the command of Colonel Ochterlony, then operating against the Gurkhas in the north-western hills, and was directed to join with all practicable expedition: in this capacity he served until the end of the campaign. After the termination of the war he rejoined the 2^d Battalion 16th, and during the next four years served with it at Delhi, Rewári and Ludhiana; and at the last-mentioned place he died on the 20th May 1819.

Bamfield, Daniel, Major (1805—1849).—*Grave at Chillianwala, No. 752.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1821. Arrived in India on the 1st August 1822, and was appointed to do duty with the 2^d Battalion, 10th N. I. at Berhampore. In the following October he was posted to the 2^d Battalion, 30th N. I., at Bhopál-pur, but in September 1823 he was removed to the 1st Battalion, 28th N. I., at Mhow, and in the general reorganisation of the following year he was posted to the 56th N. I., then at Delhi, whence he accompanied it to Nasirabad, and afterwards to Lucknow. During this period he twice officiated at Interpreter and Quarter-Master of the regiment, and once as Adjutant. In June 1827 he was appointed Interpreter and Quarter-Master, and he held the appointment until December 1832. In October 1833 he went home on furlough, and was absent from India until December 1836. On his return he rejoined his regiment at Bankára, and during 1837 he twice officiated as Interpreter and Quarter-Master. In December 1837 he was appointed acting Interpreter and Quarter-Master to the 19th N. I., with which corps he served in this capacity until June 1839. From April 1840 to March 1841 he officiated as Depy. Judge Advocate-General of the Dinapore and Benares Divisions. On the formation, in February 1842, of the second battalion of volunteers for service in China, he was appointed to it, embarked for that country in the following month, and took part in the capture of Chin-Kiang-foo in July, and the investment of Nanking in August (Medal). At the end of September 1842 he was placed in charge of the Commissariat and Pay Departments of the China Expeditionary Force at Hong-Kong, and in April 1843 he was appointed Military Magistrate at Chusan, where he remained on duty until April 1845. He then returned to Bengal and rejoined the 56th N. I. at Agra, and having attained the rank of Major, he soon afterwards succeeded to the temporary command of the regiment. In 1847 he accompanied the regiment to Hajipur and in 1848 to Ludhiana, and he commanded it in the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49, including the passage of the Chenab, the action of Sadúlapúr, and the battle of Chillianwala, which brought his career to a close; he fell mortally wounded while gallantly leading on his regiment to the attack of the Sikh position, and having been carried off the field, he died in camp the same night, 13th January 1849.

Banister, Charles Athol Harry, Lieutenant (1845—1869).—*Grave at Kohat; tablet at Kohat, No. 1042.*—The eldest son of Surgeon-General George Banister, Bengal Medical Service. Born in India in

1845.—Entered H. M.'s Service (from the Royal Milly. College) on the 9th February 1864 as a Cornet in the 19th Hussars, joined that regiment at Meerut in the course of the same year, and served with it there until 1868. On the 6th January 1868 he was appointed Offg. Second Squadron Subaltern in the 4th Punjab Cavalry, on probation for the Bengal Staff Corps, into which he was subsequently admitted with effect from that date, and he was, at a later period, made permanent in the appointment with effect from the 10th of the same month. He joined the regiment at Bannu, and for several months, in 1868-69, he officiated as Third Squardon Officer. In March 1869 he accompanied the regiment from Bannu to Kohat, and in the following May he was appointed to officiate as Adjutant. He died at Kohat on the 14th October 1869.

Bannerman, Charles Bromhead, Lieutenant (1835—1857).—*Tablet at Delhi*, No. 162.—The third son of Patrick Wilson Bannerman, Esqr., of Elmsfield, Co. Aberdeen,—descended directly, in the fourth generation, from Sir Alexander Bannerman, Bart. (I), of Elsick, Co. Kincardine,—and grandson of Sir William Johnston, Bart. (VII), of that ilk. Born in 1835.—Entered the Bombay Army in 1852. Arrived in India in June of the same year, and was appointed to do duty with the 3^d Bombay N. I. at Poona. He served with that regiment until November 1853, when he was ordered to do duty with the 19th Bombay N. I., which was on its way to the same station, but before it arrived he was posted, 15th November, to the 1st Bombay N. I. (Grenadiers), and joined that corps at Baroda. He continued serving with the Grenadiers until February 1857, when he was appointed acting Adjutant of the 1st Baluch Battalion, which he joined at Hyderabad, Sindh, and in the following June he was appointed to officiate as Quarter-Master of the same corps. In consequence of the mutiny of the Bengal Army the Baluch Battalion was moved up into the Punjab, and eventually sent down to Delhi, as escort to the siege-train intended for the reduction of that place: this officer accompanied the corps in these movements, and four days after the siege-train had been brought safely into the camp of the besieging force, he unfortunately fell under the fire of the enemy,—8th September 1857.

Barber, James, Senior Surgeon (1802—1859).—*Grave at Lahore*, No. 613.—Born at Thorney, Co. Cambridge, in April 1802.—This gentleman, a Surgeon by profession, having come out to India on his own account, was (after being examined and declared qualified by the Medical Board) appointed, on the 11th February 1825, to do duty temporarily as an Assistant-Surgeon on the Bengal Establishment. After a short term of service in the General Hospital at the Presidency, he was ordered in April 1825 to proceed to Chittagong and do duty in the Field Hospital of the South-Eastern Division, but the order was cancelled a week later, and in the following month he was ordered up to Cawnpore, whence he was sent into Bundelkhand, and in July 1825 appointed to the medical charge of the detachment of troops at Lohárgáon. In the autumn he was ordered back to Cawnpore, whence in November he proceeded in medical charge of the 1st Brigade, Horse Artillery, to Bharatpur. At that place in December he was appointed to the medical charge of the 1st Troop 2^d Brigade, Horse Artillery, and in January 1826 to that of H. M.'s 16th Lancers, and with these corps he served at the siege and capture of the fortress. The day after the fall of Bharatpur he was appointed to do duty with H. M.'s 14th Foot, with which he remained until the end of June 1826, when he proceeded on leave to Calcutta. In October he was appointed to the medical charge of the Station Hospital at Barrackpore, and in the following December he was appointed to do duty with the 69th N. I. at the same station. In January 1827 he was regularly appointed to the Bengal Medical

Service by the Court of Directors, and on advice of this being received in Bengal, in June, he was formally admitted, with rank as an Assistant-Surgeon, from the 3^d February preceding. At the end of July 1827 he was sent to the Upper Provinces in medical charge of a detachment, and in January 1828 was directed to join and do duty with the 1st Brigade, Horse Artillery, at Cawnpore. In the following July he was appointed to the medical charge of the Bhagalpur Hill Rangers, from which he was removed in November 1828 to the 7th N. I. at Mirzapur, but he shortly afterwards went on leave, and in January 1829 he went home on furlough. On his return to India he was appointed, July 1831, to the medical charge of a portion of the Artillery at Dum Dum, from which he was transferred in June 1833 to the Civil Surgeoncy of Azimgarh. He reverted to military duty in February 1834, and in the following month was appointed to the 12th N. I. at Allahabad, but he did but little duty with that corps, having in the same month been appointed to officiate as Assistant Garrison Surgeon at Chunar, and in June as Civil Surgeon of Shahabad. After a few months' duty in the latter post he went back to the officiating appointment at Chunar, in which he was confirmed in February 1836. In the succeeding year he officiated for some months as Garrison Surgeon, and for some time in 1838 as Medical Officer in charge of the 8th Light Cavalry at Súltánpur, Benares. In September 1839 he was removed to the 40th N. I. at Dinaore, which he subsequently accompanied to Segowlie and to Cawnpore, and with which he served during the campaign of 1842-43 against insurgents in Bundelkhand, going eventually into cantonments at Saugor in the latter year. On receiving promotion to the rank of Surgeon he was re-posted, October 1843, to the 40th N. I., from which (after officiating as Civil Surgeon of Saugor for some months in 1844-45) he was removed, in July 1845, to the 51st N. I. at Meerut. At this place the additional medical charge of the 68th N. I. was imposed upon him in Aug. 1845, and retained by him until November. In January 1846, in consequence of the Sikh invasion, the 51st was moved up to Ambálá, and this officer accompanied the corps to that place, and, early in the following month, he moved with it towards the Sutlej, but the Sikhs had been driven across the river before the corps reached Bassián. In April 1846 he accompanied the regiment to Ferozepore, at which place in the following September he was removed to the 14th N. I., and then during the next three months he was moved in rapid succession back to the 51st N. I., to the 4th N. I., and to the 71st N. I. In February 1847 he was transferred to the 12th N. I., which he accompanied in January 1850 to Multán, at which place he also held the additional medical charge of the 41st N. I. for many months. In December 1850 he was removed to the 4th Battalion of Artillery, which he joined at Peshawar, at which place he held the additional charge of the Peshawar Division of Artillery from October 1851 to December 1853, when he accompanied the head-quarters of the 4th Battalion to Lahore. In July 1857 he was appointed to officiate as Superintending Surgeon of the Sialkot Circle, but he held this appointment nominally only for a week. From March to August 1858 he officiated as Superintending Surgeon of the Lahore Circle, after which he continued attached to the 4th Battalion of Artillery until his death, which occurred at Lahore on the 15th September 1859.

Barker, Edward Oliver, Lieutenant (1824—1851).—*Grave at Lahore*, No. 609.—The fourth son of Richard Barker, Esqr., of Croboy and Dunboye, Co. Meath. Born on the 30th December 1824.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 31st December 1842, as an Ensign in the 58th Foot. Joined that regiment at Chatham, and served with it there until May 1844 when he embarked with it for service in the Austra-

lian colonies. He served with it in the New Zealand war of 1846-47, and took part in the capture of Te Rauparaha and other Maori chiefs, in the actions in the Horikiwi Valley and at Wanganui, and in most of the operations in the southern provinces. On the 18th August 1848 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in the 96th Foot, then serving in New South Wales, with which he proceeded to India in the following spring, landing at Calcutta in April 1849. He shortly afterwards accompanied the regiment to Ghazipur, whence he proceeded with it to Cawnpore in the winter of 1849-50. Early in 1851 he marched with it to Lahore, and at that place he died on the 12th December 1851.

Barker, Sir George Robert, K.C.B., Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel (1815-1861).—*Grave at Simla, No. 355.*—Born on the 9th February 1815.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 21st June 1834 as a Second-Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery, and was posted to the 6th Battalion. He was promoted to the rank of First-Lieutenant on the 10th January 1837, and to that of Second-Captain on the 21st May 1845, and during these years he served successively in the 1st, 2^d and 9th Battalions. In July 1846 he was appointed Adjutant of the 3^d Battalion, and he held this post until he became a full Captain in 1849. From 1849 to 1854 he held the command of the 6th Company 6th Battalion. In the latter year he was transferred to a company in the 11th Battalion, and embarked for service with the Eastern Army. With that Army he served throughout the campaign of 1854-55 in the Crimea, including the battles of the Alma and Balaklava, the expedition to Kertch (in command of the Royal Artillery), and the siege and capture of Sevastopol, during the latter part of which he was in command of the batteries of the left attack. (Medal and three Clasps; promoted to the rank of Major by brevet; created a Companion of the Order of the Bath and a Knight of the Legion of Honour; and granted the Fourth Class of the Order of the Medjidieh and the Turkish Medal). On the 1st June 1855, while still on service before Sevastopol, he attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and was soon afterwards posted to the 4th Battalion; and on the 2^d November following he was advanced to the rank of Colonel by brevet. On the evacuation of the Crimea taking place in 1856, he returned home, and served in the United Kingdom until the summer of 1857, when, in consequence of the mutiny and rebellion, he was ordered out to India; about the same time he was transferred to the Horse Artillery. He landed at Calcutta in September, but having been detained there on duty, he was unable to join the head-quarters of the Commander-in-Chief, in the field, until the 21st December. Immediately on joining he was appointed, with the rank of Brigadier, to the command of the Artillery of the force under the personal command of Sir Colin Campbell, and in that position he soon afterwards took part in the advance towards Farrakhabad, and in the action of the Kali Naddi. In the arrangements for the recovery of Lucknow from the rebels, he was appointed, February 1858, Brigadier Commanding the Siege Artillery, and in that capacity he served throughout the siege and capture of the place in the following month. On the fall of Lucknow he was appointed, 21st March, Brigadier Commanding the Artillery of the Lucknow Field Force, but on the 29th of the month a change was made and he was appointed Brigadier Commanding the Artillery of the Force to be retained at Lucknow; he accordingly remained at that place, and during the next four months he three times succeeded to the command of the entire garrison. During the final operations in Oudh, in the autumn of 1858, he was appointed to the command of a field column, at the head of which he defeated the rebels at Jamo and captured the strong fort of Birwa, besides rendering other important services, for which he received the Indian Mutiny Medal with a Clasp for the capture of Lucknow, and was created (16th

May 1859) a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath. Early in 1859 he was appointed to the command of all the Royal Artillery in the Bengal Presidency, and with his station at first at Calcutta and latterly at the head-quarters of the Commander-in-Chief in India, he held this appointment until his death. He died at Simla on the 27th July 1861.

Barnard, Sir Henry William, K.C.B., Major-General (1799-1857).—*Grave and inscription at Delhi, Nos. 97 and 98.*—Son of the Revd. William Barnard, LL.B., of Water Stratford, Bucks, and nephew of General Sir Andrew Francis Barnard, K.C.B., and of General Sir Moore Disney, K.C.B., who was of the Disneys of Church Town, Co. Waterford. Born at Westbury, Oxfordshire, in 1799. Educated at Winchester.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 9th June 1814 as an Ensign in the 1st Foot Guards, now styled the Grenadier Guards, and was posted to the 1st Battalion, which he joined on its return from the south of France in the following August. In the following year, subsequent to the battle of Waterloo, he was transferred to the 3^d Battalion, then in France with the Army of Occupation, and he was for some time on the staff of Colonel Sir Andrew Barnard, K.C.B., Commandant of Paris. He afterwards served with the 3^d Battalion in France until the termination of the occupation, and in 1819-20, after his return to England, he served as Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Sir Andrew Barnard, Commanding the Northern District. On the 15th August 1822 he was promoted to the rank of Captain in a line regiment, and on the 29th of the same month exchanged back to the Grenadier Guards as a Lieutenant and Captain. In 1824 he proceeded to the West Indies as Aide-de-Camp to Sir John Keane, but was invalided home in the following year after an attack of yellow fever. On the 17th May 1831 he was promoted to the rank of Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, and having subsequently been transferred to the 2^d Battalion of the regiment, he accompanied that corps to Canada in 1838; he was there employed in various movements in connection with the suppression of the rebellion, and subsequently served there until October 1842, when the battalion returned home. He was shortly afterwards removed to the 3^d Battalion of the regiment, and on the 9th November 1846 he was promoted to the rank of Colonel by brevet. In February 1847 he was appointed Asst. Adjutant-General in the Northern and Midland District, Manchester, and remained in that post for five years, exchanging to half-pay on the 1st June 1851. In February 1852 he was appointed Colonel on the Staff Commanding the Monmouth and South Wales District, Caernarthen, and continued in that position until his promotion to the rank of Major-General on the 20th June 1854. In January 1855 he was sent to the Crimea to command a brigade of the Army before Sevastopol, and on the 1st of the following month he was appointed to the command of the First Brigade of the Third Division. In May 1855 he was appointed to the temporary command of the Fourth Division, but he soon afterwards reverted to the command of the First Brigade, Third Division, and led it in the unsuccessful attack of the 18th June. At the end of the latter month he succeeded to the command of the Second Division, but a few days later, on the 5th July, he was appointed by General Simpson, Lord Raglan's successor, to be his Chief of the Staff, and at the end of the same month the local rank of Lieutenant-General was conferred upon him. In this position he continued until the fall of Sevastopol was accomplished (Medal and Clasp; C.B.; Commander of Legion of Honour). On the appointment of Sir William Codrington to the chief command taking place, he ceased to be Chief of the Staff, and was appointed to the command of the Second Division, which he held until the evacuation of the Crimea in 1856. On the 3^d May 1856, in recognition of his services during the war, he was advanced to the degree of a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath. On the withdrawal of the British Army from the Crime

he was appointed to the command of the troops at Corfu, but he was sent home soon after wards and appointed to the command of the Division at Shorncliffe and Dover. In November 1856, he was appointed to the staff in Bengal, and left for India accordingly in the following February, and having on arrival at Calcutta, in March, been appointed to the command of the Sirhind Division, he joined it at Ambala in the following month. Within five weeks (during which he had an anxious time on account of the disaffection of the native troops at Ambala) occurred the outbreaks at Meerut and Delhi, and the necessity of moving a force upon the latter place : on the 21st May he was appointed to the command of the Moveable Column with which the Commander-in-Chief, General Anson, was advancing on Delhi, but the death of the latter at Karnal on the 27th left the entire command with him, and that he exercised it with energy and judgment is universally acknowledged. Moving forward, on the 8th June he routed the mutineers at Badli-ki-Sera and seized the Ridge overlooking Delhi to the north and north-west, and there awaiting the reinforcements which would enable him to subdue the rebellious city, he maintained his position, notwithstanding the many strenuous efforts of the enemy to dislodge him, until the 5th July, when he succumbed to an attack of cholera, he having then been in India only three months-and-a-half.

Barnett, Oliver, C.I.E., Deputy-Surgeon General (1830—1885).—Tablet in Christ Church, Simla, No. 393.—Born on the 30th November 1830.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 24th November 1854 as an acting Staff Assistant-Surgeon, and was made permanent in that rank on the 29th June 1855. Soon after his appointment he was detailed for duty with the Eastern Army, but he did not proceed to the Crimea, and until the end of the war he was employed in the hospitals at Malta and Scutari. In October 1856 he was appointed to the 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons, with which he proceeded to India in October 1858, and with which he served at various stations in the Bombay Presidency until early in 1863, when he went home on furlough. In April 1864 he was removed to the staff and posted to Notley. In the following June he was appointed to the 12th Lancers, from which, in December 1865, he exchanged to the 11th Hussars : with the latter corps he proceeded to India in the autumn of 1866, and served with it at Mhow until the following summer. On the 8th June 1867 he was promoted to the rank of Staff Surgeon, and having been posted to the Bombay Presidency, he was appointed in the following August to the medical charge of the Karachi Depôt, from which he was detached at the end to the following year to Aden, for the temporary medical charge of the 82nd Foot. In February 1869 he was appointed Surgeon to the Viceroy and Governor-General, the Earl of Mayo, on whose staff he remained until that lamented nobleman was assassinated at Port Blair, in the Andaman Islands, on the 8th February 1872. He was then appointed Surgeon to the two acting Viceroys in succession, Sir John Strachey and Lord Napier of Merchiston, and on the arrival of Lord Northbrook, in May 1872, he was appointed to the same office on the staff of His Lordship and retained it for nearly four years. On the 1st August 1873 he attained the rank of Surgeon-Major. In April 1876 he was appointed Offg. Surgeon to the succeeding Viceroy, Lord Lytton, was made permanent in the office in the following September, and held it until His Lordship resigned the Viceroyalty in June 1880, when he returned home. On the 21st July 1880 he was promoted to the rank of Brigade-Surgeon, and having been posted at first to Warley and afterwards to Colchester, he continued serving at the latter place until July 1882, when he was ordered on service to Egypt. Throughout the campaign in that country he served as Principal Medical Officer at Ismailia, and received the Medal, the Khedive's Bronze Star, and the Third Class of the Order of the Medjidieh. He returned home in March 1883 and was posted to the Woolwich District, where he remained until the following October, when, having been advanced to the rank of Deputy-Surgeon-

General on the 1st of that month, he was removed to Cork. In November 1884 he was transferred to Portsmouth, whence he was sent, in February 1885, on service to the Eastern Soudan, as Principal Medical Officer of the force under the command of Sir Gerald Graham. He served throughout the operations of that force at and around Suakin, and returned home in the summer, when he was appointed Principal Medical Officer of the Woolwich District; but his health had been completely shattered by the climate of the Soudan and the hardships of the campaign, and, soon after his return, he died at Eastbourne, Sussex, on the 24th July 1885.

Barr, Marcus, O.B., Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel (1801—1846).—Grave at Kasauli, but inscription not found : see note to No. 444.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 4th February 1825 as an Ensign in the 3^d Regiment of Foot (The Buffs), and was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant on the 8th April 1826. He joined the regiment in New South Wales, accompanied it thence to Bengal in 1827, and served with it for several years at Bhágalpúr. On the 11th June 1830 he was promoted to the rank of Captain. During the succeeding years he served with the Buffs at Fort William, Berhampore, Ghazipur and Moerut, and with the Army of the Indus at Ferozepore. From January 1841 to April 1842 he served as Offg. Asst. Adj't.-Genl., H. M.'s Troops, at Army Head-Quarters, and in November 1842, after again officiating for a month, the permanent appointment was conferred upon him. On the 25th August 1843 he was promoted to the rank of Major, and on the 15th December following he exchanged into the 29th Foot. As Asst. Adj't.-Genl., H. M.'s Troops, he served in the Gwalior campaign of 1843-44, and was present at the battle of Mihári-jpúr (Bronze Star, and promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet). In December 1845, on the outbreak of the first Sikh war (the Adjutant-General, Sir Harry Smith, having been appointed to the command of a Division of the Army of the Sutlej), he was nominated to officiate as Adjutant-General, H. M.'s Forces in India, and in that capacity he served until the conclusion of the campaign. He was present at the battles of Múdkí, Firozshahr and Sobron, in the last of which he was dangerously wounded, his left arm having been shattered by a musket-ball, and from the consequences of this injury he died at Kasauli, when on his way to Simla, on the 26th March 1846. (For his services during the Sutlej campaign he was nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath, but his death took place before the notification appeared in the Gazette.)

Barrett, John, Lieutenant-General (1810—1880).—Grave at Runval P'indi, No. 788.—Born at Woolwich, Co. Kent, in 1810.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1825. Arrived in India in March 1827, and was sent up to Benares to do duty with the 62nd N. I. In the following May he was posted to the 54th N. I., and he joined that regiment at Rangpur, in Assam, whence in May 1828 he accompanied it to Jamalpur, and in February 1830 to Benares. In August 1832 he was transferred to the rolls of the 45th N. I., but he continued doing duty with the 54th until the following November, and did not join the 45th, then at Muttra, until January 1833. Towards the end of 1836 he accompanied his regiment to Sitápur, in Oudh, and he continued serving with it there until August 1837, when he was transferred to the 25th N. I.; he joined this regiment at Mirzapur, and in January 1838 marched with it to Saugor. On the formation of the 2^d European Regiment in October 1839, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant and removed to that corps, which he joined at Hazaribagh in January 1840, and with which he proceeded to Ghazipur in the following November, to Cawnpore in March 1842, and to Ferozepore, for the Army of Reserve, in the autumn of the same year. In December 1842 he was transferred to the 37th N. I., and early in the following year he joined that corps at Fatehgarh and marched with it to Allahabad. During the succeeding years he served with the 37th at Nasirabad, Jullundur, Lahore, Jullundur (a second time), Jhelum, Berhampore and Barrackpore.

In the spring of 1856 he proceeded with the regiment from Barrackpore to Benares, and he was with it at the latter station when it mutinied in July 1857. From this period until March 1860 he was employed at Benares on duty with the faithful remnants of the 50th N. I. and of other regiments which had mutinied, part of the time as acting Adjutant of these details. During the next ten or eleven years he did general duty at various stations,—Meerut, 1860-62; Mián Mir, from July to November 1862; Roorkee, 1862-69; Peshawar, 1869-70; and Rawal Pindi, 1870-71. He was promoted to Major-General in December 1871, and to Lieutenant-General in May 1878, and in April 1880 he was removed to the Retired List. He continued residing at Rawal Pindi after his promotion to Major-General, and he died at that place on the 16th December 1880.

Barrow, Seymour Duncan, Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel (1845—1886).—Buried at sea : tablet at Sialkot, No. 732.—Born at Norfolk Island (in the Pacific Ocean, between New Zealand and New Caledonia) on the 15th August 1845.—Entered H. M.'s Indian Military Forces, Bengal, on the 4th January 1862, as a Cornet of Cavalry. Arrived in India in February 1862, and in the following April was appointed to do duty with the 2^d Dragoon Guards at Lucknow. On the 30th July 1862 he was posted, as a Cornet, to the 19th Hussars, with which corps he served, at Lucknow, Meerut and Benares, for nearly six years-and-a-half. On the 11th January 1869 he was appointed Offg. First Squadron Subaltern in the 13th Bengal Cavalry, on probation for the Staff Corps, into which he was subsequently admitted with effect from that date. He joined that regiment at Lucknow, and served with it until the following October, when he was removed to the 10th Bengal Lancers, then at Sialkot, as Second Squadron Subaltern. During the succeeding six years-and-a-half (part of which time, from January 1872 to November 1873, he was on furlough in Europe), he three times officiated as Squadron Officer and twice as Adjutant (once for six months in 1871, and, again, for twenty months, from June 1874 to February 1876). In April 1876 he was advanced to the position of First Squadron Subaltern (subsequently styled "Squadron Officer"). In October and November 1876 and again from December 1876 to March 1877 he officiated as Depy. Asst. Quarter-Master-Genl. of the Sirhind Division, and he was acting Aide-de-Camp to General Sir James Brind, Commanding the Division, for some time in the spring of 1878. In April 1878 he was appointed Brigade-Major to the Cavalry of the Malta Expeditionary Force, and accompanying that force to the Mediterranean, he served with it at Malta and at the occupation of Cyprus. After his return to India, he was appointed, November 1878, to officiate as Second in-Command of his regiment, and during the succeeding year he several times officiated as a Squadron Commander, and once again as Second-in-Command. In March 1879, war with Afghanistan then going on, he accompanied his regiment on service on the Khaibar line, where he was employed until the termination of the first phase of the war, and was present at the action of Kam Dakka. On the renewal of the war in September 1879 he again accompanied the regiment into the field, and shared in much harassing service in the country beyond Jalalabad, especially in connection with the operations associated with Brigadier-General Gough's advance to the relief of Sherpur, Kabul, in the course of which he was present at the action of Jagdalak in December 1879. He returned to Peshawar with the regiment in February 1880, and in the following May was advanced to the position of Squadron Commander. In June 1880 he was appointed an Asst. Road Commandant on the Khaibar line of communication, and soon afterwards he became Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Hills, Commanding the Third Division of the Northern Afghanistan Field Force. This took him up to Kabul, and his services having, while there, been temporarily lent to Brigadier-General Palliser, he was pre-

sent, as Orderly Officer, in the brilliant cavalry action of Patkáo Sháná, in which he was severely wounded. For his services in the Afghan campaigns he received a Medal and Clasp, and was promoted to the rank of Major by brevet. He rejoined his regiment at the end of August 1880, and during the following year twice officiated as Second-in-Command, once for three months, and again for four-and-a-half. In March 1882 he was again appointed to officiate as Second-in-Command, and he continued so to officiate until the following August, when he was appointed Brigade-Major to the Second Cavalry Brigade of the Egypt Expeditionary Force. In that capacity he served in the Egyptian campaign of 1882, and was present at the action of Kassassin and the battle of Tel-el-Kebir Medal and Clasp; promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet; and received two Egyptian decorations). In November and December 1882, after his return to India, he once more officiated as Second-in-Command, and in March 1884 he was appointed Second-in-Command permanently. In November of the same year he was appointed Offg. Commandant, and in that position served with the regiment in the Zhob expedition. He continued officiating as Commandant until November 1886, when he obtained leave to go home. He did not, however, live to reach England, having died at sea on the 12th December 1886.

Barstow, John Anderson, Major-General (1796—1863).—Grave and tablet at Murree, Nos. 819 and 836.—Born at Ipswich, Co. Suffolk, in 1796.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1811. Arrived in India in August 1812, and was sent up to Berhampore to do duty with the 2^d Battalion, 9th N. I., and upon that corps leaving the station in January 1813 he was directed to remain there and do duty with the 2^d Battalion, 8th N. I. He continued with this corps until October 1813, when he was attached for duty to the Rangpur Local Battalion. On the 10th October 1814 he was posted to the 2^d Battalion, 18th N. I., then at Barrackpore, but he continued attached to the Rangpur Battalion at Titalya, and with that corps served throughout the Nepal war of 1814-16, taking part in all the operations on the Morang border under Major Latter. He joined the 2^d Battalion 18th at Berhampore in 1818, and in October of the same year he was appointed Interpreter and Quarter-Master of the corps; this appointment he held until May 1824, during which period he served with the battalion at Berhampore, Saugor and Nagpur, and twice officiated as Adjutant. On the reorganisation of the Army taking place in May 1824, he was posted to the 36th N. I., and in the following month he was appointed Adjutant of that regiment; he was, however, directed to continue doing duty with the 37th N. I. (late 2^d Battalion 18th) until further orders, and eventually in May 1825 he was formally transferred to that regiment, of which, in the succeeding month, he was appointed Adjutant. With the 37th he served at the siege and capture of Bharatpur in 1825-26 (Medal). On the termination of the operations he proceeded with the regiment to Bareilly, whence he accompanied it to Karnal, early in 1829, and at this station, in May 1831, he vacated the Adjutancy of the regiment in consequence of his promotion to the rank of Captain. At the end of the following year he accompanied the regiment to Neemuch, and in the spring of 1833 he proceeded with it to Agra, whence in the autumn of 1833 it was called out to join the Army of the Indus. At the end of that year he proceeded with it on service to Afghanistan, and on the 4th May 1839, in an action with marauders in the Bolan Pass, he received a severe gun-shot wound in the hip, and would have been hacked to death by the savage enemy as he lay helpless on the ground but for the gallant manner in which Havildar Lachman Singh and some sepoys closed round him and brought him off. Later in the year he marched through Afghanistan with the regiment, to the command of which he succeeded on Colonel Herring being killed at Haidar-Khél in September 1839. He subsequently commanded the regi-

ment at Jalalabad and in the operations against the Khaibar tribes in November 1839. In January 1840 he returned to Hindustan, sick, and after spending the year at Simla, he went home on furlough in February 1841. He returned to India in December 1844, rejoined the 37th at Allahabad, and marched with it to Nasirabad, at which place, in April 1847, he succeeded to the command of the regiment, which he retained for more than two years-and-a-half. At the end of 1847 he marched with the regiment to Jullundur, whence in May 1848 he proceeded with it to Lahore, at which place he was in garrison with it throughout the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49. In May 1849 he returned with the regiment to Jullundur, and at the end of the year he accompanied it to Jhelum, where he served with it for eighteen months. On attaining the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, he was posted, May 1851, to the 70th N. I., but being on leave at the time he never joined that regiment, and in the following October he was removed to the 4th N. I. He joined the corps at Rawal Pindi, and served with it until June 1852, when he was transferred to the 57th N. I., at Mian Mir. Finally in April 1854 he was transferred to the 58th N. I., which he joined at Jhelum, of which station he was for a considerable time in command. In April 1856 he proceeded with the regiment to Rawal Pindi, and he was with it there at the outbreak of the mutinies in 1857, when, being found to be disaffected, the corps was disarmed. He continued in command of the 58th until 1860, when the regiment was disbanded, and he subsequently resided, unemployed, in the Rawal Pindi District until his death. He attained the rank of Major-General in October 1862, and died at Murree on the 9th June 1863.

Bartlett, James Alfred, Lieutenant (c.1825—1849).—*Grave at Saroki, near Wazirabad, see No. 746-A.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1842. Arrived in India in January 1843, and was ordered up to Dinaporo to do duty with the 36th N. I. In June 1843 he was posted to the 53rd N. I. He joined that regiment at Meerut, and afterwards served with it at Etawah and Jullundur, whence he proceeded with it to Lahore in September 1848. Having been in garrison at that place and afterwards for a short time in the field during the continuance of the Punjab campaign of 1848-49, he became entitled to the medal granted for those operations. On the termination of the war he proceeded with the regiment to Wazirabad, where he died on the 13th July 1849.

Bartley, Walter Tyler, Lieutenant (c.1821—1846).—*Inscription at Ferozepore, No. 444.*—The youngest son of Colonel Sir Robert Bartley, K.C.B., a distinguished officer who served in the American War, 1812-13, and commanded a brigade in the Chinese War of 1840-42.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 20th July 1838 as an Ensign in the 13th Foot (Somersetshire Light Infantry). On the 17th of the following month he was transferred to the 49th Foot (then commanded by his father), which he joined at Dinapore in February 1839, and with which he proceeded to Fort William in the spring of the following year. In April 1840 he embarked for China on field service and (having attained the rank of Lieutenant on the 30th September following) he served throughout the operations in that country, including the storming of the heights and forts above Canton, the capture of Amoy, Chusan, Chinhæ, Ningpo, Chapoo, Woosung and Ching-Kiang-foo, and the landing before Nanking, which ended the war (Medal). He returned to Calcutta with the regiment in February 1843, and in the following month he embarked with it for England. Landing towards the end of August, he served for some months at Deal and Portsmouth, and on the 31st May 1844 he exchanged into the 62nd Foot, which he joined at Ferozepore in the following April. He was present with the regiment in December 1845 when the first Sikh war broke out, and took part with it in the defence of the Ferozepore cantonment and the sanguinary battles of Firozshahr and Sobraon, in the latter of which he was killed, 10th February 1846.

Barton, Francis John Herbert, Major (1861—1902).—*Grave at Mardan, No. 1016: tablet at Mardan,*

No. 1024.—Born on the 30th May 1861.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 31st August 1878, as a Second-Lieutenant in the Hampshire Artillery Militia, in which corps he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant on the 26th April 1880. On the 23^d April 1881 he was brought into the regular forces and appointed a Second-Lieutenant in the 99th Foot, in which corps on the 1st July 1881, when it became the 2^d Battalion of the Wiltshire Regiment, he was advanced to the rank of Lieutenant. In August 1881 he joined the battalion at Cape Town, South Africa, and in January 1882 he proceeded with it to Bengal, where he served with it for more than three years, at Rawal Pindi, in the Murree Hills, and at Nowshera. On the 16th April 1885 he was appointed an Offg. Wing Officer in the Corps of Guides, on probation for the Bengal Staff Corps, into which he was afterwards admitted with effect from that date. In October 1886 he was appointed a Wing Officer, and towards the end of the succeeding year he was appointed to the Cavalry of the Guides as a Squadron Officer. From July 1889 to February 1890 he officiated as a Squadron Commander, and he was Offg. Adjutant of the Cavalry of the Corps from February to August 1890, when the permanent appointment of Adjutant of Cavalry was conferred upon him. In the spring of 1891 he served in the Hazara campaign as Orderly Officer to Brigadier-General A. G. Hammond, Commanding the Right Column, and was present in all the operations of that column on the Black Mountain, including the affairs of Darhanai and Sarmal, in which he temporarily commanded the Khaibar Rifles (India Medal and Clasp). He afterwards resumed his appointment of Adjutant, and held it until June 1892, when he was appointed Commandant and District Superintendent of Police at Port Blair and the Nicobars. This post he continued holding until January 1895. He then rejoined the Guides Cavalry as Squadron Officer, and in the following April he accompanied the corps on the Chitral Relief Expedition, throughout which he served, taking part in the actions of Malakand and Khar, the passage of the Swat and Panjkora Rivers, and the action of Mamugai (New India Medal and Clasp). From May 1895 to September 1896 he officiated as a Squadron Commander. In October 1896 he was appointed an Assistant to the Political Officer in the Khaibar. In March 1897 he was advanced regimentially to the position of Squadron Commander, but he continued in political employ, and in the following July he was appointed Offg. Commandant of the Khaibar Rifles in addition to his other duties. As Commandant of the Khaibar Rifles and Political Officer with the Peshawar Column of the Tirah Expeditionary Force, he was actively employed during part of the Frontier campaign of 1897-98, including the operations in the Lower Bara Valley and in the highlands of Bazar (two clasps added to new India Medal). In 1898 he was appointed Commandant of the Khaibar Rifles, and held the post until nearly the end of 1900. Early in 1901 he rejoined the Corps of Guides, and from February to December he held the appointment of Commandant of Cavalry. In December 1901 he was appointed Offg. Commandant of the Corps of Guides, and he retained this position until his death, which, the result of an accident at polo, occurred at Mardan on the 28th October 1902.

NOTE.—In the inscription on his grave and on the tablet in St. Alban's Church, Mardan, the date of death is stated to have been the 30th October 1902, but all official records are unanimous in naming the 28th as the date of this officer's death.

Barwell, Arthur Ross, Captain (1866—1898).—*Grave at Peshawar, No. 961.*—The only son of Captain Wm. Blunt Barwell, Bengal Staff Corps (retired). Born at Morar, Gwalior, on the 30th July 1866.—Entered H. M.'s Service (from the Royal Mil. College) on the 25th August 1886 as a Lieutenant in the 2^d Battalion of the Manchester Regiment (the 96th Foot), which he joined at Agra before the end of the year. On the 30th January 1888 he was appointed Offg. Wing Officer in the Infantry of the Deoli Irregular Force, on probation for

the Bengal Staff Corps, into which he was afterwards admitted with effect from that date. He remained with this corps (twice officiating as Adjutant) until March 1890, when he was appointed Offg. Adjutant of the Malwa Bhil Corps, with which he served for nine months. Early in February 1891 he reverted to the Deoli Infantry, of which corps he was Offg. Wing Officer and Adjutant from April to October. In December 1891 he was appointed a Wing Officer in the 9th Bengal Infantry (now the 1st Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles), in which corps he officiated as Quarter-Master from March 1892 to October 1893, and as Adjutant from July 1895 to May 1896. In the latter month the appointment of Adjutant was conferred upon him, and he held it until August 1897, when he vacated it on promotion to the rank of Captain. In the same month he accompanied the regiment to Rawal Pindi, on its being detailed, in connection with the war on the North-Western Frontier, to form part of the Third Reserve Brigade; and in October he proceeded with it to Peshawar on its being detailed for the Peshawar Column of the Tirah Expeditionary Force. He served with it in the advance into the Lower Bara Valley in December 1897, and afterwards in the operations undertaken for the re-opening of the Khaibar. Early in 1898 he was temporarily attached to the 1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkha Rifles, and while with that corps at Barakai, in the Lower Bara Valley, he was, on the morning of the 24th February, suddenly shot dead by his servant, the weapon turned against him being his own revolver. The shooting was at first supposed to be due to accident, but investigation showed it to be a deliberate murder, and the perpetrator of the crime, having been duly tried and convicted, was hanged on the 28th of the same month.

Barwell, Edward William, Lieutenant (1829—1857).—*Grave at Hissar: tablet at the same place, No. 1.*—Son of Charles Richard Barwell, Esqr., of the Bengal Civil Service. Born at Alipur, Calcutta, on the 5th February 1829.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1845. Arrived in India in December of the same year, and was sent up to Dinapore to do duty with the 1st N. I. In March 1846 he was appointed to do duty with the 24th N. I. at Ludhiana, and in April with the 73rd N. I., but in the same month he was finally posted to the 13th N. I., and joined that regiment at Cawnpore. In the autumn of 1848, on the outbreak of disturbances in the Punjab, he accompanied the regiment to Lahore, and served with it in the Punjab campaign of 1848-49, including the passage of the Chenab and the battle of Gtijerat (Medal and Clasp). On the termination of the war he accompanied the regiment to Rawal Pindi, and marched with it thence to Delhi early in 1850, and during the winter of 1851-52 he officiated for a short time as Adjutant. In June 1852 he was appointed to do duty with the Arakan Local Battalion; he joined it in July, and for some time held command of a detachment at Akyab. In November of the same year he was appointed acting Adjutant of the Kamion Battalion, of which corps he became acting Second-in-Command in January 1853. In April 1854 he was appointed Adjutant of the Hariána Light Infantry Battalion, with which he served until August 1855, when he proceeded and joined his own regiment, temporarily, for service against the Santhals, in Bengal. He served throughout the operations against these insurgents, and in the spring of 1856 rejoined the Hariána Lt. Infy at Hansi. He afterwards for many months commanded the detachment of the battalion at Hissar, and perished in the mutiny at that place on the 29th May 1857.

NOTE.—In the inscription at Hissar this officer's name is given as "C. W. BARWELL," which is incorrect.

Battine, William, C.B., Major-General (1786—1851).—*Grave at Lahore, No. 608.*—Born in Pembrokeshire, South Wales, in the early part of the year 1786. Entered the Bengal Army in 1804. Arrived in India

in September of the same year, and was soon afterwards appointed to do duty with the 6th Company 2d Battalion, Foot Artillery. On the 1st August 1805 he was posted to the 5th Company 2d Battalion, and on the 1st December following he was nominated to act as Adjutant to the 3d Battalion, but this arrangement was superseded on the 10th by his appointment to act as Adjutant to the 1st Battalion at the Presidency. He continued acting in this appointment until January 1807, when he was appointed acting Quarter-Master to the 2d Battalion. On the 16th February 1807 he was removed to the 2d Company 1st Battalion, with which in the following year he was employed in some minor operations in the Jamna Doab. In November 1808 he was transferred to the 5th Company 3d Battalion, and from that, on the 19th March 1809, to the 6th Company of the same battalion (now the 34th Field Battery, Royal Artillery), which he joined at Allahabad. In the following November he was ordered up to Cawnpore in charge of the 4th Company 1st Battalion, which had been detailed to man the battering train then in course of preparation at that station for service in Bundelkhand, and with this company and detachments of his own he went through much harassing service in that province in 1809-10. With his own company (the 6th of the 3d Battalion) he also served at the reduction of various forts held by refractory *zamindars*, in Oudh, in 1810-11, and again in Bundelkhand in the early months of 1812, including the siege and reduction of the rock-fortress of Kalinjar. Towards the end of 1812 he proceeded with his company to Agra, whence, in 1814, he accompanied it to Karnal. In November 1814, in the arrangements for the conduct of the Gurkha War, he was nominated to the command of the Artillery of the Second Division of the Field Army; he did not, however, join that force until the battering train was called for, after the repulse of the first attack on Kalanga, in the Dehra Dun, and having then, with a portion of his company and the train, joined the Division, he was present, in command of all the Foot Artillery, at the second attempt on Kalanga and at the eventual reduction of that fort: he afterwards succeeded to the command of the whole of the Artillery with the force employed in that part of the theatre of operations, and took part in the occupation of Nahar, and in the attack on and subsequent siege of Jaithak. In 1815-16 he was employed in Kamáon. Still in command of the 6th Company 3d Battalion, he served at the siege and capture of Hathras in February and March 1817. In 1817-18 he served with the Centre Division of the Grand Army in the Mahratta-Pindari war, at first (October to December 1817) as Brigade-Major of the Artillery of the Division, and afterwards (from December 1817 to the conclusion of the campaign) with the 6th Company, 3d Battalion, which had been selected to man an experimental twelve-pounder field battery, to the command of which he had been nominated. He continued in command of this battery (at Cawnpore and afterwards at the Presidency) until March 1821, when he went home on furlough. On his return to India in May 1825, having in the interval attained the rank of Major, he joined the 3d Battalion of Foot Artillery, to which he then stood posted, but in the following July he was removed to the 5th Battalion, and from that, in November, to the 4th Battalion, in command of which he served at the siege and capture of Bharatpur in 1825-26. For his services on this occasion he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, and many years afterwards, on the institution of the India War Medal, he was awarded that decoration, with clasps for Nepal and Bharatpur. In March 1826 he was appointed Depy. Principal Commissary of Ordnance, an appointment which he held for nearly nine years, during two of which (December 1829 to December 1831) he officiated as Principal Commissary. In January 1835 he was appointed Principal Commissary of Ordnance, which appointment he held for more than three years, inclusive of the period from March to December 1835, during

which he officiated as a Member of the Military Board. In February 1838 he relinquished his appointment in the Ordnance Department, and went home on furlough. In the course of the same year he was appointed a Companion of the Order of the Bath, and in November 1841 he was promoted to the rank of Major-General by brevet. In the following month he returned to India and, early in January 1842, was appointed a temporary Brigadier and posted to Barrackpore; for a short time he was also in command of the Presidency Division. In February 1842 he was transferred to the command of Ferozepore, and in the following June he was nominated to the command of the Second Division of the Army of Reserve. In September 1842 he was appointed a Brigadier on the establishment, but continued in command of the Second Division until it was broken up in January 1843, shortly after which he went home on furlough, and was absent from India for nearly seven years. During this period he received (6th July 1843) substantive promotion to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant (3^d Battalion), and afterwards of Colonel Commandant from the same date, and in November 1846 he was removed from the Coloneley of the 3^d Battalion to that of the 8th. He returned to India in November 1849, and in the following April was appointed Brigadier Commanding at Barrackpore, whence he was removed to Ambala in November 1850. In January 1851 he was appointed to the Divisional Staff of the Army and posted to the Punjab Division, which, three months later, was divided into two commands, of which he retained that lying to the east of the Jhelum and styled "the Cis-Jhelum Division." He was in command of this Division, with his head-quarters at Lahore, when he died at that place on the 21st July 1851.

Battye, Frederick Drummond, Lieutenant-Colonel (1847–1895).—*Grave and tablet at Mardan, Nos. 1010 and 1018.*—The tenth and youngest son of George Wynyard Battye, Esqr., of the Bengal Civil Service (a cadet of the Battyes of Holmfirth in the West Riding of Yorkshire), and brother to Lieutenant Quintin Henry Battye, Major Legh Richmond Battye, and Major Wigram Battye. He was one of ten brothers who all adopted the military profession, and of whom the second and the three youngest fell in battle. Born at Chapra, in Bihar, on the 27th May 1847.—Entered H. M.'s Service (from the Royal Mly. College) on the 11th January 1867 as an Ensign in the 35th Foot. He joined that regiment at Multan in the following April, and went home with it in January 1868. In May 1868 he was transferred to the 62^a Foot, which he joined at Cork, and with which he returned to India in February 1869. On the 2^d December 1869 he was appointed Second Wing Subaltern in the 6th Punjab Infantry, on probation for the Bengal Staff Corps, into which he was subsequently admitted with effect from that date. In May 1870 he was transferred to the Corps of Guides as an Offg. Squadron Subaltern, and in August 1871 he was made permanent in that appointment. He officiated as Second Squadron Officer from October 1873 to March 1876, when he was appointed to officiate as Adjutant. In August 1876 he was appointed Quarter-Master of the corps, but (having intermediately become a Wing Officer under the reorganisation of January 1877) he continued officiating as Adjutant until November 1877, when the permanent appointment of Adjutant was conferred upon him. In 1877-78 he served with the Guides Infantry in the expedition against the Jowaki Afridis (India Medal and Clasp), and in March 1878 he took part in the surprise of the Ranizai village of Skakot, and in the retaliatory raid made on the Utman Khel villages of Buta, Nasir, and Rangmiana. On the outbreak of the Afghan War in November 1878, he accompanied the corps on service and took part in the operations resulting in the capture of Ali Masjid and in various movements on the Khaibar Line until the conclusion of peace in May 1879. On the renewal of the war in the following September, he

again proceeded on service on the Khaibar line and served (part of the time as Offg. Wing Commander) throughout the campaign of 1879-80 in Northern Afghanistan, taking part in the movement on Kabul, in the operations at and around that place (severely wounded in the storming of the Asmai heights), and in the action of Chihildakteran (Medal and two Clasps). From July 1880 to April 1882 he officiated as a Squadron Commander, and from April 1883 to February 1884 as a Wing Commander. In February 1884 he was appointed Wing Commander permanently. He again officiated as a Squadron Commander from November 1885 to January 1886, when he was appointed to officiate as Commandant of the Cavalry of the Corps. In July 1886 he was appointed a Squadron Commander permanently, but he continued officiating as Commandant of Cavalry until February 1887, when he was appointed Offg. Second-in-Command of the Infantry of the Corps. This position he held until the following October, when he was appointed Second-in-Command of the Cavalry. In February 1889 he went home on leave, on the expiry of which, in February 1890, he proceeded to Russia for the purpose of studying the language. On his return to India in February 1891 he was appointed Second-in-Command of the Infantry of the Guides, and in the following month he was appointed to officiate as Commandant of the Corps, at the head of which he served throughout the Hazara campaign of 1891 (Clasp added to India Medal). He continued officiating as Commandant until the end of 1891, and he again officiated in the same appointment from December 1892 to April 1894, when he proceeded to Simla on six months' leave. In March 1895 he was again appointed Offg. Commandant of the Guides, and in that capacity, in the following month, he proceeded with the corps on service in the Chitral Relief Expedition. This was his last campaign, for having taken part in the storming of the Malakand Pass, the passage of the Swat River, and the passage of the Panjkora, he was unfortunately killed on the 13th April 1895 in an action on the right (or Bajaur) bank of the latter.

NOTE.—The circumstances were as follow:—"On the 11th Sir Robert Low, with the Second Brigade, reached the Panjkora river at Sado ferry, and on the following day the Guides Infantry were passed over to the right bank by a bridge which had been thrown across the stream: this bridge was, however, carried away early on the morning of the 13th by a sudden rising of the river, and the Guides were thus isolated, with a deep and rapid stream running between them and the rest of the force. The regiment had by some mistake moved up the Ushiri river into Bajaur; here it was heavily attacked by the enemy and, as the loss of the bridge prevented its being immediately reinforced, it was ordered to fall back on the Panjkora, where it would be under the protection of the guns on the left bank. The retirement was carried out with great skill, but several casualties occurred, and, amongst others, Lieutenant-Colonel Battye, Commanding the Guides Infantry, was unfortunately killed."

Battye, Legh Richmond, Major (1845–1888).—*Grave and tablet at Abbottabad, Nos. 913 and 925.*—The ninth son of George Wynyard Battye, Esqr., of the Bengal Civil Service, and an elder brother of Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Drummond Battye. Born at Chapra, in Bihar, on the 29th June 1845.—Entered H. M.'s Service (from the Royal Mly. College) on the 5th September 1862, as an Ensign in the 1st Battalion, 15th Foot. In the following November he was transferred to the 35th Foot, which he joined at Fyzabad, in Oudh, in the spring of 1863, and with which he served for three years. On the 24th June 1866 he was attached to the 2^d Gurkha Regiment, on probation for the Bengal Staff Corps, into which he was afterwards admitted with effect from that date. At the end of August 1866 he was appointed Second Doing-Duty Officer in the 5th Gurkha Regiment, and he was advanced to the position of First Doing-Duty Officer on the 24th of the succeeding month. In October 1867 he was removed to civil employ in Oudh, and he served in that province, as an Asst. Commissioner, until August 1869. He then reverted to military duty,

and was attached to the 38th N. I. until November, when he was appointed Offg. First Wing Subaltern in his former corps, the 5th Gurkha Regiment. In February 1870 he was appointed Second Wing Subaltern, and during the same year he officiated for some months as Quarter-Master of the regiment. From July to October 1870 he officiated as Staff Officer of the Punjab Frontier Force. During the next three years he twice officiated as Quarter-Master of the regiment and once as Adjutant, for periods covering several months. In November 1873 he was a second time appointed to officiate as Adjutant, and he continued officiating until May 1876. Towards the end of that year he was again appointed Offg. Adjutant, and he held the appointment for two years. In January 1877 under the new organisation then introduced he became a Wing Officer in the regiment, with effect from the 5th September 1874, the date on which he attained the rank of Captain. In 1877-78 he served with the regiment in the campaign against the Jowaki Afridis (India Medal and Clasp). In November 1878 he went home on furlough and he was absent from India until early in 1881. On his return he was appointed, March 1881, to be Offg. Depy. Asst. Adjt.-Genl. for Musketry at Abbottabad; he held the situation until the following October, and he again officiated in the same appointment from November 1882 to June 1883. In September 1885 he was appointed a Wing Commander in the regiment, and in November 1886 he was further advanced to the appointment of Second-in-Command. This situation he continued holding until his death, which took place in the following circumstances. In June 1888 he proceeded from Abbottabad to Ughi for the purpose of inspecting a portion of the regiment stationed there, and on the 18th of that month, accompanied by Captain H. B. Urmston, of the 6th Punjab Infantry, and a small detachment of his own regiment, he ascended the Black Mountain, with the object of making a reconnaissance and of inspecting the water-supply. Though they kept well within the British boundary line, he and his detachment were suddenly attacked, somewhere in the vicinity of the Chittabat Peak, by a gathering of some of the Black Mountain tribesmen, and in the conflict which ensued both he and Captain Urmston were brought to the ground and barbarously hacked to death. This outrage was the immediate cause of the punitive Black Mountain Expedition of 1888.

Battye, Quintin Henry, Lieutenant (1832-1857).—*Grave and inscription at Delhi: Nos. 91 and 162: tablets at Mardan and Kohat, Nos. 1017 and 1043*—The second son of George Wynyard Battye, Esqr., of the Bengal Civil Service, and brother to Major Wigram Battye (killed at Fatehabad in 1879), Major Legh Richmond Battye (killed on the Black Mountain, Hazara, in 1888), and Lieut.-Colonel Frederick Drummond Battye (killed in the Chitral Expedition in 1895). He was one of ten brothers who all embraced a military life, and of whom four fell in action. Born at Kishnagarh, in Bengal, on the 28th April 1832.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1848. Being already in India when admitted into the service, he was appointed in January 1849 to do duty with the 27th N. I. at Barrackpore. In the following June he was posted to the 56th N. I., which he joined at Lahore, and with which he proceeded, early in 1850, to Ambala. During the winter of 1851-52 he officiated as Adjutant of the left wing of the regiment, on escort duty with the Governor-General. In July 1852 he was appointed to do duty with the Arakan Battalion at Sandoway, but he did not join that corps until near the end of the year, and he was subsequently, for a short period, in civil employ in officiating charge of the treasury and district of Sandoway. In May 1853 he was appointed Offg. Adjutant of the Arakan Battalion, but resigned the office in less than a month. In July 1853 he accompanied the battalion to Rangoon, and thence to Prome, and towards the end of the year

he was employed in the operations against the insurgent Chief Moung-Goung-Gyee, the closing event of the second Burmese war (India Medal). In December 1854 he was appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Hon'ble John Russell Colvin, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, on whose personal staff he continued until December 1855, when he was appointed to officiate as Adjutant of the Corps of Guides, but within a few days, on the 18th of the same month, he was appointed Offg. Commandant of the Cavalry of the Corps. In February 1856 he was appointed Adjutant of the Guides, but was directed to continue officiating as Commandant of Cavalry, and did so until the 17th May following, when he was made permanent in the appointment. From November 1856 to February 1857 he was Offg. Second-in-Command of the corps. He then officiated for a month as Commandant, but on Captain Daly joining, in March, he reverted to the appointment of Offg. Second-in-Command, and still occupied that position when the mutiny broke out in the following May. He accompanied the Guides in their wonderful march from Mardan to Delhi, 580 miles in twenty-two days during the hottest season of the year, and reaching the camp of the besieging army on the morning of the 9th June, he gallantly led his men into action the same afternoon, and fell mortally wounded (shot through the abdomen) in a desperate hand-to-hand combat with the mutineers. He died in camp on the following day, deeply regretted by the whole corps.

Lord Roberts, in his *Forty-one Years in India*, has remarked of him:—"He was the brightest and cheeriest of companions, and although only a subaltern of eight years' service, he was a great loss. * * * Proud of his regiment and beloved by his men, who, grand fellows themselves, were captivated by his many soldierly qualities, he had every prospect before him of a splendid career, but he was destined to fall in his first fight. He was curiously fond of quotations, and the last words he uttered were '*Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori.*'"

Battye, Richmond Moffat, Lieutenant (1869-1897).—*Grave at Para Chinur, Kuram Valley, No. 1099.*—The eldest son of Major Legh Richmond Battye, Bengal Staff Corps, and grandson of Major-General A. K. Moffat, Bengal Infantry. Born on the 26th September 1869.—Entered H. M.'s Service (from the Royal Mly. College) on the 27th November 1889 as a Second-Lieutenant in the 2^d Battalion, Lincolnshire Regiment (the 10th Foot), which he joined at Cawnpore before the end of the year. On the 10th March 1892 he was appointed an Offg. Squadron Officer in the 6th Bengal Cavalry, on probation for the Indian Staff Corps, into which he was afterwards admitted with effect from that date. In April 1894 he was appointed a Squadron Officer. In 1895 he officiated for some time as a Squadron Commander, and from December 1895 to August 1896 he was Offg. Adjutant of the regiment. In the early part of 1897 he was employed on famine relief duty in Bengal. In September 1897 he was appointed to officiate temporarily as a Squadron Officer in the 18th Bengal Cavalry (Lancers), with which he served for a short time in Kuram during the Frontier War of that year. He rejoined his own regiment on its being detailed to form part of the Kuram Column of the Tirah Expeditionary Force, and served with the dismounted portion of the corps forming part of the Kuram Column engaged, in co-operation with the main column of the Tirah Force, in the invasion of the Chamkani country. In the course of these operations he took part in the storming, on the 1st December 1897, of the Chamkani villages of Thabai, which were captured after a stubborn resistance, but very early in the affair, as he was leading on his men to the assault, he fell under the fire of the enemy.

Battye, Wigram, Major (1842-1879).—*Grave and tablet at Mardan, Nos. 1009 and 1017.*—The eighth

son of George Wynyard Battye, Esqr., of the Bengal Civil Service, and brother to Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Drummond Battye, Major Legh Richmond Battye, and Lieutenant Quintin Henry Battye. Born in London on the 13th May 1842.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1859. Arrived in India in February of the same year, and in the following month was posted to the 6th European Infantry. In September he proceeded to the Upper Provinces on duty with a body of recruits, and in the succeeding month he joined his regiment at Hazaribagh. He served with the 6th until the corps was disbanded in 1861, and he was then appointed, May 1861, to do duty with the 18th (Kamáon) N. I., which corps in the following October became the 3rd Gurkha Regiment. In May 1863 he was appointed a Doing-Duty Officer in the 3rd Gurkhas, but two days later he was transferred, in the same capacity, to the Corps of Guides. In the following October he accompanied the Guides on service, and took part with them in all the operations of the Ambela campaign up to the 6th November, when he was severely wounded and disabled (India Medal and Clasp). In May 1864 he was appointed Junior Wing Officer, and in November 1865 the appointment of Adjutant was conferred upon him. Shortly after this, in January 1866, he was employed with the Guides in an expedition against certain Baizai villages, several of which were taken and destroyed. In the following September he was admitted into the Bengal Staff Corps. He vacated the Adjutancy of the Guides in February 1871, in consequence of his promotion to the rank of Captain, and he thereafter remained on the rolls of the corps as an attached officer, until June 1872, when he was appointed to officiate as a Wing Officer. In May 1873 he was appointed Offg. Commandant of the Cavalry of the Corps. In the following month the permanent appointment of Wing Subaltern was conferred upon him, but he continued officiating as Commandant of Cavalry until October, from which date to January 1874 he officiated as a Wing Officer. From August to October 1874 he officiated as Quarter-Master, and in February 1875 he was appointed to officiate as Adjutant of the corps. In December 1875 and January 1876 he was employed temporarily on the staff of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, in connection with the visit to India of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales (now King Edward the Seventh). In January 1876 he was again appointed Adjutant of the Corps of Guides, and in the following March he was once more appointed to officiate as Commandant of Cavalry. Under the reorganisation of January 1877 he became a Squadron Officer in the Cavalry of the Corps. He vacated the Adjutancy in November 1877, but continued officiating as Commandant of Cavalry until March 1878, and in that capacity he commanded the troops employed in the surprise of the Utman Khel village of Sapri in February 1878, and subsequently, in the following month, took part in the surprise of the Banizai village of Skakot, and in the expedition against the Utman Khel villages of Búcha, Nasir, and Rangmiani. In March 1878 he was appointed a Wing Officer in the Infantry of the Guides, and in that position he served in the early part of the Afghan War, including the advance into the Khaibar region and the reduction of Ali Masjid. In December 1878 he was appointed an Offg. Wing Commander, and at the same time he was once more appointed to officiate as Commandant of Cavalry. In January and February 1879, in command of a detachment of the Guides Cavalry, he served in the second expedition to the Bazar Valley. He afterwards commanded a detachment in the expedition into the Lughman Valley, and, in command of the Guides Cavalry, took part in the advance to Fatahabad, beyond Jalalabad, at the end of March. This was his last service, for in the brilliant action of Fatahabad, on the 2^d April 1879, while gallantly charging the enemy at the head of his corps, he was shot through the chest, and almost instantly expired.

Bayly, Alexander Ross, Colonel (1831—1902).—*Grave at Rawal Pindi, No. 795.*—The only son of Lieutenant-Colonel William Bayly, of the 8th Foot, a native of Drogheda, in Ireland, who enlisted into that regiment in 1807, and received a commission after thirty-two years' service. Born at Halifax, in Nova Scotia, in 1831.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 2^d April 1847, as an Ensign in the 85th Foot, which he joined soon afterwards at Birr, in Ireland. On the 15th August 1848 he was transferred to the 8th Foot, in which his father then held the rank of Captain, and, proceeding to India, he joined that regiment at Karachi towards the end of the following year. In December 1850 he accompanied the regiment to Dissa, and, during the following year he served for some months with the 64th Foot, at Karachi, in the capacity of Interpreter. On the 6th May 1853 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. In the winter of 1853–54 he accompanied the regiment to Agra, and he served with it there until August 1854, when he was appointed an Assistant under the Chief Engineer of the Punjab, and was posted to the Civil Engineer's Dept., as an Asst. Civil Engineer on the Lahore and Peshawar road. In the following year he was absorbed into the Dept. of Public Works in the Punjab, and in October 1856 he was appointed a First Class Asst. Engineer in that Dept. In June 1857, on the outbreak of the mutiny, he rejoined his regiment, accompanied it to Delhi, and served throughout the siege and capture of that place, including the repulse of the sorties of the 9th, 14th, 18th and 23rd July, the action of the 12th August, the storming of the city on the 14th September,—on which occasion he was very prominently engaged and greatly distinguished himself,—and the six days' street fighting which followed. After the fall of Delhi he accompanied the regiment in Greathed's pursuing column, and was present at the action of Balandshahr, the affair of Aligarh, the actions of Agra and Dilkhusha, the relief of Lucknow under Sir Colin Campbell, the battle of Cawnpore, and the action of Khudaganj (Medal and two Clasps). He afterwards rejoined his appointment in the Department of Public Works, and in that Department the rest of his service was passed. On the 14th May 1858 he was promoted to the rank of Captain and posted to the newly-raised 2nd Battalion of the 8th, but he continued serving in the Public Works Department in India, and on the 31st January 1860 he exchanged into the 88th Foot in order that he might remain on the Indian Establishment. In February 1861 he was admitted into the Bengal Staff Corps, in which he eventually attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. As Asst. Engineer, and afterwards as Executive Engineer, he continued serving in the Public Works Dept. until the 1st April 1877, when he retired from the service, with the honorary rank of Colonel. He died at Rawal Pindi on the 1st January 1902.

Beale, Walter Yonge, Lieutenant (1821—1846).—*Tablet at Ferozepore, No. 444.*—The third son of Thomas Beale, Esqr., of Heath House, Co. Salop. Born on the 19th December 1821.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 5th October 1838, as an Ensign in the 68th Foot, with which regiment he served for upwards of three years in Jamaica and Canada. On the 8th April 1842 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in the 10th Foot, which he joined at Fort William, Calcutta, in the spring of 1843. In the winter of 1844–45, he accompanied the regiment to the Upper Provinces, and during the latter year was stationed with it at Meerut. In December 1845, on the breaking out of the first Sikh war, he marched with the regiment to join the Army of the Sutlej, and was present with it in the great battle of Sobraon, in which he fell, whilst gallantly moving forward to the assault of the Sikh batteries.

NOTE.—The 10th was the leading regiment of Stacy's Brigade which, in the teeth of a tremendous fire, took the Sikh batteries opposed to it at the point of the bayonet, without firing a shot.

Bean, Charles (1834—1867).—*Grave at Peshawar, No. 974.*—He was a member of an equestrian circus company performing at Peshawar, and imprudently accepted the invitation of one Muhammad Azim Khan (who gave himself out as a general in the Afghan Army) to accompany him to Kabul, with a view of making arrangements for taking the whole troupe to perform there. Mr. Bean without disclosing his intention to any one started under Muhammad Azim Khan's escort, who, on reaching the border, left the regular path and took the party up a ravine to a lonely spot. Here Muhammad Azim Khan drew his pistol, and exclaiming that he had sworn to take the life of an Englishman, fired at Mr. Bean, shattering his left thigh. As he fell, Azim Khan's two attendants hacked him with their swords and shot at him, and the party then decamped with Mr. Bean's horses and property, leaving him for dead. One of his servants gave word to the nearest British village, and he was brought in and after two months' suffering died of his injuries. Azim Khan was by the Amir's orders placed in irons and all his property confiscated, his family connections saving him from a severer punishment. The stolen horses and property were restored.

Bean, Richard, Apothecary (1816—1849).—*Grave at Peshawar, No. 983.*—Admitted into the Bengal Subordinate Medical Dept. as an Hospital Apprentice on the 15th January 1829, when under thirteen years of age. Having served in the hospital at Cawnpore for nearly eight years, he was attached to H. M.'s 16th Lancers in December 1836, and remained with that regiment until November 1838. He was then, as Asst. Apothecary, posted to the 3^d Troop 2^d Brigade, Horse Artillery, with which he proceeded on service to Afghanistan early in 1842. At Jalalabad, in May 1842, he was appointed Acting Steward in the hospital of H. M.'s 13th Light Infantry, with which corps he served during the remainder of the Kabul campaign (Medal). He continued with the 13th until the autumn of 1843, when he was posted to H. M.'s 50th Foot as Acting Apothecary, but while on his way to join that regiment he was attached to H. M.'s 40th Foot, with which he was present at the battle of Maharajpur (Bronze Star). He served with the 40th until it embarked for England in 1845, and he was then (having been promoted to the rank of Apothecary in November 1844) nominated for duty with the camp of the Governor-General; and having accompanied His Excellency's camp into the field, he served throughout the Sutlej campaign, including the battles of Mudki, Firozshahr and Sobraon (Medal and two Clasps). In February 1846 he was appointed to do duty with H. M.'s 62nd Foot, from which, in the following May, he was transferred to H. M.'s 21st Foot. On the departure of the 21st for England in February 1848 he was appointed to do duty in the General Hospital at Calcutta, but towards the end of the year he was ordered up to the Punjab, and in April 1849 he was attached to H. M.'s 98th Foot at Lahore. In the following month his services were placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department, and he was appointed Medical Officer of the 1st Punjab Infantry, but he had served with this corps for only a few months when he died at Peshawar on the 5th October 1849.

Beatson, Douglas Charles Turing, Lieutenant (1821—1846).—*Grave at Ferozepore, No. 477.*—The fifth son of Major-Genl. Alexander Beatson, of the Madras Army, sometime Governor of St. Helena, and grandson of Robert Beatson, Esqr., laird of Kilrie, Co. Fife. Born in August 1821.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1839. Arrived in India in September of the same year, and was sent up to Barrackpore to do duty with the 58th N. I. In January 1840 he was posted to the 14th N. I., joined it at Fatehgarh, and during the same year accompanied it to Agra. In the winter of 1840-41 he marched with the regiment to Nasirabad, and while serving there in April 1843 he was appointed

Offg. Interpreter and Quarter-Master, a post which he held for nine months. In this capacity he served with the regiment in the Gwalior campaign of 1843-44, and was present at the battle of Maharajpur (Bronze Star). On the termination of the campaign he marched with the regiment to Ferozepore, arriving there in April 1844, and in the following October he was appointed Acting Interpreter and Quarter-Master to the 1st European Light Infantry, which he joined at Subathu. On the outbreak of the first Sikh war, in December 1845, he marched to the front with this regiment, joined the Army of the Sutlej on the 19th of that month, the day after the battle of Mudki, and on the 21st was present with it in the sanguinary battle of Firozshahr, in which he was severely wounded by a musket-shot in the abdomen. On the 8th February 1846 he was nominated Acting Adjutant of the Nasiri Battalion, but did not immediately join that corps, and on the 10th, though not quite recovered from his wound, he again went into action with the 1st European Light Infantry at Sobraon, and was again severely wounded; he was sent into Ferozepore, and was not at first supposed to be in any great danger, but tetanus supervened, and he died in the hospital at that place six days after the battle, the 16th February 1846.

Beatson, George Stewart, M.D., C.B., Surgeon-General (1814—1874).—*Grave at Simla, No. 377.*—Born on the 6th May 1814. Entered H. M.'s Service on the 13th July 1838, as an Assistant-Surgeon. He was at first gazetted to the 71st Foot (the Highland Light Infantry), but this appointment was afterwards cancelled, and he was re-gazetted (from the original date) as a Staff Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces. In 1839 he was sent out to Ceylon, where, as Staff Assistant-Surgeon and Staff Surgeon of the Second Class (to which rank he was promoted on the 28th August 1846) he served for eleven years. On the 31st January 1851 he exchanged into the 51st Foot, and having soon afterwards joined that regiment at Fort St. George, Madras, he in the following year accompanied it on the expedition to Burma. He was present, on board the steam-frigate *Feroze*, in the action with and destruction of the Burmese stockades near Rangoon, and in the three days' operations on shore at that place, culminating in the capture by storm of the Shwedagon Pagoda; and he afterwards took part in the defence of Prome and in the repulse of the night attack on that place (Medal and Clasp). Early in 1854 he returned with the regiment to Madras, and thence accompanied it home, landing at Graycend in the following August. On the 8th December 1854 he was promoted to the rank of Staff Surgeon of the first class and having been detailed for duty with the Eastern Army he proceeded to Scutari, on the Bosphorus, and served in the hospital there until the termination of the campaign in the Crimea. He returned home in the summer of 1856, and falling soon afterwards under the reductions which followed the termination of the war with Russia, he was placed, October 1856, on half-pay. In April 1858 he was brought back on full pay and appointed to the medical charge of the 2nd Battalion, 22nd Foot, at Preston. On the 1st September following his rank of Staff Surgeon of the first class was converted into that of Surgeon-Major, and on the 31st December he was promoted to the rank of Depy. Inspector-General of Hospitals, and posted to Corfu. He served in the Ionian Islands until June 1860, when he was appointed Depy. Inspector-General of H. M.'s Hospitals in the Madras Presidency, a post which he occupied until May 1863. On the 1st of that month he was advanced to the rank of Inspector-General of Hospitals, transferred to Bengal, and appointed to "The Charge of the Medical Department of H. M.'s British Forces in India." On the 13th March 1866 he was appointed Honorary Physician to Her Majesty Queen Victoria. Having completed his tour of service in India he went home in March 1868, and

took up the appointment of Inspector-General of Hospitals at Netley, and in the following year he was nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath. He continued at Netley until January 1872, when, having been again appointed Inspector-General of Hospitals and Principal Medical Officer of H. M.'s British Forces in India, he returned to Bengal, arriving at Calcutta in March. In March 1873, on a reorganisation of the Medical Dept. taking place, he received the designation of Surgeon-General of H. M.'s British Forces in India, and he continued in the discharge of the duties of this appointment until his death, which occurred at his residence, "Knollswood," in Chota Simla, on the 7th June 1874.

Beatty, Alexander, Lieutenant and Brevet Captain (c. 1798–1834).—*Grave at Karnal, see No. 196.*—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 27th April 1815, as an Ensign in the 44th Foot, and having been posted to the 1st Battalion of that regiment, he joined it soon afterwards in Ireland, on its return from the disastrous New Orleans expedition. On the 25th March 1816 he was placed on half-pay in consequence of the reductions following the termination of the wars of the French Revolution. On the 4 September 1823 he exchanged to full pay in the 15th Foot, which he joined in Ireland. On the 26th January 1825 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in the 31st Foot, with which he proceeded shortly afterwards to India, landing at Calcutta in June. He subsequently served with the regiment at Berhampore, Fort William, Dinapore, Meerut and Karnál. On the 27th April 1830, on completing fifteen years' service, he was granted brevet rank as Captain in India. In 1831 he accompanied the regiment to Rápar, on the Sutlej, on the occasion of the meeting there of the Governor-General, Lord William Bentinck, and the Ruler of the Punjab, Maharaja Ranjit Singh. He afterwards returned with the regiment to Karnál, where he died on the 27th May 1834.

NOTE.—This officer's name was mis-spelt "Beattie" in some of the non-official Army Lists published in India, and appears to have been similarly mis-spelt in the register from which his name was taken for the purposes of this work.

Beddy, The Revd. Henry (1792–1875).—*Grave at Simla, No. 335.*—Born in the parish of St. Bride's, Dublin, on the 18th December 1792. A saddler by trade, he enlisted into the East India Company's service, at Dublin, on the 12th November 1810, and arrived at Fort William, Bengal, in the H. E. I. C.'s ship *Castle Eden*, on the 26th August 1811. Having been allotted to the Foot Artillery, he served in the 2d Battalion for nearly fourteen years, rising first to the position of Quarter-Master-Sergeant, and afterwards to that of Sergeant-Major. On the 1st July 1825 he was promoted from Sergeant-Major of the 2d Battalion of Artillery to the rank of Sub-Conductor in the Ordnance Commissariat Department, and a few days later he was posted to the Expense Magazine at Dum-Dum. In June 1826 he was posted to the Arsenal of Fort William, but in the following August he was removed thence to the Cuttack Magazine. In September 1827 he was brought back to the Arsenal of Fort William, in which he served for the remainder of his military career, which he brought to a termination by resigning his Sub-Conductor's warrant on the 15th December 1831. Thereafter he became a Minister of the Baptist sect, and resided for many years at Patna. He moved up to Simla in the later "forties," and opened a school there, which in March 1857 was amalgamated with a similar institution maintained by Mr. D. O'B. Clarke, another gentleman of the same religious persuasion, but for some years prior to this date he had ceased to take any active part in the management of the business, having become totally blind. He died of cholera at Simla, on the 3d June 1857.—He was the father of Colonel Edwin Beddy, of the Indian Staff Corps, and the grandfather of the late Mr. P. W. O'Brien, of the

Bengal Civil Service, Asst. Commissioner of Lahore. His second daughter, Eliza, married, in 1855, Joseph Lowther Leeson, the eldest son of Major Joseph Leeson, 42d N. I., who would probably have become Earl of Milltown, on the death of the seventh Earl, if he had lived long enough. His youngest daughter, Eleanor, was the wife of the late Captain Arthur Irwin Iles, of the Bengal Infantry, to whom she was married at Lahore on the 19th October 1865.

NOTE.—It is to be noted that there is an error in the inscription on the grave as entered on page 46, Part I. The Revd. Mr. Beddy died on the 3d June 1857, not on the 3d June 1852.

Beley, Charles Harold Hepworth, D.S.O., Captain (1855–1888).—*Grave and tablet at Abbottabad, Nos. 915 and 926.*—Son of the Revd. C. A. E. Beley, of Chrishall, near Clavering, Co. Essex. Born at Birmingham on the 27th July 1855.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 28th February 1874 as a Sub-Lieutenant in the 1st Battalion, 1st Foot (The Royal Scots), and was afterwards promoted to the rank of Lieutenant from the same date. In the following December he was transferred to the 2d Battalion of the regiment, which he joined at Mian Mir in March 1875. On the 1st November 1876 he was appointed Offg. Wing Subaltern in the 25th (Punjab) N. I., on probation for the Bengal Staff Corps, into which he was subsequently admitted with effect from that date. In January 1877, under the organisation then introduced, his appointment became that of Offg. Wing Officer. In December 1877 he was appointed a Wing Officer permanently, and in that and the succeeding year he officiated for some months as Adjutant of the regiment. From April to October 1878 he was Offg. Aide-de-Camp to General Sir James Brind, K.C.B., Commanding the Sirhind Division. He then rejoined his regiment and, proceeding with it on service to Southern Afghanistan, was present with it in the action of Saif-u-din, and at the occupation of Kandahar. In August 1879, having already officiated in the situation for a month, he was appointed Quarter-Master of the regiment. On the renewal of the war in Afghanistan, in the autumn of 1879, he served with his regiment in all Sir Donald Stewart's operations, including the march from Kandahar to Kabul, the battle of Ahmad Khel, and the action of Arzu; and he afterwards took part in Sir Frederick Robert's march from Kabul to Kandahar, and in the battle of Mazra, near the latter place, on the 1st September 1880 (Medal and two Clasps, and Bronze Star). On the termination of the war he returned to India with his regiment, and in November 1880 he went home and joined the Staff College at Sandhurst; and having passed successfully through the usual course, he returned to India in January 1883. He continued in his appointment of Quarter-Master until October 1883, when that of Adjutant of the regiment was conferred upon him, but this he was able to retain only until February 1885, when he was obliged to vacate it on attaining the rank of Captain. In June 1885 he was appointed to officiate as a Depy. Asst. Quarter-Master-Genl. in the Intelligence Branch at Army Head-Quarters, and having been made permanent in the appointment in October, he, in the following year, accompanied Army Head-Quarters to Burma, where he served with it until the beginning of 1887. He had previously been nominated Dy. Asst. Qr.-Mr.-Genl. at Lahore, but had not taken up the appointment, and he was now, on his return from Burma, in March 1887, transferred in the same capacity to the Punjab Frontier Force. In July 1887 he was appointed a Companion of the Distinguished Service Order (D. S. O.), and during this and the following year he twice officiated as an Asst. Qr.-Mr.-Genl. On the formation of the Hazara Field Force, in September 1888, he was appointed Depy. Asst. Qr.-Mr.-Genl. of the Second Brigade, and on the 4th October he accompanied the advance of the Fourth (or River) Column. In the course of this movement the advance of the column encountered a strong gathering of Black Moun-

tain tribesmen and Hindustani fanatics at the hamlet of Towara, near the village of Kotkai, and in the action which ensued this gallant and accomplished officer fell mortally wounded in a rush made by a body of *ghazis* on the advancing British line. He succumbed to his injuries some hours later, at Kotkai.

Bent, Hugh, Lieutenant-Colonel and Breve Colonel (c. 1826—1875).—*Grave at Rawal Pindi, No. 784.*—The fourth son of Colonel William Henry Bent, Royal Artillery (who was a cadet of the Bents of Wexham Lodge, Co. Bucks) by Charlotte, his wife, daughter of Lieutenant-General Samuel Rimmington, Royal Artillery.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 19th December 1844 as a Second-Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery, in which corps he was promoted to the rank of First-Lieutenant on the 1st April 1846, and to that of Second—Captain on the 22^d July 1853. During these years he served in succession in the 9th, 10th, 1st, 3^d, 8th and 6th Battalions of the Royal Artillery, and was employed in various parts of the United Kingdom and of the colonies. In October 1854 he was appointed an Adjutant of Artillery, with effect from the 24th March preceding, but he did not hold this position long, having early in 1855 been transferred to the Supernumerary List and attached to the Irregular Cavalry (the *Bashi-Bazouks*) under Major-General Beatson, in Turkey: later in the year (June 1855) he was granted the local rank of Major in Turkey, while employed on that service. He was afterwards employed as Brigade-Major to the Osmanli Horse Artillery, for services with which he was subsequently rewarded, by the Sultan of Turkey, with the Fourth Class of the Order of the Medjidieh. He attained the rank of Captain on the 23^d February 1856, and having returned home on the termination of the Russian war, he was, on the 14th June 1856, removed from the Supernumerary List to the effective establishment, and appointed to the command of the 4th Company 7th Battalion, Royal Artillery. From this, in the course of the same year, he was transferred to the 1st Company 3^d Battalion, the command of which he retained until 1860, when he was again placed on the Supernumerary List. In May 1865 he was restored to the effective establishment, and, in the following month, appointed to the command of a battery of the 5th Brigade. On the 6th September 1865 he was promoted to the rank of Major by brevet, and on the 6th July 1867 he attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, in consequence of which he vacated his battery command, and was posted to the 8th Brigade; and the head-quarters of that brigade being then in the Bengal Presidency, he proceeded to India at the end of the year. From 1867 to the spring of 1869 he did duty with the Artillery at Morar; from that time to the autumn of 1871 he was similarly employed at Lucknow; and he was then transferred to Rawal Pindi. On the 6th July 1872 he was promoted to the rank of Colonel by brevet. Early in 1873 he was appointed to the command of the Artillery of the Rawal Pindi Division, but did not retain it long, having in the month of April been appointed to the command of the Kasauli Convalescent Dépôt. On the termination of this duty, in October 1873, he was appointed to the command of the Royal Artillery at Agra, which he retained until the summer of 1875. He was then transferred to Rawal Pindi, to command the Royal Artillery of that Division, and at that place he died on the 28th October 1875.

Berkeley, Leopold Oliver Fitzhardinge (?—1857).—*Monument at Montgomery, No. 593.*—He was an Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Montgomery (then the Gugera) District, at the time of the mutiny. There was a general rising of the Ravi tribes, and Mr. Berkeley played an active part in holding them in check while reinforcements were coming from Lahore. On September 18th he was sent to Kaurishah in order to re-open communications with Multan, and to assist Harappa. On the 21st with a body of 60 horse he dis-

persed a large gathering of the enemy, and on the next day, as he was marching along the Ravi, going towards Muhammadpur, he was suddenly attacked in a river-side jungle near Kaurishah and cut off, his horse, it is said, getting into a quicksand, and was killed after a gallant single-handed resistance. There is a difference of a day in the date given in this account and that mentioned on his monument.

NOTE.—Captain Elphinstone's official report on the operations against the Gugera rebels distinctly names the 22^d September as the date of Mr. Berkeley's death. According to the same report Mr. Berkeley had with him at the time, besides the forty horsemen originally placed under his command, one hundred men of the Police Battalion and one hundred of the 1st Sikh Irregular Cavalry; of this force upwards of eighty were killed with him.—P.

Bernard, William, Lieutenant (c. 1824—1845).—*Grave and tablet at Ferozepore, Nos. 442 and 479.*—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 4th March 1842, as an Ensign in the 31st Foot. Arrived in India at the end of May 1842, and, after doing duty for some time with a detachment of recruits at Berhampore, proceeded with it to the Upper Provinces, and in the autumn joined the regimental dépôt at Meerut, the corps itself being at that time on service in Afghanistan. On the return of the regiment from service he joined it at Ambala in January 1843, and in the following May he accompanied it to Khaital, where disturbances had taken place. On the 8th November 1843 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and towards the end of the same month he proceeded with the regiment to Ferozepore, the temporary reinforcement of which post had become necessary on account of the anarchy which then prevailed in the Punjab. In May 1844 he returned with the corps to Ambala, where he continued serving with it for more than eighteen months. In March 1845 he was appointed acting Interpreter to the regiment, and in the following September the appointment of Adjutant was conferred upon him. On the outbreak of the first Sikh war he marched with the regiment towards the Sutlej, and was present with it at the battles of Mudki and Firozshahr, in the latter of which he was killed, 21st December 1845.

Bernier, Augustine, Major (1769—1801).—*Tombstone at Hansi, No. 4.*—Major Bernier (whose name is found spelt Bunnear and Bernier by contemporary writers) was a French adventurer who began his service under Begum Samru, and was one of the witnesses to her marriage with Le Vassoul in 1793. Later on, he commanded a battalion in Perron's Third Brigade, under Louis Bourquin, and accompanied the latter in his expedition against George Thomas in 1801. Skinner's memoirs describe him as a brave and capable soldier, and say that he saved Bourquin from defeat at Georgegarh. The memoirs go on to say that he was killed at the attack on Thomas' outwork at the Hissar gate; this is opposed to the inscription which makes him killed in the grand assault, but Skinner's statement is so circumstantial as to make it probable that the inscription, as so often, is wrong. The tombstone was discovered some years ago in a village and was recently erected in the cemetery at Hansi.

Best, Abel Dottin William, Captain (c. 1819—1845).—*Tablet at Ferozepore, No. 442.*—Entered H. M.'s Service (from the Royal Milly. College) on the 21st April 1837, as an Ensign in the 80th Foot. He joined that regiment in New South Wales in the following year and, having been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant on the 4th October 1839, and to that of Captain on the 2^d July 1841, he continued serving with it in the Australian colonies until the autumn of 1844, when he embarked with it for Bengal. The voyage was an unfortunate one, for the *Briton*, the vessel in which he and a portion of the regiment were embarked, was wrecked on the Lesser Andaman in November, and all that escaped drowning were detained

there for fifty-one days, suffering severe privations, until rescued and conveyed to Calcutta in the *Ayrshire*, in January 1845. He then accompanied the regiment to Agra, arriving there at the end of March, and in the following October he proceeded with it to Ambala, at which station he was serving when the first Sikh war broke out. With his regiment he took part in the forward movement towards the Sutlej, and he was present with it at the battles of Mudki and Firozshahr, in the latter of which he fell, 21st December 1845.

Birch, George, Lieutenant (1823—1855).—*Grave at Delhi*, No. 86.—Born at Stanton, Wiltshire, on the 26th June 1823.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1841. Arrived in India in July 1842 and was ordered up to Bareilly to join and do duty with the 4th Dépôt Battalion, the 60th N. I., to which he had, in anticipation of his arrival, been posted in the preceding May, being then on service in Afghanistan. In March 1843 he joined the 60th at Ferozepore, and he subsequently accompanied the corps to Karnál, to Benares, and to Barrackpore. In April 1846 he was appointed Interpreter and Quarter-Master of the regiment. At the end of 1847 he proceeded with the regiment to Mirzapur, and thence in the autumn of 1848 to Ferozepore; and he was with it in the Reserve Force assembled at Jagráon during the Punjab campaign of 1848-49. On the termination of the war he proceeded with the regiment to Ferozepore, and thence to Wazirabad. At this place he fell seriously ill and was compelled to proceed to the hills, but he rejoined his regiment at Banda in December 1850, and served with it there until the beginning of 1852, when he went on leave to the Cape and the Australian colonies. He returned from New South Wales in February 1854, rejoined his regiment at Banda, and in the autumn of the same year marched with it for Ambala, where it arrived at the end of December. On the 15th January 1855 he brought his career to a close, having, in a temporary fit of insanity, committed suicide at Delhi.

Birch, Henry Holwell, Major (1837—1878).—*Grave at Peshawar*, No. 977.—Son of Major (Brevet Lieut.-Col.) Frederick William Birch, 41st Bengal N. I.; nephew of Lieutenant-General Sir Richard James Holwell Birch, K.O.B., Bengal Army; and great-grandson of John Zephaniah Holwell, one of the survivors of the Black Hole tragedy, and sometime Governor of Bengal. Born at Calcutta on the 2^d September 1837.—Was with his father, then commanding the 41st N. I., when that officer was killed in the mutiny of his regiment, at Sitapur, on the 1st June 1857. He escaped to Lucknow, arriving there on the 4th, and during the preparation of defensive measures against the rebels he was specially employed as an acting Commissariat Officer in the garrison of Fort Machi-bhawan. The disaster at Chinhat, however, necessitated the abandonment of that post on the night of the 1st July, and thereafter he served as a volunteer throughout the defence of the Lucknow Residency, until the place was relieved and the garrison withdrawn by Sir Colin Campbell in November 1857. He was then attached, as an Asst. Field Engineer, to the Oudh Field Force, left in occupation of the Alambagh under Sir James Outram, and served throughout the defence of that position during the winter of 1857-58; and he subsequently took part, in the same capacity, in the siege and capture of Lucknow in March 1858 (Medal and two Clasps). In consideration of his services and of those of his family, he was, in April 1858, presented with a cadetship by the Court of Directors, and he was formally admitted into the Bengal Army in the following September, with rank as Ensign from the 4th of the preceding month. In October 1858 he was appointed to do duty with the 4th European Regiment at Barrackpore. In the following December

he was posted to the cadre of the late 52^d N. I., but this was afterwards cancelled, and in January 1859 he was posted to the cadre of the late 27th N. I., with effect from the date of his original posting to the 52^d. He continued serving with the 4th European Regt. until October 1859, when he was appointed to act as Interpreter to H. M.'s 53^d Foot, to which corps he remained attached until February 1860. On the 1st of that month he was appointed to do duty with the 19th Punjab Infantry, then proceeding on service to China. He accompanied the regiment on this service and served with it throughout the campaign of 1860 in North China (Medal), returning to India with it early in 1861, towards the end of which year the 19th Punjab Infantry became the 27th (Punjab) N. I. In 1861-62 he three times officiated as Adjutant of the regiment, the last time for ten months, and in October 1862 the permanent appointment of Adjutant was conferred upon him; this he held for more than twelve years. In January 1866 he served with the regiment in the expedition against the Baizai villages on the Peshawar border. In August 1866 he was admitted into the Bengal Staff Corps. From April 1870 to February 1871 he officiated as Wing Officer; from February to April 1871 he was acting Second-in-Command; and from April to November 1871 he again officiated as Wing Officer. In 1871-72 he served with the regiment in the Lushai Expedition, and took part in all the operations of the Right (or Chittagong) Column (India Medal and Clasp). From December 1872 to December 1874 he again officiated as Wing Officer, and afterwards for a brief period as Second-in-Command of the regiment. At the end of December 1874 he was appointed Wing Officer; in June 1875, after officiating in the appointment for five months, he became Second-in-Command; and from February to July 1877, he officiated as Commandant of the corps. In 1877-78 he served with the regiment (for a short time in command) in the expedition against the Jowaki Afridis, taking part in the capture of the heights above Bori and in the capture and destruction of the fortified posts in the Bori Valley (Clasp to India Medal). In November 1878, on the outbreak of the Afghan War, he was appointed Offg. Commandant of the regiment, the permanent Commandant having been appointed to the command of a brigade, and when the advance into the Khaibar took place on the 21st of that month, he led his regiment forward to the attack of the fort of Ali Masjid. This, the first engagement of the war, was to him also the last, for having, in the course of the attack, exposed himself in giving aid to another officer who had been wounded, he fell under the fire of the enemy and expired in a few minutes.

Bishop, John Cuming, Lieutenant (c. 1825—1846).—*Grave at Ferozepore*: inscription not found, see No. 441.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 30th September 1842, as an Ensign in the 50th Foot. Joined the regiment at Cawnpore in the autumn of the following year, and in 1843-44 served with it in the Gwalior campaign, including the battle of Paniár (Bronze Star). At the end of 1844 he accompanied the regiment from Cawnpore to Lúdhiana, and on the 17th January 1845 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. On the breaking out of the first Sikh war he proceeded with the 50th to join the Army of the Sutlej, and with it was present at the battle of Múdki on the 18th December 1845. On this occasion he received a severe wound, from the effects of which he died at Ferozepore on the 6th February 1846.

Bishop, St. George Meadows, Lieutenant (1841—1863).—*Grave at Peshawar*, No. 946.—Son of General George William Bishop, Bengal Infantry, and grandson of Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Piddington Bishop, Bengal Infantry (q.v.), and of Lieutenant-Colonel John Romer Meadows, H. M.'s 15th Foot. Born at Darjeeling on the 23^d April 1841.—Entered the Ben-

gal Army in 1857. Arrived in India in December of the same year, and in the following month was appointed to do duty with the 19th Foot in Fort William. He afterwards accompanied this regiment to the Upper Provinces, and towards the end of 1858 he was employed with it against rebels in Tirhoot and Bihar. In October 1858 he was posted to the 66th (Gurkha) N. I., which he joined at Sitapur, in Oudh, early in the following year. In January 1860 he was appointed to do duty with the 8th Irregular Cavalry, and joined that regiment at Sitapur. In June 1861 he was appointed acting Adjutant of the regiment, which had now become the 6th Bengal Cavalry, but a few weeks later, in July, his services were placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept., and he was appointed acting Cantonment Joint Magistrate at Sitapur. In this position he remained until January 1862, when he was appointed a Doing-Duty Officer in the 6th Bengal Cavalry. He rejoined the regiment at Peshawar, and was again appointed Offg. Adjutant, and in March and April 1862 he officiated as Second-in-Command of the regiment. During the remaining months of this year he twice again officiated as Adjutant. In December 1863 he was stationed at Shakkadar, on the Peshawar Frontier, in command of a troop of his regiment, and on the 5th of that month he was killed in action there while gallantly charging a body of five hundred Mohmands, Bajaturis, and other tribesmen, who had raided into British territory.

Bishop, Samuel Piddington, Lieutenant-Colonel (1782–1833).—*Grave at Hansi, No. 9.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1798. Arrived in India in November 1800, and in the following month was appointed to do duty with the 2^d Battalion 19th N. I., at Berhampore. On the 15th April 1801 he was posted to the 1st Battalion 6th N. I., and joined it at Midnapur. In the same year he was engaged with the battalion in the suppression of disturbances on the southern borders of the province of Cuttack. He afterwards served with the battalion at Berhampore and Benares, and again in Cuttack from 1806 to 1808. In the latter year he accompanied the battalion to the Upper Provinces, where he served with it for several years, at Mainpuri, Delhi, Karnal and Meerut. In September 1814, being then at Meerut, he proceeded on leave to Calcutta for six months, and in consequence missed sharing in all the operations against the Gurkhas in the Dehra Dun in 1814–15, except the latter part of the siege of Jaithak. After the Gurkha War he served with the corps at Aligarh and Delhi, and in 1817–18 he was employed with it, in the Reserve Division of the Grand Army, throughout the Mahratta-Pindari war. From April 1818 to December 1819 he was on leave at Delhi, and from the latter date to the end of April 1820 he did duty at that place, at first with the 2^d Battalion 2^d, and afterwards with the 1st Battalion 26th N. I., until his own corps should arrive at Gurgaon from Rajputana. In February 1821 he was appointed to the temporary command of the Saharanpur Provincial Battalion, which he held for some months, and in October of the same year he was appointed to the officiating command of the Delhi Palace Guards: this he held until the following spring. He then rejoined his battalion, with which he served (part of the time in command) at Fatehgarh, Nagpur and Benares. On the reorganisation of May 1824 taking place his battalion became the 3^d Regiment of Native Infantry, and he was retained with it in the rank of Major, which he had attained in the preceding year. In May 1825 he was appointed to raise and command the 3^d Extra Regiment of N. I. (afterwards numbered the 71st), and on being promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, he was formally posted to it in July 1825. In February 1828 he was removed to the 37th N. I. at Bareilly, but in the following September he was ordered to join and take command of the 53rd N. I., proceeding from Bareilly to Barrackpore, and on the completion of this duty he was posted, December 1828, to the 68th N. I.,

at Dinapore. In August 1829 he was removed to the 27th N. I. at Benares, and with this corps he soon afterwards proceeded to Garrawara, in the Sangor and Narbadda Territories. In the cold season of 1832–33 he marched with the regiment to Hansi, and at that place he died on the 26th September 1833.

Bishop, William Louis Mosheim, Captain (1828–1857).—*Grave and tablet at Sialkot, Nos. 708 and 729.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1838. Arrived in India in June of the same year, and was sent up to Barrackpore to do duty with the 57th N. I. On the 1st September following he was posted to the 46th N. I., and having joined that regiment at Jubbulpore, he accompanied it to Delhi in the following year, to Benares at the end of 1841, and to Barrackpore in February 1843. From February to August 1844 he was acting Interpreter and Quarter-Master of the 71st N. I., and from August to December 1844 of the 8th N. I., both at Barrackpore. In December 1844 he was appointed acting Interpreter and Quarter-Master of his own regiment, which he rejoined at Berhampore, and with which he shortly afterwards marched for Lucknow. In February 1845 he was made permanent in the appointment of Interpreter and Quarter-Master, which he held thereafter for nearly five years. In the autumn of 1846 he marched with the regiment from Lucknow to Jullundur, whence in October 1847 he proceeded with it to Lahore. On the outbreak of the second Sikh war he accompanied his regiment into the field, and served with it throughout the Punjab campaign of 1848–49, including the action of Ramnagar, the passage of the Chenab, the action of Sadulapur, and the battles of Chilianwala and Gujarat (Medal and two Clasps). On the conclusion of the campaign he marched with the regiment to Ludhiana, arriving there in April 1849. In the following December he proceeded on leave to Bombay, and in March 1850 he went home on furlough, having previously vacated the appointment of Interpreter and Quarter-Master. He returned to India in December 1852, and rejoined his regiment at Meerut, at which station, during the period from December 1854 to September 1855, he twice officiated as Brigade-Major. In the winter of 1855–56 he moved with the regiment to Sialkot, where in the spring of 1856, he acted for some time as Interpreter to H. M.'s 52nd Foot. In May 1857 he was appointed officiating Brigade-Major at Sialkot, and he was still holding the appointment when, on the 9th July, the native troops at that station broke out in open mutiny. He endeavoured to escape into the old Sikh fort there, with his wife, but was intercepted by some mutineers of the 9th Light Cavalry, and cruelly put to death.

Black, Charles, Lieutenant (1809–1838).—*Grave at Ludhiana, No. 573.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1825. Arrived in India in May 1826, and in the same month was posted to the 17th N. I.; that corps being, however, at Bhopalpur, in Malwa, and about to move in course of relief, he was allowed to defer joining it until the autumn, and in the meantime he was directed to do duty with the 4th Extra N. I. at Mirzapur. He eventually joined the 17th on its arrival at Delhi in November 1826, and he afterwards accompanied it to Fatehgarh in November 1829, and to Nasirabad, towards the end of 1832. In the autumn of 1835 he accompanied the regiment to Jaipur, in Rajputana, the disorders in that State, caused by flagrant misgovernment, having necessitated the movement of a British force on the capital. He afterwards proceeded with the regiment to Ludhiana, arriving there on the 1st January 1836, and he continued serving at that station until his death, which took place there on the 1st November 1838.

Black, Samuel, O.S.I., Lieutenant-General (1828–1893).—*Tablet at Lahore, No. 640.*—Born at Ely, near Sheffield, Yorkshire, on the 7th March 1828. Entered the Bengal Army in 1845. Arrived in India in May of the same year and proceeded and joined the

37th N. I., at Nasirabad, he having, in anticipation of his arrival, been posted to that regiment on the 14th March preceding. At the end of 1847 he accompanied the regiment to Jullundur, and thence, in May 1848, to Lahore, and he was in garrison at the latter place throughout the Punjab campaign of 1848-49 (Medal). In May 1849 he returned with the regiment to Jullundur, and at the end of the year he proceeded with it to Jhelum. From February to November 1851 he served temporarily in the Public Works Dept. as Asst. to the Executive Engineer of the Rawal Pindi Division, and having then rejoined his regiment, en route to Berhampore, he officiated as Adjutant from November 1851 to September 1852, and again from October 1852 to May 1853. In the latter month he was appointed to the temporary charge of the office of the Executive Engineer, Midnapur-Kalmijol Division, and in June 1853 he was appointed Adjutant of his regiment, but he never took up this appointment, though he was nominally holding it for the succeeding eighteen months. In July 1853 he was appointed Officiating Assistant Executive Officer, Midnapur Kalmijol Division; ten months later, in May 1854, he was appointed to the temporary charge of that Division as Offg. Executive Officer, and he continued officiating therein until January 1857, when he was appointed Staff Officer of the Punjab Irregular Force. Being at Lahore in the following September his services were utilized in the suppression of the insurrection in the Gugera district, and he was frequently engaged with the rebels, particularly at the action of Gishkauri (in which the principal leader of the insurgents was killed), the action of Harappa, and the relief of Chichawatni (Medal). He held the appointment of Staff Officer of the Punjab Irregular Force until September 1859, when he was re-appointed to the Public Works Dept. as Executive Engineer, Lahore Division, in which office he remained for more than two years-and-a-half. In February 1861 he was admitted into the Bengal Staff Corps. In April 1862 he was appointed Secretary to the Government of the Punjab in the Military Department, a post which he continued holding for over twenty years, until January 1883, when he vacated it on succeeding to the Colonel's allowance. In recognition of his services in this position he was, in May 1881, appointed a Companion of the Order of the Star of India. He went home towards the end of 1883, but returned to India in April 1885, and in February 1886 he was promoted to the rank of Major-General. In the following year he was appointed Governor of the Aitchison College, for the sons of Punjab Chiefs, an office which he retained for upwards of five years. In December 1889 he was transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List, and on the 17th August 1890 he attained the rank of Lieutenant-General. He left India in the spring of 1893, but did not live to reach England, having died at sea, off Gibraltar, on the 9th May 1893.

Blagrave, John William Barwell, Captain (1824-1857).—*Grave at Saugor: tablet in St. James' Church, Delhi, No. 158.*—A younger son of Charles George Blagrave, Esqr., of the Bengal Civil Service, who was a cadet of the Blagraves of Calcot Park, Co. Berks.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1841. Arrived in India in August of the same year, and in the following month was posted to the 74th N. I. He joined that regiment at Ludhiana, and in the spring of 1843 marched with it to Nowgong in Bundelkhand. In March 1845 he was appointed Interpreter and Quarter-Master of the regiment, and he afterwards served with the corps, in that capacity, at Hoshangabad and Mhow, until November 1847, when he was appointed an Asst. Revenue Surveyor in the Jullundur Doab. In 1849 he was transferred, in the same position, to the Cis-Sutlej Territories, and in the same year he was appointed a Revenue Surveyor in the Bari Doab. In February 1853 he went home on furlough, vacating his

appointment in the Revenue Survey. On his return to India in January 1854 he rejoined the 74th N. I. at Cawnpore, but in the following August, his services having been placed at the disposal of the Govt. of the N. W. Provinces, he reverted to survey duty, and was appointed to the charge of a new party which had been organized for employment in the districts of the Saugor and Narbadda Territories. He continued in this employment, with his head-quarters at Saugor, until the outbreak of the mutinies, when, with other Europeans in the district, he retired into the Saugor fort: this was held against the mutineers and insurgents until relieved by Sir Hugh Rose in the following February, but Captain Blagrave did not live to see the end, having died in the fort on the 6th October 1857.

Blair, Arthur Kennedy, Captain (1868-1900).—*Tablet at Rawal Pindi.*—Son of General Charles Renny Blair, Bombay Infantry, grandson of Captain Edward Macleod Blair, 5th Bengal Light Cavalry, who fell in the retreat from Kabul in January 1842, and great-grandson of Lieutenant-General James Kennedy, C.B., Bengal Cavalry. Born on the 1st March 1868.—Entered H. M.'s Service (from the Royal Mly. College) on the 24th April 1889 as a Second-Lieutenant in the 2^d Battalion, East Lancashire Regiment (the 59th Foot), which he joined in Ireland. In February 1890 he was transferred to the 1st Battalion of the regiment (the 30th Foot), and joined it at Sitapur, in Oudh, in the following April. On the 8th July 1891 he was appointed an Offg. Wing Officer in the 4th Bengal Infantry, on probation for the Indian Staff Corps, into which he was subsequently admitted with effect from that date. In the following month he was transferred, in the same position, to the 36th Bengal Infantry (Sikhs), in which corps, during the succeeding six years, he twice officiated as Quarter-Master and once as Adjutant. In July 1897 he was appointed a Wing Officer, and at the same time became Quarter-Master of the regiment. He was with the 36th on the Samana Range when the Frontier outbreak of 1897 took place, and was actively engaged in the operations which ensued on the Afridis and Urakzais making their combined attack on the posts on the range, particularly in the defence of Gulistan, in a reconnaissance near which place on the 27th August he was dangerously wounded with a shot through the lungs. Though still suffering from his wound he went forward with his regiment on the inauguration of the Tirah Expedition, but his health was too seriously impaired to admit of his then entering on a fresh campaign, and after a few days had elapsed he had to turn back and go home on furlough (India Medal and three Clasps). He returned to India in October 1898, and having rejoined his regiment at Rawal Pindi, he officiated as Adjutant during the greater part of the succeeding year. Towards the end of 1899 he was detached to the Bombay Presidency on famine relief duty, and while thus employed he died at Mayni, in the Satara district, on the 29th July 1900.

Blair, Charles Devaynes, C.B., Lieutenant-Colonel (1806-1860).—*Grave at Simla, No. 353.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1821. Arrived in India in May 1822, and in the following month was posted to the 3^d Light Cavalry, which he joined at Nasirabad. In 1824 he accompanied the regiment to Muttra, and served with it there until May 1825, when he was transferred to the 2^d Extra Light Cavalry, a new corps, then being formed, which was shortly afterwards designated the 10th Light Cavalry. He joined this regiment at Meerut, and in the winter of 1825-26 served with it at the siege and capture of Bharatpur (Medal). On the conclusion of the operations he returned with the regiment to Meerut, and he served with it there until August 1828, when he was appointed acting Interpreter and Quarter-Master to the 8th Light Cavalry, which he joined at Karnal, and

with which, towards the end of the year, he marched to Nasirabad. In May 1829 he was appointed Interpreter and Quarter-Master of his own regiment, but having been detained for a further period with the 8th, he did not rejoin the 10th, then at Mhow, until the following July. In December 1831, having been promoted to the rank of Captain, he vacated the appointment of Interpreter and Quarter-Master. Early in 1832 he marched with his regiment to Karnal, in the autumn of 1834 to Muttra, and at the end of 1839 to Nasirabad. Towards the end of 1840 he accompanied the regiment to Ferozepore, whence in January 1842 he marched with it on service to Afghanistan. He commanded the regiment throughout the campaign of 1842 under General Pollock, but having been left at Gandomak when the advance on Kabul was made in August, he had but a small share in the final operations (Medal); and created a Companion of the Order of the Bath). On the return of the regiment from Afghanistan he proceeded with it to Meerut, whence in November 1843 he marched with it to join the Army of Exercise, afterwards styled the Army of Gwalior, with which he served throughout the Gwalior campaign, including the battle of Maharajpur (Bronze Star). On the termination of the campaign he returned with the regiment to Meerut, and soon afterwards, May 1844, proceeded on leave to the hills. In the following March he went on leave to New South Wales and South Africa, and was absent from India for more than two years. On his return in May 1847 he rejoined his regiment at Mhow, and having early in 1848 accompanied it to Kartarpur, in the Jullundur Doab, he served with it there throughout the Punjab campaign of 1848-49. On promotion to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel he was re-posted, May 1849, to the 10th Light Cavalry, of which he remained in command until March 1851, when he was removed to the 7th Light Cavalry, at Peshawar. In February 1852 he was transferred to the 8th Light Cavalry, which he joined at Ferozepore. In the following May he proceeded on leave to Simla and Kasauli, and never rejoined, having on the 20th October 1852, been transferred to the Invalid Establishment. He thereafter resided at Simla, at which place he died on the 27th September 1860.

Blair, Edward Macleod, Captain (1803—1842).—Grave unknown : tablet in St. James' Church Tower, Karnal, No. 194.—Son of General Sir Robert Blair, K.C.B., of the Bengal Infantry. Born at Shekabad on the 13th May 1803.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1819. Arrived in India in October 1820, and at the end of the following month was sent up to Muttra to do duty with the 3^d Light Cavalry. In January 1821 he was posted to the 5th Light Cavalry at Nasirabad, and in the autumn of the same year he served with that regiment in the Haridati Field Force and was present in the action of Mangrol, near Kotah. At the end of the year he accompanied the regiment to Muttra, thence in 1824 to Sultnpur, Benares, and in 1825 to Kaitha, in Bundelkhand. He officiated as Interpreter and Quarter-Master of the regiment for more than a month in May and June 1825 : he was then appointed to officiate as Brigade-Major to the troops in Bundelkhand, and in July the appointment of Interpreter and Quarter-Master of his regiment was conferred upon him, but he continued officiating in the former appointment until August 1826, in which month he also resigned the latter. Towards the end of the same year he marched with the regiment to Neemuch, and he afterwards served with it at Muttra, Karnal and Cawnpore, finally accompanying it to Karnal in December 1838. During the winter of 1839-40 he accompanied the regiment on escort duty with the Governor-General. Towards the end of 1840 he marched with the regiment for Afghanistan, and after serving with it for some time at Jalalabad and Kabul, was employed with it during the summer of 1841 in suppressing an insurrectionary movement in the Ghilzai country, in

the neighbourhood of Ghazni. He was with two squadrons of the corps at Kabul in November 1841, when the general insurrection broke out, and was actively engaged in the severe conflicts which then took place at and around the Afghan capital. Eventually when a retreat to Jalalabad was decided on, he accompanied the remains of the two squadrons in a movement which was never destined to succeed, and, after six days of conflict amidst snow and ice and in circumstances of hardship almost without a parallel, he fell in the sanguinary contest in the Jagdalak Pass on the 12th January 1842.

Note.—Captain Blair's widow (who was a daughter of Lieutenant-General James Kennedy, C.B., of the Bengal Cavalry) could never be convinced of her husband's death, and cherishing the belief that he was living in captivity in Afghanistan and would one day return, she took up her residence in India to await his re-appearance. She lived many years in Cawnpore, and, with two of her daughters, perished there during the terrible events of June and July 1857.

Blair, Walter Creighton, Second-Lieutenant (1867—1889).—Tablet at Lohore, No. 637.—Born on the 25th July 1867.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 5th February 1887, as a Second-Lieutenant in the Suffolk Regiment, and having been posted to the 2^d Battalion of that corps, he joined it at the Curragh, in Ireland. In January 1888 he came out to India as a candidate for the Staff Corps, and on the 28th of that month he was appointed an Offg. Wing Officer in the 24th Bengal Infantry, on probation. He joined that regiment at Sialkot, and served with it there until the following September, when he proceeded with it on service, and during the two succeeding months he served with it in the Hazara campaign, including the operations on the Black Mountain (India Medal and Clasp). On the termination of the campaign he returned to Sialkot with the regiment, arriving there on the 24th December. On the 31st May 1889 he was appointed a Wing Officer in the regiment, with which he continued serving until his death. He died at Sialkot on the 27th August 1889.

Blake, Erroll, First-Lieutenant (1803—1827).—Grave at Karnal, No. 175.—The third son of Henry James Blake, Esqr., Colonel of the Galway Militia, who was himself the third son of Joseph Blake, Esqr., of Ardfry, Co. Galway, and whose eldest son, the brother of this officer, succeeded, in 1816, as the 3^d Lord Wallscourt. Born on the 8th November 1803.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1820. Arrived in India in March 1822, and in the following month was posted to the 8th Company 3^d Battalion, Foot Artillery (now the 54th Field Battery, Royal Artillery), then at Dum-Dum. In February 1823 he was removed to the 1st Company 2^d Battalion, and in February 1824 to the 7th Company 3^d Battalion. On promotion to the rank of First-Lieutenant he was posted, August 1824, to the 8th Company 3^d Battalion, the company in which he began his service in 1822. This company, which shortly afterwards became the 4th of the 5th Battalion, was then on field service in Lower Burma, and, joining at Rangoon, he was present with it there during the operations of December 1824, and at the capture of Kokien in the same month. A few days after the latter event he was appointed to act as Adjutant and Quarter-Master of the detachment of Bengal Artillery with the forces in Burma, an appointment which he held until April 1825, when he was appointed to do duty with the 1st Troop of Horse Artillery; to this troop he was formally posted in the following June. In the succeeding month he was posted to the 2^d Troop 2^d Brigade, Horse Artillery (then known as the "Rocket Troop," now the 52nd Field Battery, Royal Artillery), a detachment of which formed part of the force under Sir Archibald Campbell in Burma. With these two troops he served throughout the remainder of the war, was engaged on many occasions, and was specially

distinguished for good service in command of the rocket detachment at the storm and capture of Molloon. He returned to Calcutta with his detachment in April 1826, and in the following June was despatched to the Upper Provinces to join the head-quarters of the 2^d Troop 2^a Brigade, at Meerut, acting, during the long journey from the Presidency, as Adjutant and Quarter-Master of a large detachment of drafts. Shortly after reaching Meerut in December he was appointed Adjutant to the Sirhind Division of Artillery at Karnal, and he was at the same time transferred from the Horse Artillery to the 4th Company 1st Battalion, Foot Artillery (the present 22^d Field Battery, Royal Artillery). He continued serving in this staff appointment until his death, which took place at Karnal on the 3^d September 1827.

Blake, Richard Peter, Captain (c. 1842—1875).—
Grave at Simla : tablet at Kohat, No. 1042.—Son of P. Blake, Esqr., of Holly Park, Co. Galway.—Entered H. M.'s Indian Military Forces, Madras, in 1859. Arrived in India the same year, and was appointed to do duty with the 44th Foot. In August 1859 he was posted to the 39th Madras N. I., but this posting was afterwards cancelled, and he was placed on the General List of Infantry Officers. He continued attached to the 44th Foot until the spring of 1860, when he was appointed to do duty with the 51st Madras N. I., at Mangalore, but he soon afterwards went home on furlough, and was absent from India until the summer of 1863. From 1863 to 1865 he did duty with the 2^d Madras N. I. He then did duty for a short time with the 21st Madras N. I. at Vellore, but in November 1865 he was moved back to the 2^d as Offg. Quarter-Master, in which position he remained for nearly four months. In February 1866 he was appointed Second Doing-Duty Officer (afterwards styled Second Squadron Subaltern) in the 4th Punjab Cavalry, and he continued in that appointment (occasionally officiating in higher ones) until February 1868, when he became First Squadron Subaltern. In February 1869 he served, as Orderly Officer to Colonel Keyes, in the expedition against the Bizoti Urakzais, resulting in the capture and destruction of Gara. From 1869 to 1871 he officiated as Station Staff Officer at Kohat, in addition to the duties of his regimental appointment. In September 1871 he was advanced to the position of Third Squadron Officer, and (twice officiating as Second-in-Command of the regiment) he continued in that appointment until his death. In 1875 he proceeded to Simla on leave, and at that place, on the 7th July, he fell a victim to the cholera which was then epidemic in the station.

Blane, George Rodney, Captain (1791—1821).—
Grave at Ludhiana, No. 568.—The second son of Sir Gilbert Blane, Bart., M.D., of Blanfield, Co. Ayr, Physician in Ordinary to King George the Third. Born in 1791.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1806 as a Cadet of Artillery or Engineers. Arrived in India in March 1808, and on the 23^d of that month was admitted and promoted provisionally to the rank of Lieutenant-Fireworker in the Artillery; on the 28th he was appointed provisionally an Ensign of Engineers, but his exact status being still undetermined, he was directed to do duty with the Artillery in Fort William until further orders, and for this purpose he was posted to the 4th Company 2^d Battalion. Later on, however, he was formally admitted into the Corps of Engineers, and granted rank as Ensign therein from the 15th June 1807. He continued doing duty in the Chief Engineer's Office at the Presidency until November 1809, when he was appointed Asst.-Surveyor under the officer nominated to make a survey of the province of Cuttack. He was employed on this duty until August 1810, when he was appointed to complete the public works then in progress at Diamond Harbour and Mayapur. Early in the following month he was appointed acting Adjutant of Engineers, and he continued officiating in this post, at the Presidency, for more than three years, carrying on

the duties in addition to those of the several surveys with which he was from time to time entrusted. Thus, in March 1811 he was appointed to survey Saugor Island and to lay down the channels which surround it; in December 1811 he was nominated to survey the country forming the Company's frontier along the river Chambal, but before the end of the month it was found that he could not be spared from the Presidency, and the nomination was recalled; in March 1812 he was appointed to survey the line of country from the village of Chirakol to Diamond Harbour, through which it had been proposed that a new road should be constructed; and, finally, in October 1813, he was directed to survey the shores of the islands situated to the eastward of Saugor. On the completion of this duty, in the spring of 1814, he was transferred to the station of Ludhiana. In September 1814, on the breaking out of war with Nepal, he was ordered to proceed to Meerut and place himself under the orders of Major-General Gillespie, Commanding the Second Division of the Field Army, for service with the force to be sent, under that officer's command, into the Dehra Dun, and on the field force being formally organised he was appointed Surveyor and Asst. Field Engineer with it. He accompanied the force when it moved into the Dun towards the end of October 1814, and was prominently engaged in the first attack on the fort of Kalanga, or Nalapani, near Dehra, in which General Gillespie was killed. On this occasion he was severely wounded and disabled, and though he remained in the field and was present at the eventual reduction of Kalanga and in the subsequent operations round Nahan, he was unable to take any very active part in the remainder of the campaign. On the termination of the first phase of the war, in May 1815, he was ordered back to Ludhiana, where he continued serving until 1817. From 1817 to 1819 he was employed as Superintendent of Works at the fort of Hansi. He was then sent back to Ludhiana as Executive Officer and Superintendent of Buildings, to which appointment that of Superintendent of Canals in the Delhi Territory and adjoining districts was added in May 1820. In the exercise of the varied functions of these appointments he continued until his death, which took place at Ludhiana on the 18th May 1821.

Bligh, John Thomas, Captain (c. 1813—1847).—
Grave at Kasauli, No. 280.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 28th September 1830, as an Ensign in the 94th Foot. He joined that regiment at Gibraltar, and in 1832 accompanied it to Malta. On the 18th January 1833 he exchanged into the 61st Foot; joined it at Colombo, in Ceylon, the same year, and afterwards served with it at Trincomalee and Kandy. On the 5th February 1836 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. In the autumn of 1839 he embarked with the regiment for England, and having landed with it at Southampton in March 1840, he served with it in various parts of the United Kingdom for five years. On the 2^d December 1842 he attained the rank of Captain. In July 1845 he embarked with the regiment for Bengal, and having landed at Calcutta in the following October, he remained there until December, afterwards proceeding to Cawnpore by water, and there, in March 1846, rejoining the regiment, which had moved up by land. In the autumn of the same year he accompanied the regiment to Ambala. In the following year he went up to Kasauli, where he died on the 21st October 1847.

Bliss, Charles Ernest, Lieutenant (1866—1895).—
Grave at Drosk, Chitral, No. 1115.—Son of Sir Henry William Bliss, K.C.I.E., of the Indian Civil Service, sometime Member of Council, Madras; and grandson of Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Fellowes, Kt. & C.B., Royal Navy. Born on the 21st December 1866.—Entered H. M.'s Service (from the Royal Mil. College) on the 14th September 1887, as a Second-Lieutenant in the 2^d Battalion of the West Yorkshire Regiment (14th Foot), but being detained by illness he did not come out and join his battalion, then at Moltán, until the summer of the following year. On the 8th May 1889 he was promoted

to the rank of Lieutenant. On the 17th October following he was appointed an Offg. Wing Officer in the 20th Bengal Infantry on probation for the Bengal Staff Corps, into which he was afterwards admitted with effect from that date. He joined that regiment at Rawal Pindi and served with it until the 1st May 1891, when he was transferred temporarily to the 4th Sikh Infantry, with which he served in the Hazara campaign of that year, including the operations on the Black Mountain (India Medal and Clasp). On the conclusion of the campaign he rejoined the 20th B. I., from which, in April 1892, he was transferred, as Offg. Wing Officer, to the 2nd Battalion, 3^d Gurkha Rifles, at Almora. In the following July he was appointed a Wing Officer in the 1st Battalion of the same regiment, as Quarter-Master of which he officiated for several months in 1893-94 and again in 1895. In April 1895 he was appointed, temporarily, an Offg. Wing Officer in the 2nd Battalion of the regiment, with which he served in the Reserve Brigade of the Chitral Relief Force (New India Medal and Clasp). On the termination of the operations he remained with the battalion in Chitral, and he died at Drosch on the 15th December 1895.

Blomfield, Charles Robert, Lieutenant (1825—1848).—*Grave at Ludhiana, No. 583.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1843. Arrived in India in May 1844, and in the following month was sent up to Benares to do duty with the 45th N. I. In August 1844 he was posted to the 56th N. I., which he joined at Agra. Towards the end of 1846 he marched with the regiment to Nurpur, in the Jullundur Doab, whence he proceeded with it to Hajipur in April 1847. Early in the following year he accompanied the corps to Ludhiana, and at that place he died on the 15th May 1848.

Boileau, Neil Edmonstone, Major-General (1827—1895).—*Grave at Murree, No. 832.*—Born at Gorey, Co. Galway, on the 8th April 1827.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1843. Arrived in India in December of the same year, and was sent up to Berhampore to do duty with the 1st N. I. In March 1844 he was posted to the 27th N. I. He joined that regiment at Moradabad, and having accompanied it to Ferozepore in November 1845, he served with it in the Sutlej campaign of 1845-46, inclusive of the defence of Ferozepore against the Sikhs (Medal). With his regiment he accompanied the Army to Lahore after the battle of Sobraon, and he was stationed at that place until December 1846, when he returned with the regiment to Ferozepore. In the winter of 1847-48 he accompanied the regiment to Barrackpore, and while serving there in May 1849 he was appointed acting Interpreter and Quarter-Master; this situation he held for fifteen months. Early in 1850 he proceeded with the regiment to Benares. In April 1851 he was appointed to do duty with the Arakan Battalion; with this corps he took part in the Burmese war of 1852-53 (Medal), and he continued serving with it until April 1853, when he went home on furlough. He returned to India in March 1856, and rejoined the 27th N. I. at Peshawar, where, in the following November, he was appointed to officiate temporarily as Interpreter and Quarter-Master to the 5th Light Cavalry. In March 1857 he was appointed Interpreter and Quarter-Master to his own regiment, and in the following May he was nominated acting Interpreter to H. M.'s 70th Foot in addition. A few days later he was put in orders to act as Adjutant and Quarter-Master of the Sialkot Musketry Dépôt, but the crisis at Peshawar, culminating in the disarming of the disaffected native troops, including his own regiment, prevented his taking up this appointment, and in the following month he was directed to do duty with the 5th Punjab Infantry. In August 1857 he was appointed Second-in-Command of the 5th Punjab Infantry, then in course of formation at Kohat, and with this corps he remained until the following October, officiating the whole time as Commandant. In June 1858 he was appointed Offg. Depy.

Judge Advocate-General at Peshawar, and he continued in that position until December 1859, when he was brought on the establishment as a Depy. Judge Advocate-General and posted to the Peshawar Division. In February 1861 he was admitted into the Bengal Staff Corps. He continued serving as a Deputy Judge Advocate-General (Peshawar, Jhelum and Rawal Pindi Divisions) until the 31st December 1874, when being then a Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel in the Staff Corps, he retired from the service, with the honorary rank of Major-General. He died at Murree on the 22^d December 1895.

Bolton, John Campbell, Ensign (1798—1852).—*Grave at Ambala, No. 224.*—Born in Islay, Argyllshire, in February 1798.—The earlier services of this officer were rendered in the Russian Army. In March 1812 he was taken from the Cadet Corps at St. Petersburg and appointed a Cadet Sergeant in the Courland Chasseur Guards, which he joined at Wilna in May. The invasion of Russia by Napoleon took place soon afterwards, and he was actively engaged in the operations which followed, including the battles of Valoutina and Borodino. In November 1812 he was promoted to the rank of Cornet in the 1st Regiment of Cossacks of the Guard, with which he served during the campaign of 1813 in Germany, including the battles of Lützen, Bautzen, Dresden and Leipzic, in connection with which last he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in October 1813. With the same corps he was subsequently present with the Imperial Head-Quarters, at the passage of the Rhine, and throughout the operations in North-Eastern France to the capitulation of Paris in March 1814 (received a Cross for the battle of Leipzic, and a Medal for the campaign in France). On the return of Napoleon from Elba in the spring of 1815, he served with his regiment in the Russian Army which took part in the second invasion of France, and on the termination of the war he obtained leave from the Emperor Alexander and returned to England. On the 4th October 1816, at Weymouth, he enlisted into the 23^d Light Dragoons, and he served with that regiment until it was disbanded in November 1817; he was then transferred to the 7th Hussars, with which he served in France until 1818, when, on the breaking up of the Army of Occupation, he was discharged from the service. In 1819 he rejoined the Russian Army in his former rank of Lieutenant, and in 1820-21 he served with the Army of Observation on the Pruth. He returned with his regiment to St. Petersburg in 1822, and in June of that year retired from the Russian service, with permission to retain his rank. On the 3^d October 1822 he enlisted into the 16th Light Dragoons (Lancers), with a detachment of which regiment he arrived at Calcutta in July 1823. In 1825-26 he served with the 16th at the siege and capture of Bharatpur (Medal). In November 1827 he was transferred to the service of the East India Company, and appointed Quarter-Master Sergeant of the 2^d Light Cavalry; in April 1831 he was appointed Sergeant-Major of the same regiment, and on the 11th July 1833 he was further advanced to warrant rank and made Riding-Master of the corps. In 1838 he accompanied the 2^d Light Cavalry on the expedition to Afghanistan, and was present at the capture of Ghazni in July of the succeeding year (Medal). In the autumn of 1840 he served with two squadrons of the regiment in Sir Robert Sale's campaign in the Kohistan of Kabul, and was present in the actions of Tutamdarra, Júgarh, Bú-Khúshgarh (including the night attack on the British camp), Kúrdarra and Parwándarra. In this last affair (in which the two squadrons grossly misbehaved) he was employed as a staff officer in conveying orders to the troops in various parts of the field, and when the rout of the cavalry took place he had the good fortune to save the life of Captain Pensonby, for which that officer afterwards presented him with a handsome sword. On the return of the 2^d Light Cavalry to Hindustan and the

disbandment of the corps in consequence of the misconduct of the two squadrons at Parwándarrah, he was appointed, March 1841, to do duty with the 8th Light Cavalry, and joined that corps accordingly at Cawnpore. In the following August he was appointed Riding Master to the 3^d Brigade of Horse Artillery, but he continued doing duty with the 8th Light Cavalry until January 1842, when he was appointed to the 11th Light Cavalry, a new corps raised at that time to replace the disbanded 2^d. In 1843 he served with the 11th in the Gwalior Campaign, and was present at the battle of Paniár (bronze star). On the 4th June 1847 he was promoted to the rank of Ensign on the Veteran Establishment, and in 1848-49 he served with the 11th in the Punjab Campaign, including the siege and capture of Máltán (medal and clasp). He continued serving with the 11th Light Cavalry (which became the 2^d in 1850) until his death, which took place at Ambálá on the 8th December 1852.

Note.—This account of Mr. Bolton's adventures prior to his enlistment into the 16th Lancers in 1822 is based on a letter written by him to an officer in India in 1842. No means exist of verifying the statements made. Without going to the length of casting doubts on their absolute correctness, it may be remarked that they contain inconsistencies which would have been better for a little explanation. It is significant that when he enlisted into the 16th Lancers he described himself (not as a Lieutenant in the Russian Imperial Guard, or as an ex-dragoon in the British service, but) as a *labourer*.

Bolton, Samuel, C.B., Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet-Colonel (c. 1791—1846).—*Grave at Ferozepore, No. 472.*—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 5th February 1807, as an Ensign in the 31st Foot, and having been posted to the 2^d Battalion of that regiment he joined it in Guernsey. He afterwards proceeded with the battalion to Ireland, and in the autumn of 1809 he embarked with it for Portugal; and having landed at Lisbon in November, he took part in various movements until the following spring. On the 6th April, 1809, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. Thereafter he served with the battalion throughout the Peninsular War, having been present and taken part in the battles of Talavera, Busaco and Albuhera (in which he was wounded), the action of Arroyo-dos-Molinos (in which a division of the French Army was surprised and all but annihilated), the battles of Vittoria, the Pyrenees and the Nive, the combat of Garris, the battle of Orthes, the action of Aire, and, finally, the battle of Toulouse, in the last seven of which he served as Adjutant of the battalion, having been appointed to that situation on the 27th May 1813. On the termination of the war he returned home with the corps, and the battalion having been disbanded in October 1814, he was transferred to the 1st Battalion of the regiment, which he joined at Messina, in Sicily, in May 1815, and with which he afterwards proceeded to Naples, Genoa and Malta. He returned home with the 31st in 1818, and on the 24th October 1822 was promoted to the rank of Captain. In 1825 he accompanied the regiment to India. On the 14th June 1833 he was promoted to the rank of Major, and on the 24th November 1835 he attained that of Lieutenant-Colonel. Early in March 1842, in command of the regiment, he proceeded on service to Afghanistan, and at Jalálábád on the 5th May joined the Army under General Pollock, under whom he continued serving until the end of the war, in which he had a distinguished share, having been present in the actions of Mazina, Jagdála (horse shot under him) and Tezin, the re-occupation of Kabul, and various actions during the return march through the passes between Kabul and Pesháwar. For his services during the campaign he received a medal, was appointed an Aide-de-Camp to H. M. the Queen with the rank of Colonel in the Army (23^d December 1842), and was further created a Companion of the Order of the Bath. After his return from Afghanistan he commanded the regiment at Ambálá, whence, May 1843, he proceeded on service to Kháital, in the Karnal district, where grave disturb-

ances had taken place and a small British detachment very severely handled. He was subsequently in command of the regiment at Ferozepore and Ambálá until December 1845, when, on the outbreak of the first Sikh War, he was appointed to command, with the rank of Brigadier, the First Brigade of Infantry of the Army of the Sutlej. At the head of this brigade he moved, with the Army, towards the Sutlej, to meet the Sikh invasion, but in the first engagement of the campaign, at Múdkí on the 18th December, he received a mortal wound, from the effects of which he died at Ferozepore on the 4th January 1846.

Bolton, Thomas William, Captain (1804—1846).—*Grave at Ferozepore, No. 472.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1821. Arrived in India in September 1822, and in the following month was ordered up to Dínápore to do duty with the 2^d Battalion, 23rd N. I.; a few days later, however, he was posted to the 2^d Battalion, 19th N. I., and he therefore went on and joined that corps at Jaunpur. In September 1823 he was removed to the 2^d Battalion, 16th N. I., which he joined on its arrival at Muttra in the following November, and he was retained with this corps when, in the general reorganisation of May 1824, it became the 33rd N. I. In July 1825 he was again moved, this time to the 2^d Extra N. I., at Cawnpore, and from this corps, in the following October, he exchanged into the 2^d N. I. He joined this regiment at Sultanpúr, Oudh, whence, in 1826, he accompanied it to Kaita in Bundelkhand. In November 1826 he went home on furlough. On his return in November 1829 he rejoined his regiment at Barrackpore, whence in November 1830 he proceeded with it to Dínápore. In July 1831 he was appointed Adjutant of the regiment. Early in 1834 he accompanied the corps to Saugor, at which station, in May 1835, he relinquished the Adjutancy in consequence of his promotion to the rank of Captain. Towards the end of 1836 he marched with the regiment to Lucknow, and in January 1838 he again went home on furlough. He returned to India in January 1841, but his regiment being then on service in Afghanistan, he was ordered, March 1841, to do duty with the 19th N. I. at Karnal, until an opportunity should offer of joining his own corps. This did not occur until the spring of 1842, when he went up to Kandahar with the force under the command of Major-General England, having been present *en route* in the action of Haikalzai. In May 1842 he accompanied his regiment to the relief of Kalat-i-Ghilzai, and in the following August he marched northwards with the force under General Nott, and was present with it in the action of Goaine, the re-capture of Ghazni, the actions of Beni Badam and Maidan, the re-occupation of Kabul, and several actions in the passes between Kabul and Pesháwar during the return march to Hindustan (medal). On the breaking up of the Army at Ferozepore he marched with the regiment to Agra, arriving there in March 1843. Towards the end of the same year he again accompanied his regiment into the field and served with it in the Gwalior Campaign, including the battle of Maharajpur (bronze star). On the conclusion of the campaign he returned with the regiment to Agra, whence, in November 1845, he accompanied it to Ambálá, on escort duty with the Governor-General, Sir Henry Hardinge. In the following month, on the outbreak of the first Sikh War, he marched with his regiment to the front, and served with it in the first phase of the Sutlej Campaign; he was present with it at the battle of Múdkí on the 18th December, and was severely wounded, but, undeterred by suffering, he continued at his duty with his regiment, and again went into action with it at Firozshahr on the 21st; here he was again severely wounded, and, from the combined effects of these injuries, he died at Ferozepore on the 7th January 1846.

Boughey, Anchitel Fenton Fletcher, Major (1819—1856).—*Grave at Lahore Cantonment, No. 666.*—The sixth son of Sir John Fenton Boughey, Bart. (II),

of Aqualate, Co. Stafford. Born on the 4th December 1819. Entered H. M.'s Service on the 30th July 1836 as an Ensign in the 81st Foot. He joined that regiment at Gibraltar, and at the end of 1839 accompanied it to Barbadoes. On the 12th June 1840 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. He afterwards served with the regiment at Trinidad and Antigua and other places in the West Indies until June 1843, when he proceeded with it to Canada, where he served with it for four years. On the 5th April 1847 he was promoted to the rank of Captain. In the autumn of the same year he returned home with the regiment, and during the next six years he served with it in various parts of the United Kingdom. In July 1853 he embarked with the corps for Bengal, and landing at Calcutta in October, he proceeded with it to the Upper Provinces, arriving at Meerut in March 1854. On the 16th June 1855 he was promoted to the rank of Major, and towards the end of the same year he accompanied the regiment to Mian Mir, Lahore. He continued serving with the 81st at that place until early in April 1856, when he left *en route* to the hills on sick leave; he did not, however, get any further than Amritsar, where he died on the 8th of that month. His remains were carried back to Mian Mir, and there interred with military honours.

Boulnois, Arthur, Second-Lieutenant (1828—1852).—*Grave in Fort Michni, No. 1025; tablet in St. John's Church, Peshawar, No. 981.*—Son of William Boulnois, Esq. Born at Sudbury, Co. Suffolk, on the 3^d October 1828. Entered the Bengal Army in 1848. Arrived in India in June 1850, and in the same month was sent up to Ludhiána to do duty with the Corps of Sappers and Pioneers. In November 1850 he was attached to the 2^d Company of Pioneers (afterwards the 5th Company of the Sappers and Miners), which was then "on command" at Simla, employed on the Hindustan and Thibet Road. On the reorganisation of the corps taking place in March 1851 he was posted to the command of the 2^d Company of Sappers and Miners at Peshawar. In the following May he was appointed to superintend the construction of a pontoon-bridge across the Kabul river, and towards the end of October 1851 he was employed, in command of his company, in the operations conducted by Sir Colin Campbell (afterwards Lord Clyde) against the Michni Mohmands. In November 1851 he was appointed to act as an Asst. Executive Engineer in the Public Works Department for the purpose of superintending the construction of a fort near the site of the Dabb villages, which had been destroyed on account of the misconduct of their Mohmand inhabitants: this was the present Michni fort, the construction of which was carried out under the protection of the field force commanded by Sir Colin Campbell, in the face of the opposition of the neighbouring Mohmand tribes. On the completion of the fort at the end of December he was left in it with his company, as part of the garrison, but he lost his life a short time after, for, having ridden out in company with other officers of the garrison, he was shot dead by some Mohmands concealed in a tower which he had incautiously approached.—15th January 1852. His body was recovered, and interred in one of the bastions of Fort Michni.

Bourke, Theophilus John, Lieutenant (1814—1843).—*Grave at Ambála, No. 199.* Entered H. M.'s Service on the 10th May 1835 as an Ensign in the 31st Foot. He joined the regimental dépôt at Chatham, and continued serving with it until the end of 1837, when he proceeded to India and joined the regiment at Dinapore. In November 1838 he marched with the regiment to Ghazipur, where he served with it for two years. On the 26th September 1839 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. In October 1840 he marched with the 31st for Agra, arriving there at the end of the following month. In January 1842 he proceeded with the regiment to Ferozepore, *en route* to Afghanistan on service, and marching across the Punjab he with it joined the force under General Pollock at Jalálábád on

the 5th May. Thereafter he served with the corps throughout the campaign of 1842, and was present in both the actions at Mazina, but he was unfortunately precluded from sharing in the important operations resulting in the re-occupation of Kabul, he having, when the final advance on that place was made in August, been ordered to remain behind at Jalálábád in charge of the sick and convalescents of the regiment (medal). On the return of the Army from Afghanistan he accompanied the 31st to Ambála, arriving there towards the end of January 1843. In May he accompanied the corps to Kaithal, on service, but returned soon afterwards to Ambála. When the regiment proceeded to Ferozepore in November, he was left behind at Ambála, at which place he died on the 19th December 1843.

Bowring, John Bellasis, Captain (1872—1904).—*Grave and tablet at Dera Ismail Khan, Nos. 1086 and 1089.*—The fourth son of Lewin Bentham Bowring, Esq., C.S.I., sometime Private Secretary to Lord Canning when Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and afterwards Chief Commissioner of Coorg and Mysore; and grandson of Sir John Bowring, Kt., formerly Governor of Hong-Kong. Born on the 10th November 1872.—Entered H. M.'s Service (from the Royal Milly. College) on the 28th January 1893 as a Second-Lieutenant on the Unattached List of Candidates for the Indian Staff Corps. On arrival in India he was attached, 13th April 1893, to the 1st Battalion, Devonshire Regiment (the 11th Foot), at Rāwal Pindi, with which he served for one year, on the expiry of which, 13th April 1894, he was admitted into the Indian Staff Corps. In the same month he was appointed an Offg. Wing Officer in the 2^d Punjab Infantry. He joined that regiment at Edwardesabad, and in the winter of 1894-95 served with it in the Waziristan Expedition, undertaken for the purpose of punishing the Mahsud Waziris for their unprovoked attack on the camp of the Boundary Commission in Wana in November 1894 (India medal and clasp). On the conclusion of the operations he accompanied the regiment to the Tochi Valley, where he served with it until March 1896: he then returned with it to Edwardesabad, whence in January 1897 he marched with it to Abbottabad. Early in 1897 he was appointed Offg. Quarter Master of the regiment. In July 1897 he was appointed temporarily an Offg. Wing Officer in the 1st Sikh Infantry, and with that corps he served for a brief period during the operations in the Tochi Valley; but in September he rejoined the 2^d Punjab Infantry, with which he took part in the operations on the Samana Range, including the relief of Gulistan, and subsequently in the Tirah Campaign, including the hotly-opposed march down the Bara Valley (India medal and three clasps). After the termination of the War he served with his regiment in the Kohat-Kurram Force until October 1898, when he was transferred to civil employ in the Punjab and appointed Asst. Commissioner of Jullundur. He afterwards served in the same position at Kohat, Dharmala and Dera Ismail Khan until November 1901, when he was removed to civil employ in the North-West Frontier Province. In March 1902 he went home on leave. On his return, a year later, he was appointed Asst. Commissioner at Thal, in the Kohat District, and not long afterwards he was appointed Offg. Political Agent in Wana. He was holding the last-mentioned appointment when he was assassinated by a fanatic, at Sarwekai, on the 20th September 1904.

Box, Thomas, Captain (1806—1845).—*Tablet at Ferozepore, No. 442.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1822. Arrived in India in May 1823, and was sent up to Dinapore to do duty with a detachment of the European Regiment stationed there. In the following October he was posted to the 2^d Battalion, 18th N. I., then at Nagpur, but was directed to continue doing duty with the detachment of the European Regiment at Dinapore

until further orders. On the reorganisation of the Army taking place in May 1824 he was posted to the 37th N. I. (late 2^d Battalion 18th), in which corps he was advanced to the rank of Lieutenant on the 18th August following; but in the succeeding October he exchanged from the 37th into the corps with a detachment of which he had hitherto been doing duty, and which now bore the designation of the 1st European Regiment. He joined this regiment at Ghazipur early in 1825, and later in the same year he marched with it to Cawnpore and thence to Agra. Early in January 1826 he proceeded with the regiment to join the Army before Bharatpur, and he was present with it at the siege and storming of that fortress. After the fall of Bharatpur he marched back to Agra with the regiment, arriving there on the 15th March, and he was still serving with it there when in 1829 the corps again became the European Regiment, the 2^d European Regiment having been absorbed into it. Early in 1832 he accompanied the regiment to Dinapore; towards the end of 1835 he moved back with it to Agra, and he served with it there until it marched for Ferozepore, in the autumn of 1838, to join the Army of the Indus. Marching from Ferozepore in December 1838, he accompanied the regiment to Afghanistan, where he served with it throughout the campaigns of 1839-40, including the storm and capture of Ghazni (medal), the occupation of Kabul, the attack on Pashút (in which he commanded the only company of the regiment that was engaged), and the capture of the Kajja Forts, in the Waziri Valley, near Jalálábád. He returned from Afghanistan with the regiment (which was now styled the 1st European Light Infantry) early in 1841, and served with it at Karnal until the autumn of 1842, when he marched with it to join the Army of Reserve at Ferozepore. On the breaking up of that Army he accompanied the corps to Subathu, arriving there at the end of March 1843. In the following November he proceeded with it to Ludhiana, and afterwards to Ferozepore, returning with it to Subathu at the end of April 1844. At this station he continued serving with it until December 1845, when, on the outbreak of the first Sikh War, the regiment was ordered down in haste to join the Army of the Sutlej. With the regiment he joined the forces under the Commander-in-Chief on the 19th December, the day after the battle of Mudki, and on the 21st he was with it in the sanguinary battle of Firozshahr, in which he was one of the first to fall, having been shot through the head as he gallantly led forward his men to the assault of the Sikh entrenchments.

NOTE — Lieutenant-Colonel Innes in his account of the Royal Munster Fusiliers (a *real* history of which has yet to be written) relates that Captain Box had a presentiment of his fate, having remarked, the night before the battle, — “I feel I shall get a shot right slap in the face” : he did “get a shot right slap in the face,” but what relation the fact bore to the anticipation is quite another question. Too much, indeed, is made of these so-called “presentiments”; most soldiers know that before an engagement they are as plentiful as the leaves upon a tree, and if one is, by chance, fulfilled, a full-fledged “nine-days’ wonder” comes promptly into being; but we never hear a whisper of the hundreds that remain unfulfilled. — P.

Boyd, Gardner, Captain (c. 1787—1829). — *Grave at Karnal*: see No. 196.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1803. Arrived in India on the last day of November 1804, and on the 14th April 1805 was posted to the 1st Battalion 2^d N. I. On the 22^d June following he was removed to the 1st Battalion 25th N. I., which he joined at Agra, and with which he served at the siege of Gohad in February 1806. In the course of the same year he marched with the battalion to Allahabad, whence he accompanied it to Dacca and Chittagong in 1808, and to Barrackpore in 1810. In August 1810 he was appointed to the 1st Battalion of Bengal Volunteers, formed for the purposes of the expedition directed against the French islands in the Indian Ocean, and with it he took part in the descent on and conquest of the Isle of

France (Mauritius) in the November and December following (medal). On his return to India in 1811 he rejoined the 1st Battalion 25th at Barrackpore, whence he marched with it to Midnapore in 1812, and to Cuttack in 1813. From December 1813 to March 1814 he officiated as Adjutant of the battalion, and in the latter year he took part in operations against insurgents in the Khúrda District. At the end of the year he marched with the corps for Bareilly, but before it reached that place he was appointed, January 1815, acting Adjutant of the 1st Battalion 30th N. I. (now styled “the 8th Rajputs”), — a new corps then in course of formation and organisation at Dinapore. He rejoined his own battalion later in the year, accompanied it to Mainpúri in 1816, and served with it at the siege and capture of Hathrás in 1817, and, in the Right Division of the Grand Army, in the Mahratta-Pindar Campaign of 1817-18, in the course of which he officiated for some time as Adjutant to a detached wing of the battalion. On the conclusion of the operations he marched with the corps to Meerut, and thence towards the end of 1819 to Ludhiána. On attaining the rank of Captain he was re-posted, January 1821, to the 1st Battalion of the 25th, with which at the end of the same year he proceeded to Nasirabad, and, early in 1824, to Agra. On the reorganisation of May 1824 taking place he was posted to the 50th N. I. (late 2^d Battalion of the 25th), which he joined at Nasirabad in November, marching to that place with a wing of the 10th N. I., to which he had been temporarily attached for duty. In January and February 1825 he officiated as Brigade-Major to the Rajputana Field Force. In 1826 he marched with his regiment to Allahabad, at which place he officiated as Fort Adjutant from October 1827 to April 1828. In December 1828, just as the regiment was about to march for Gorakhpur, he obtained leave to proceed to the hills north of Dehra on medical certificate, but his health was greatly broken and he got no further than Karnál, at which place he died on the 12th March 1829.

* **NOTE.** — Captain Boyd’s grave has not been identified. In the register or other document from which his name has been taken his Christian name is mis-spelt.

Bracken, John, Captain (1804—1850). — *Grave at Simla*, No. 325.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1821. Arrived in India in February 1823, and in the following month was posted to the 2^d Battalion 22nd N. I., at Nagpur, but there being some difficulty in his getting to that place at the time, he was permitted to do duty temporarily with the 1st Battalion of the 19th at Benares. In September 1823 he was transferred to the 2^d Battalion 14th N. I., which he joined at Mhow, and with which he shortly afterwards marched to Neemuch. In May 1824, on the general reorganisation of the Army taking place, he was finally posted to the 29th N. I. (late 2^d Battalion 14th). In 1826 he proceeded with the regiment to Shahjahanpur, and towards the end of the same year he went home on furlough. On his return to India in September 1828 he was granted leave to remain at the Presidency for six months, and while there, in March 1829 he was appointed Offg. Secretary to the Board of Superintendence for improving the Breed of Cattle: this appointment he held until the following August, and having then again gone on leave he did not rejoin his regiment (which was at Meerut at the time) until January 1830. In April 1830 he was appointed acting Adjutant of the regiment, but in the following June he was compelled by ill-health to proceed on leave to the hills, and he was there until the end of November. From the beginning of February to the end of September 1831 he was on duty at the Landour Convalescent Depôt: he then went on leave to Calcutta, and at the end of December proceeded on sick leave to South Africa. He came back in January 1833, but was again on leave until April, when he was permitted to join and do duty with the 74th N. I. at Mirzapur; eventually he rejoined his own regiment at

Subbulpore in June. He was still, however, in a bad state of health, and in September 1833 he went home on furlough. He returned to India in August 1836, and rejoined his regiment at Banda. In May 1838 he was again obliged to go home on furlough, but he was back again, with his health at last fully restored, in November 1839, and having rejoined his regiment at Banda, he proceeded with it to Lucknow in the spring of 1840. In October and November 1840 he officiated as Brigade-Major in Oudh. At the end of 1841 he accompanied the regiment to Barrackpore. In November 1842 he was appointed Brigade-Major at that station, and he held the post until November 1843, when he was obliged to vacate it on his regiment leaving Barrackpore for Jamalpur. While at Bishnath in March 1844, in command of two companies detached from Jamalpur, he was appointed Commandant of the 2^d Assam Sebundy Corps, which he joined at Dibrugarh, but that corps having been disbanded in the autumn, his services were replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief in October, and he rejoined his regiment at Jamalpur in January 1845. From that place he accompanied the regiment to Berhampore, but left it soon after his arrival there, in consequence of his having been selected for staff employment. On the last day of February 1845 he was appointed a Brigade-Major on the establishment, and in the following month he was posted to the Oudh District. In November 1845 he was transferred in the same position to Barrackpore, but not having been relieved immediately at Lucknow, he did not join his new appointment until the latter end of December. In January 1846 he was appointed to act as Depy. Asst. Adjutant-General of the Presidency Division, and in the following May to officiate as Asst. Adjutant-General; the latter post he continued holding until May 1847, when he reverted to his appointment of Brigade-Major at Barrackpore. In August 1847 he was appointed a Depy. Asst. Adjutant-General on the establishment, and was posted to the Saugor Division. In January 1848 he was transferred in the same capacity to the Presidency Division, and in the following October he was appointed to officiate as Second Assistant Adjutant-General of the Army, and was placed in charge of the Adjt.-General's Office at the Presidency. In February 1849 he was appointed an Asst. Adjt.-Genl. of Division and posted to the Presidency Command, but he continued, by order, to officiate as Second Asst. Adjutant-General of the Army until the following April, when he was made permanent in that appointment. In May 1850 he was appointed First Asst. Adjt.-Genl. of the Army and was, at the same time, nominated to officiate as Depy. Adjt.-Genl. To enter upon the duties of the latter appointment he proceeded and joined Army Head-Quarters at Simla, and at that place, after he had held the post for little more than six months, he died on the 10th November 1850.

Bradshaw, James Hill, Lieutenant (c. 1837—1857).—Grave at Delhi; tablets at Delhi and Sialkot, Nos. 162 and 730.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 29th February 1856 as an Ensign in the 52^d Foot (the Oxfordshire Light Infantry), and was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant on the 11th July following. He came out to India towards the end of the year, and in February 1857 joined the regiment at camp Pipli, while it was on the march from Lucknow to Sialkot, at which station it arrived on the 14th of the following month. On the outbreak of the Mutiny in May 1857 he marched with the regiment from Sialkot to join the Punjab Moveable Column under Brigadier-General Nicholson, and with that column he took part in various movements and operations in the Punjab, including the actions at Trimmu Ghât, on the Ravi, in which the mutineers from Sialkot were routed and practically annihilated. He afterwards accompanied the Moveable Column to Delhi, served at the siege from the 14th August, and, after taking part in the storming of the

Kashmir Gate, was killed inside the city in a gallant attempt to rush one of the enemy's guns,—14th September 1857.

Brasier-Creagh, George Percy, Captain (1864—1900).—Tablet at Rawal Pindi, No. 807.—The eldest son of John Brasier-Creagh, Esqr., formerly of the Royal Navy, and grandson of George W. Brasier-Creagh, Esqr., of Creagh Castle, Co. Cork, descended from the Brasiers of Ballyellis and the Creaghs of Ballyandrew, both in the same county. Born on the 4th September 1864.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 22^d October 1881 as a Lieutenant in the 9th Battalion of the King's Royal Rifle Corps (the North Cork Militia), from which he was appointed a Lieutenant in the 1st Battalion, East Surrey Regiment (the 31st Foot) on the 14th May 1884. He joined that corps at Gibraltar, and thence accompanied it to India in January 1885. On the 30th March 1886 he was appointed an Offg. Squadron Officer in the 3^d Bengal Cavalry on probation for the Bengal Staff Corps, into which he was subsequently admitted with effect from that date. In September 1886 he was transferred, in the same position, to the 9th Bengal Cavalry (Lancers), and in April 1888 he was appointed a Squadron Officer in that regiment. He was afterwards, for five years, on the personal staff of the Viceroy (Lord Lansdowne), as extra Aide-de-Camp from January to December 1899, and as Aide-de-Camp from December 1889 to January 1894, but during this period he was twice employed on field service,—in the second Miranzai Expedition, 1891, including most of the engagements on the Samana Range (India medal and clasp), and in the Isazai Expedition of 1892, on both occasions as Orderly Officer to the General Commanding, Sir William Lockhart. In February 1894 he rejoined his regiment at Rawal Pindi, and in the following month he was appointed Adjutant,—a post which he held for fourteen months. In 1895, with a detached squadron of the regiment, he served in the Chitral Relief Expedition (India medal and clasp). In October of the same year he attained the position of Squadron Commander. On the outbreak of the Frontier War in 1897 he was for some time attached to the Cavalry of the Corps of Guides as an Offg. Squadron Commander, and he served with that corps in the Malakand Field Force, including the action of Lundakai, in Upper Swat. He rejoined his own regiment (then forming part of the Peshawar Column of the Tirah Field Force), early in October, and thereafter he served in various operations in connection with the Tirah Expedition, including the affair near Mamai-nai, in the Bara Valley (in which his squadron became entangled in the hills and sustained some loss), and that in the Kajurai plain (clasp added to India medal). In 1899 he was employed for some time as an Attaché at the head-quarters of the Punjab Command. Early in the following year he proceeded to South Africa on special service, and was there placed in command of an irregular corps styled "Roberts' Light Horse." At the head of this corps he was mortally wounded on the 23^d April 1900 in an action fought at Leeuw Kop, near Kareefontein, about fifteen miles to the south-east of Bloemfontein, in Orangia, and he died in consequence, at Eirstelaagte, on the 27th of the same month.

Brenchley, John, Lieutenant (c. 1825—1845).—Grave at Ferozepore, No. 479.—Entered H. M.'s Service (from the Royal Military College, Sandhurst) on the 24th February 1843 as an Ensign in the 31st Foot. Arrived in India in October 1843, and joined the 31st at Ferozepore in January 1844. In the following April he moved with the corps to Ambâla, and on the 8th October 1844 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. On the Sikhs crossing the Sutlej in December 1845, he moved forward with his regiment to meet the invaders, but his first fight was also his last for in the battle of Mudki on the 18th of that month he

received a mortal wound, of which he died in camp the same night.

Brickdale, John Fortescue, Lieutenant (1823—1846).—*Grave at Ambāla, No. 211.*—The third and youngest son of John Fortescue Brickdale, Esqr., of Birchamp House, Co. Gloucester. Born in October 1823.—Entered H. M.'s Service (from the Royal Military College) on the 8th February 1841 as an Ensign in the 61st Foot. He joined that regiment at Woolwich, and afterwards served with it in various parts of England and Ireland. On the 20th August 1842 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and on the 23rd August 1844 he was appointed Adjutant. He arrived in India with the regiment in October 1845, and shortly afterwards proceeded with it to Cawnpore, whence, in the autumn of the following year, he accompanied it to Ambāla. He died at that place on the 13th December 1846, in consequence of injuries received in a fall from his horse.

Brind, Frederick, C.B., Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel (1801—1857).—*Grave at Siulkot, No. 706.*—Born at Putney, Co. Surrey, in 1801.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1819 as a Cadet of Artillery. Sailed from England on the 26th September 1820 in the H. E. I. C. S. *Brilliant*, which vessel was wrecked on the 25th February following off Narsipur, Rajamandri. Arrived at Fort William in March 1821, and was posted in the same month to the 6th Company 3^d Battalion, Foot Artillery, at Dum-Dum, with which he remained until May 1822. He was then removed to the 3^d Company 3^d Battalion at the same station, with which he continued serving there until the following year. In 1823-24, during the period of the Burmese incursions into Assam, Cachar and Chittagong, he was employed on the eastern and south-eastern frontiers with detachments of *golandaz*, but the climate of those regions affected him so injuriously that he had to return to the Presidency at the end of January 1824, and was afterwards obliged, in the following June, to go home on furlough. He returned to India in March 1828, and having in that month, after various nominal transfers and removals, been posted to the 3^d Company 1st Battalion, he proceeded to the Upper Provinces and joined that company at Karnal in the autumn. In June 1830 he was removed to the 3^d Company 2^d Battalion, which he joined on its arrival at Karnal in the following November. In September 1831 he was transferred to the Horse Artillery, and after doing duty for two months with the 3^d Brigade at Meerut, he was posted in November 1831 to the 1st Troop, 2^d Brigade, at Karnal. In August 1832 he was transferred to the 4th Troop, 3^d Brigade, at Meerut, and in January 1833 to the 4th Troop, 2^d Brigade, at Ludhiāna. With this troop, in 1836, he was employed for some time on service in the Jhind district. In November 1836 he was removed to the 1st Troop, 3^d Brigade, and in the following February he was appointed Adjutant and Quarter Master of the 3^d Brigade,—an appointment which he held, at Karnal and Cawnpore, until his promotion to the rank of Captain in April 1838. After his promotion he was appointed, May 1838, to the command of the 1st Company 4th Battalion, Foot Artillery, at Dum-Dum, and in the following year he officiated for some time as Depy. Principal Commissary of Ordnance. In December 1839 he was removed to the 1st Company 1st Battalion at Dum-Dum, and in April 1840 he was re-appointed to the Horse Artillery and posted to the 1st Troop, 3^d Brigade (now "L" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery), which he joined at Dum-Dum, and the command of which he held for nearly eight years. In the spring of 1842 he proceeded with this troop to Cawnpore, and at the close of the following year he commanded it in the Gwalior Campaign, including the battle of Paniar (bronze star, and promoted to the rank of Major by brevet). On the conclusion of the campaign he returned with the troop to Cawnpore, whence, in the

spring of 1845, he proceeded with it to Ambāla. On the outbreak of the first Sikh War he went to the front with his troop and commanded it throughout the Sutlej Campaign of 1845-46, inclusive of the battles of Mudki, Firozshahr and Sobraon (medal and two clasps, and promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet). On the termination of the war he returned with the troop to Ambāla, and remained in command of it there until January 1848, when he vacated on promotion to the regimental rank of Major. He was then posted to the 2^d Brigade of Horse Artillery, the head-quarters of which he joined at Ambāla, and on the outbreak of the second Sikh War he proceeded with it on service and commanded it throughout the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49, including the action of Ramnagar, the passage of the Chenab, and the battles of Chilianwāla and Gujrāt (medal and two clasps, and created a Companion of the Order of the Bath). On the close of the operations he returned to Ambāla with the 2^d Brigade, and soon afterwards proceeded on leave for six months. In November 1849 he was removed to the 1st Battalion of Foot Artillery at Agra; in August 1851 to the 6th Battalion, which he joined on its arrival at Agra in the following November; and in September 1853 back to the 1st Battalion, which he joined at Jullundur. In June 1854 he was promoted to the rank of Colonel by brevet, and he afterwards for some time commanded the station of Jullundur. On promotion to the regimental rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, he was re-posted, January 1855, to the 1st Battalion, and was again for some time in command at Jullundur. In March 1856 he was appointed a Brigadier on the establishment, and was posted to Sialkot. He was commanding at Sialkot when the mutiny of the Native troops there took place on the 9th July 1857, and he was one of the first victims of the outbreak; he was endeavouring to make his way to the old Sikh fort when he was intercepted at his own gate by a party of troopers of the 9th Light Cavalry, one of whom inflicted on him a mortal wound, of which he died, in the fort, on the following morning.

Briscoë, Edward Villiers, Lieutenant (c. 1832—1857).—*Grave and tablet at Delhi, No. 162.*—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 18th September 1849 as an Ensign in the 6th Foot, the Reserve Battalion of which he joined at Fermoy. On the 1st February 1850 he was transferred to the 75th Foot, and landing at Calcutta in October, he joined that regiment at Ambāla in the spring of 1851. At the end of the following year he accompanied the left wing of the corps to Agra, and thence early in 1854 to Peshawar. On the 8th July 1854 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. In October 1855 he proceeded with the regiment to Rawal Pindi, and early in 1857 to Kasauli. He was on leave in Kashmir when the Mutiny broke out in May 1857, but he subsequently rejoined the regiment, and was present with it at the siege and storm of Delhi. In the fighting which took place inside of the city after the breaches had been stormed and an entrance effected, he also had a share, and in this part of the operations he lost his life, having been killed on the 18th September in an unavailing attempt to capture the Lahore Gate. He was the last officer who fell at the siege and capture of Delhi.

Broadfoot, George, C.B., Captain and Brevet-Major (1807—1845).—*Grave and tablet at Ferozepore, Nos. 442 and 466.*—The eldest son of the Revd. William Broadfoot. Born at Kirkwall, in the Orkney Islands, in 1807.—Entered the Madras Army in 1825. Arrived in India early in 1826, and was posted to the 34th Madras N. I., with which he continued serving until 1833. He then went home on furlough and was absent from India for five years, during the last of which he served as Orderly Officer at Addiscombe. On returning to India he was appointed, February 1838, to the Madras Commissariat Dept., in which he served for nearly two years and a-half, and into which he was the means of introducing many useful and much-needed reforms. In June 1840 he was appointed to raise and

organise a corps of Sappers and Miners (to be composed of Hindustanis, Gurkhas, Afghans and Hazaras) for the service of Shah Shuja-ul-Mulk, whom we had, in the preceding year, placed on the throne of Kabul. Having enlisted the necessary number of Hindustanis and Gurkhas and partially trained them, he proceeded towards Kabul in the spring of 1841, escorting with his men an immense *kafila* composed of the wives and families of Shah Shuja and Shah Zaman, and their attendants, the whole of which, in spite of numerous difficulties, he brought safely to Kabul towards the end of June 1841. On arrival at Kabul he took over a number of Afghans and Hazaras who had been enlisted for the Shah's Sappers by his brother, Lieutenant Wm. Broadfoot, of the Bengal European Regiment, and setting to work strenuously to complete, organise, and train the corps, he soon brought it into a state of efficiency. In the following October, on the insurrection in Northern Afghanistan breaking out, he was detached from Kabul with a hundred of his men, to accompany a force which had been detailed to open the passes between that place and Jalálábád and he was present throughout the operations which ensued, including the night-attack at Butkhak, the actions in the Khurd Kabul Pass and in the Tezin Valley, the forcing of the Jagdalak Pass, and the occupation of Jalálábád. As Garrison Engineer (to which post he was appointed by Sir Robert Sale on the 19th November) and Commandant of the Sappers, he rendered the most distinguished service throughout the defence of Jalálábád, until severely wounded in the sortie of the 24th March 1842. Still in command of the Sappers, now a considerably augmented corps, he took a prominent part in the movement on Kabul, under General Pollock, in the autumn of the same year and was present in the actions of Mamu Khel, Jagdalak, Tezin and Haft Kotal, the re-occupation of Kabul, and the capture and destruction of Istalif (medals for Jalálábád and Kabul, brevet of Major, and created a Companion of the Order of the Bath). Having returned with the army to India, he was, in April 1843, in recognition of his services, appointed Commissioner of the Tenasserim Provinces, from which appointment he was removed, in November 1844, to the more important one of Agent to the Governor-General for the North-West Frontier,—a post of great responsibility in view of the then distracted condition of the Punjab and of the ever-impending danger of an invasion of the British territories by the Sikhs. When that invasion actually took place in December 1845, and the British Army advanced to meet the Sikhs, he attended the Governor-General (Sir Henry Hardinge) in the field, and was with him at the battle of Mudki. On the day succeeding the engagement Sir Henry volunteered his services as Second-in-Command of the Army, and appointed Major Broadfoot an acting Aide-de-Camp on his personal staff. In this capacity he accompanied Sir Henry in the assault of the Sikh entrenchments at Firozshahr on the 21st December; at a very early stage of the advance he received a shot in the thigh as he rode at Sir Henry's side, and was thrown from his horse, but he remounted immediately and, though urged by Sir Henry to leave the field, he continued his advance, cheering on the troops (the Fourth and Fifth Brigades of the Second and Third Divisions, respectively) at the head of which Sir Henry had placed himself; thus gallantly moving forward he made his way into the entrenchments, and there fell dead, shot through the arm and heart. His body was carried into Ferozepore on Christmas-day, and there interred with military honours.

Major Broadfoot was the last of three brothers who all fell in the service of their country. Of the careers of the other two,—Lieutenant William Broadfoot of the 1st Bengal European Regiment, and Second-Lieutenant James Sutherland Broadfoot, of the Bengal Engineers,—the following brief sketches are appended:—

William Broadfoot was born at Kirkwall in 1810, and entered the Bengal Army as a Cadet of Infantry in

1826. He arrived in India in September 1827, and in the following month proceeded to the Upper Provinces to join the 1st European Regiment (then at Agra), to which, in anticipation of his arrival, he had been posted, as an Ensign, on the 19th June preceding. Early in 1832 he accompanied the regiment to Dinapore, whence, in June 1833 he went home on furlough. He returned to India in December 1836 and rejoined his regiment (which was now styled the European Regiment) at Agra, to which station it had returned at the end of 1835. In July 1837 he was appointed Offg. Adjutant of the regiment,—an appointment in which he was made permanent at the end of the following December. In August 1838 he proceeded on sick leave to Mussoorie, but he returned to the regiment on its being warned for service beyond to North-West Frontier, and with it joined the Army of the Indus, at Ferozepore, in November. In the following month he marched with the regiment for Afghanistan, and he served with it continuously until the 31st May 1839, when, at Kandahar, his services were placed at the disposal of Sir William Macnaughten for employment in the military service of Shah Shuja-ul-Mulk, and he was appointed Second-in-Command of the 4th (Gurkha) Regiment of Infantry of Shah Shuja's Army. In that position he took part in the advance on Ghazni, and was with the Gurkhas in the repulse of the attack on the Shah's camp near that place on the night of the 22^d July. On the morning of the 23^d he rejoined the European Regiment for the occasion, and with it took part in the storm and capture of Ghazni, in which he was wounded, and for which he was afterwards awarded the Ghazni medal. In the following month, during the movement on Kabul, having rejoined the Gurkhas, he proceeded with the party detached from Shekabad under the charge of Captain Outram for the purpose of pursuing and capturing the Amir Dost Muhammad Khan, and he was present throughout that pursuit, which was persevered in as far as Bamian, but after all proved fruitless in consequence of the treachery of the Kakar Chief Haji Khan, who had been sent with the party as a guide. On the pursuit being abandoned as hopeless, he returned with the party, and on the 18th August rejoined the Gurkha Regiment at Kabul. On the 9th of the following month he marched with the Gurkhas from that place on an expedition to Bamian, and he was present with the corps in all the movements and operations that took place in 1839-40, in the regions of the Hindu Kush, against the Wali of Khulum and other adherents of Dost Muhammad Khan, taking part in the expedition to Saighan, the relief of Sar-i-Sang, and the expeditions to Bajgah and the Fauladi Valley. In the summer of 1840 he was employed at Bamian in raising a body of Hazara Pioneers, of which class he got together about thirty men, whom he took to Kabul in October and, in the following year, made over, with some Afghans enlisted for the same purpose, to Captain George Broadfoot, by whom they were incorporated in the corps of Sappers under his command. Towards the end of 1840 he was taken into political employ, and on Sir Alexander Burnes becoming Resident, he was appointed Offg. Political Assistant Resident at Kabul. He continued serving under Sir Alexander until the outbreak of the 2^d November 1841 took place at Kabul, when he and Sir Alexander were both killed. He is said to have made a desperate resistance when attacked by the insurgents, and to have killed six of his assailants before he was himself shot down.

James Sutherland Broadfoot was born at Kirkwall in 1816. He entered the Bengal Army in 1835, with rank as Second-Lieutenant of Engineers from the 12th June of that year, the date on which he passed his final examination at Addiscombe; he was, however, supernumerary to the establishment, and did not come on the effective strength of the Corps of Engineers until more than four years had elapsed. He arrived in India in December 1836, in company with his brother, Lieutenant Wm. Broadfoot, of the European

Regiment, who was then returning from furlough in Europe. On the 10th of the same month he was ordered to proceed to Delhi and there do duty with the Sappers and Miners ; he joined that corps accordingly early in 1837, and was attached to the 1st Company. In the autumn of 1838 he was removed to the 2^d Company, which was under orders for service beyond the North-West Frontier, and with it he joined the Army of the Indus at Ferozepore in November. In December 1838 he marched with the Army *en route* to Afghanistan, by way of Sindh and Baluchistan, and he served in that country with his company of Sappers throughout the campaign of 1839, taking part in the capture of Ghazni (medal) and the occupation of Kabul. Shortly after the occupation of Kabul he accompanied Captain Outram in an expedition to the Ghilzai country lying between that place and Ghazni, and until the middle of October he was actively engaged under that officer, in conjunction with a force under the command of Major McLaren, in the destruction of forts, the dispersal of gangs of robbers and marauders, and generally in the settlement of the whole of the tract of country referred to, of which, taking advantage of the opportunity, he made an extensive survey. In the course of these operations he was frequently engaged in skirmishes with insurgents and others, and particularly in the affair in a glen in the Indran range, near Kilugu, on the 22^d September, in which he held the temporary command of a detachment of Skinner's Horse, and was prominently concerned in the severe defeat then inflicted on the principal gang of the banditti that infested that region. On the conclusion of the operations in the Ghilzai country he undertook the rather hazardous adventure of accompanying, in disguise, a party of Lohani traders in a journey from Ghazni to Dera Ismail Khan through the Gomal, or Gulori, Pass, of which he made a very close examination. Having on the departure of his company of Sappers (which returned to India with Sir John Keane in October 1839) been appointed a Field Engineer with the British troops remaining in Afghanistan, he continued serving in that country, and was employed in various ways at Kabul and in the vicinity of that place. In September 1840 he accompanied Brigadier Dennie to the Bamian Valley, in which our affairs had arrived at a state to cause considerable anxiety, consequent on the approach of Dost Muhammad Khan, the ex-Amir, who, determined to make an effort to recover the throne of Kabul, was advancing at the head of a powerful Usbeg *lushkar*; and he was present, in attendance on the Brigadier, in the decisive action fought near Bamian on the 18th of that month, in which Dost Muhammad and his Usbeg host were completely routed and driven out of the valley. He afterwards accompanied Brigadier Dennie's force in its advance to Saighan, and, the Wali of Khulum and other adherents of the ex-Amir having tendered their submission, he returned with the Brigadier to Kabul in October. From that place, almost immediately afterwards, he proceeded with Dr. Lord (who had been Political Agent at Bamian) to join the force under Sir Robert Sale operating in the Kohistan of Kabul against Dost Muhammad Khan, who had made his way thither after his repulse at Bamian, and had raised the whole district. With that force he was present when it advanced on the 24 November 1840 to drive Dost Muhammad from his position on the heights of Parwandaar ; happening to be with the cavalry (two squadrons of the 2^d Bengal Light Cavalry) when they were ordered to attack a body of the enemy who had descended into the plain under Dost Muhammad himself, he rode forward in the charge with Dr. Lord and the British officers of the regiment, and there, with Dr. Lord, unhappily fell under the sabres of the enemy ; for, with one solitary exception (Havildar-Major Bhawani Singh), the Native officers and men hung back, leaving the British officers to charge the Afghan host alone and unsupported, with the lamentable result that of the ten (including the Medical Officer, the

Veterinary-Surgeon, the Riding Master and a Havildar-Major) who thus gallantly plunged amongst the enemy, three officers were killed and two desperately wounded.

Note.—As a punishment for the misconduct of these two squadrons the 2^d Light Cavalry were disbanded, the Native officers and men of the two squadrons being turned out of the service with every mark of ignominy. The excuse these men offered for their misbehaviour was that the sabres with which they were armed were of bad quality, and that they had no confidence in them. In a general way their misconduct had been attributed to cowardice and to cowardice alone, though it would appear that the truth of the allegation is to some extent open to question. It is probable that *individually* these men were as brave as any in the Bengal Army, for in after years considerable numbers of them found their way back into the service, in various regiments, and an exceptionally large proportion of these proved themselves to be soldiers of distinguished gallantry. Thirteen of them who were in the Guides were reckoned amongst the bravest, even in that gallant corps ; and it is related that a jemadar who fell before Delhi in 1857, after a display of the most daring gallantry, was discovered afterwards to have been one of the runaways of Parwandaar.—P.

Brockman, James, Lieutenant (c. 1818—1845).—*Grave unknown*.—See note to No. 441.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 22^d November 1836 as an Ensign in the 49th Foot. Arrived in India in October 1837, and joined the regiment at Haziribagh. On the 23^d July 1839 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. On the 49th being sent on service to China in 1840, he was retained in India for service with the regimental dépôt at Berhampore, and in June 1841 he was transferred to the 50th Foot, which he joined on its return from Moulmein in April 1842. He subsequently proceeded with the regiment to Cawnpore, and in 1843–44 served with it in the Gwalior Campaign, including the battle of Paniár (bronze star). On the conclusion of the campaign he returned with the regiment to Cawnpore, where he was left with the sick when the corps marched for Ludhiána in October 1844. In January 1845 he left Cawnpore in command of the sick and convalescents of the regiment, and in the following month rejoined the corps at Ludhiána. He was at this station with his regiment when the first Sikh War broke out, and on the 14th December 1845 he marched with it *en route* to Basíán, to join the Army of the Sutlej. From Badíwál, however, he was permitted to return to Ludhiána, to secure his baggage, which had been left behind, and he was never again seen by any one belonging to the regiment. Long afterwards it was ascertained that when endeavouring to overtake the regiment, then one march ahead, he was intercepted and killed by a party of the enemy near the fort of Wadni, on or about the 17th December 1845.

Brooke, Arthur Montagu, Second-Lieutenant (1873—1895).—*Grave at Cherat*.—The second son of Arthur Basil Brooke, Esqr., formerly of the Royal Navy, and grandson of Sir Arthur Brinsley Brooke, Bart. (II.), of Colebrooke, Co. Fermanagh. Born on the 4th October 1873.—Entered H. M.'s Service (from the Royal Milt. College) on the 10th October 1894 as a Second-Lieutenant in the King's Own Scottish Borderers (the 25th Foot), and having been posted to the 2 Battalion, he came out to India in the spring of 1895 and joined the corps at Rawal Pindi. Shortly afterwards he was sent up to Cherat, where he died on the 30th May 1895.

Brookes, Robert, Lieutenant-Colonel (c. 1792—1849).—*Monument on Chillianwala battle-field, No. 752.*—Entered H. M.'s Service in 1809 as an Ensign in the South Gloucester Militia, from which he was transferred to the Regular Forces and appointed an Ensign in the 9th Foot on the 16th May 1811. Having been posted to the 1st Battalion of this regiment he joined it in Portugal in the following July, and thereafter served with it in the Peninsula until the end of the war, taking part with it in the siege of Badajos, the battle of Salamanca, the occupation of Madrid, the covering of the siege of Burgos, the retreat from that place, the action of Villa Muriel, the retirement into Portugal, the advance thence into Spain in the spring of 1813, the action of Osma, the battle of Vittoria (shortly after which, 22nd

August, 1813, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant), the siege of San Sebastian (as an acting Engineer), including the capture of the Island of Santa Clara (wounded) and the final storm and capture of the fortress, the passage of the Bidassoa and the storming of the heights of Croix de Bouquetis (wounded), the battles of the Nivelle and the Nive (wounded for the third time), and the blockade of Bayonne, for all which he was afterwards awarded the War Medal with five clasps. On the termination of the Peninsular War he accompanied his battalion to North America, we being then at war with the Government and people of the United States, and he served with it in Canada until June 1815, when, peace having been concluded with the Americans some months previously, the 9th was recalled to Europe in consequence of the return of Buonaparte from Elba and the renewal of the war. He was too late for the Waterloo Campaign, but, with his regiment, he joined the Army of Occupation in France in September 1815, and served with it there until April 1817, when, having been placed on half-pay on the 25th of the preceding month, he returned to England. On the 2^d October following he was brought back on full pay, rejoined the regiment in France, and served there until October 1818, when, the Army of Occupation being withdrawn, he returned home. From 1819 to 1825 he served with the regiment in the West Indies. On the 27th August 1825 he was promoted to the rank of Captain, unattached. On the 30th August 1826, he exchanged back to full pay in the 69th Foot, then recently returned from India, with which he served in the United Kingdom for five years. On the 3^d May 1831 he was promoted to the rank of Major. From 1831 to 1838 he served with the 69th in the West India islands and in Demerara, and from 1839 to 1842 in North America (New Brunswick). Returning home with the regiment in September 1842, he served with it in the United Kingdom until the 27th April 1846, when he was gazetted to an unattached Lieutenant-Colonelcy. On the following day he exchanged into the 24th Foot, with which on the 8th of the succeeding month he embarked for Bengal, and landing at Calcutta at the end of September, he accompanied the regiment to Agra. In the spring of 1848 he went home on leave for a brief period, returned in November, and at once pushed on from Calcutta to join his regiment, then forming part of the Army of the Punjab. He joined in camp at Helán, beyond the Chenáb, on the 16th December, and on the 13th of the following month, while gallantly leading on the 24th in the sanguinary battle of Chilánwala, this grand old Peninsular veteran fell amongst the Sikh guns at the moment that they were carried in the first rushing charge of his regiment.

Note.—During his brief run home Colonel Brookes was married at Hove, Brighton, on the 24th June 1848, to Mary Jane, the eldest daughter of Arthur Burdett, Esq., of Ballymany, Co. Kildare, and Ballywalter, Co. Tipperary. Mrs. Brookes accompanied her husband to India, and returned home in 1849, after his death. She died on the 29th July 1895, having survived him more than forty-six years.

Broome, John Howard, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel (1842–1887).—*Grave at Bannu, No. 1065.*—The second son of Major-General Arthur Broome, C.S.I., Royal (Bengal) Artillery, and grandson of Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Kent, Bengal Infantry (*g. v.*). Born in Fort William, Calcutta, on the 30th October 1842.—Entered H. M.'s. Indian Military Forces, Bengal, in 1860. Arrived in India in November of the same year, and in the following month was directed to do duty with the 6th Foot at Barrackpore. He continued with that regiment until January 1862, when he was appointed to do duty with the 43rd Foot, and he remained attached to this corps, at the same station, for eight months. In September 1862 he was appointed to do duty with the 25th (Punjab) N. I., which was also at Barrackpore, and in this regiment he obtained the appointment of Doing-Duty Officer in May 1863. In the following July he was removed, in the same capacity, to the 40th N. I., and from that corps, in October 1863, to the 2^d Punjab Cavalry, which he joined at

Rajanpur. In June 1864 he was appointed Third Squadron Officer in this regiment, with which, early in 1866, he marched to Dera Ghazi Khan, and in November 1868 (having thrice officiated in the appointment) he became Second Squadron Officer. In February 1869 he accompanied the regiment to Dera Ismail Khan, from which station he went home on furlough in March 1871. On his return to India in December 1872 he rejoined the regiment at Edwardesabab (Bannu), whence in February 1875 he marched with it to Kohat. In the winter of 1875–76 he accompanied the corps to the Camp of Exercise at Delhi, returning to Kohat in the spring of 1876. In June 1876 he was appointed to officiate as Second-in-Command of the regiment. Under the changes of organisation introduced in January 1877 he became a Squadron Commander, but he continued officiating as Second-in-Command until the end of that year. In the autumn of 1877 he was employed in the operations against the Jowaki Afridis (India medal and clasp). In December 1877 he was appointed to officiate as Commandant of the regiment, and in January 1878 he marched with the corps to Rajanpur. He continued officiating as Commandant until June 1878, when he was displaced by the arrival of a senior officer: he was then appointed to officiate as Second-in-Command, and held that appointment for five months. In October 1878 he proceeded with the regiment to Quetta, to join the forces assembling for service in Southern Afghanistan. In the following month he reverted to his permanent appointment of Squadron Commander, and in that position he served with the regiment throughout the campaigns of 1878–79–80 in Afghanistan, including the action of Takat-i-pul or Saif-u-din, the occupation of Kandahar, the expedition to Girishk, the action of Shahjui (severely wounded and his horse killed under him), the battle of Ahmad Khel (again wounded), and the actions of Arzu and Patkao Shana (medal and clasp, and promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet). On returning from Afghanistan (*viz.* the Khaibar) he proceeded with the regiment to Dera Ghazi Khan, arriving there in October 1880, and in January 1881 (having again officiated in the appointment for four months) he was appointed Second-in-Command of the regiment. In 1883 he accompanied the regiment to Dera Ismail Khan, whence in March 1884 he went home on furlough. He returned at the end of 1885, but in February 1886 he was again obliged to go home, and he was absent until January 1887, when he rejoined the regiment at Edwardesabab. At that place he died on the 11th August following.

Brougham, Henry, Cornet (1813–1839).—*Grave at Karnal.* See No. 196.—The eldest son of John Waugh Brougham, Esqr., and nephew of the 1st Lord Brougham and Vaux. Born on the 7th February 1813.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1831. Arrived in India in December 1832, but being a supernumerary he was not posted to a regiment for several years. In January 1833 he was ordered up to Benares to do duty with the 3^d Light Cavalry; at his own request this was altered to duty with the 10th Light Cavalry at Karnal, but having been permitted to remain with the former until the setting-in of the rainy season, he eventually did not join the latter at all. In November 1834 he was ordered to join and do duty with the 8th Light Cavalry on its arrival at Sultampur, Benares. In December 1835 he was brought on the effective strength of the Bengal Cavalry, and in June 1836 he was formally posted to the 4th Light Cavalry, which he joined at Karnal. In the cold season of 1838–39 he accompanied the regiment on escort duty with the Governor-General, Lord Auckland, on the occasion of His Lordship proceeding to the camp of the Army of the Indus, at Ferozepore, for the purpose of meeting the Maharaja Ranjit Singh. He subsequently returned with the regiment to Karnal, where he died on the 10th October 1839.

Note.—In the register from which this officer's name has been taken, his rank and the date of his death are both erroneously stated.

Brown, James Andrew, Major (1858—1903).—*Grave at Abbottabad, No. 917.*—Born on the 22d July 1858.—Entered H. M.'s Service (from the Royal Mly. College) on the 22d January 1879 as a Second-Lieutenant in the 64th Foot. In the following April he was transferred to the 78th Foot (Seaforth Highlanders), which he joined soon afterwards at Poona, at which place he was left when the corps proceeded to Southern Afghanistan towards the end of 1880. In the following year he went home sick, and on the 1st July 1881 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. He rejoined his regiment at Lucknow in the summer of 1882, and on the 21st February 1883 he was appointed an Offg. Wing Officer in the 4th Sikh Infantry, on probation for the Bengal Staff Corps, into which he was subsequently admitted with effect from that date. In November 1883 he was appointed a Wing Officer. At the same time he was nominated to officiate as Quarter Master of the regiment, and he continued so officiating until January 1885, when the permanent appointment was conferred upon him. In November 1886 he was appointed to officiate as a Wing Commander, and he continued in that appointment until May 1887, when he was transferred to the 37th (Dogra) Bengal Infantry as Wing Officer and Adjutant. In April 1889 he went home on leave, on the expiry of which he visited Russia for the purpose of studying the language. He returned to India towards the end of 1890, and on rejoining the regiment, then at Sialkot, he was appointed to officiate as a Wing Commander, but he held this situation for only a short time. In the following year he accompanied his regiment on service, and was present with it throughout the Hazara (Black Mountain) Campaign (India medal and clasp). From September 1891 to March 1893 he again officiated as a Wing Commander, and for a third time from October 1893 to April 1894, when he was appointed Wing Commander permanently. From April to October 1894 he officiated as Second-in-Command of the regiment. In the succeeding year he again proceeded with the corps on service in the Chitral Relief Expedition, and was present with it at the storming of the Malakand Pass and at the action of Khar (India medal and clasp). From January to December 1896 he officiated as Second-in-Command of the 38th (Dogra) B. I. He then reverted to the 37th, of which he was appointed Offg. Second-in-Command in March 1897, and in the same year he served with it in the war on the North-West Frontier, taking part in the expedition into the Mohmand country (clasp added to India medal). He continued officiating as Second-in-Command until March 1898, when he went home on furlough. Returning to India in March 1899 he resumed his permanent appointment of Wing Commander, but in the following month he was again appointed to officiate as Second-in-Command, and he remained in that position until April 1900, when he was made permanent in the appointment. This post he retained uninterruptedly until May 1903, when he was appointed Commandant of the 22d Madras Infantry, which had then recently been reconstituted as a Punjabi regiment; at the same time, in virtue of his appointment of Commandant, the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel was conferred upon him. Subsequent to his appointment he continued in the Punjab, recruiting Sikhs and Punjabi Mahomedans for his new regiment, which some time after his decease received the designation of "the 82d Punjabis," and he was thus occupied when death overtook him. He succumbed to an attack of cholera at Haripur, in Hazara, on the 19th July 1903.

Browne, Birnie, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel (1796—1855).—*Grave at Peshawar, No. 940.*—The second son of Birnie Browne, Esqr.; grandson of John Cresswell, Esqr., of Cresswell, Co. Northumberland; and cousin to the Right Hon'ble Sir Cresswell Cresswell, Kt., the eminent Judge. Born in Scotland in 1796—Entered the Bengal Army in 1815 as a Cadet of Artillery. Arrived in India in August 1816, but, being supernumerary to the establishment, he was not posted

to a company for more than two years, and in the meantime, in June 1818, he was sent to Prince of Wales Island (Penang), to do duty with the detachment of artillery there. In November 1818 he was posted to the 3d Company 1st Battalion, Foot Artillery, and in January 1820 he was removed to the 7th Company 3d Battalion, but he continued doing duty at Penang, and never joined either of these companies. In June 1821 he was transferred to the 5th Company 2d Battalion, and on his return to Bengal in the autumn of 1822 he joined this company at Dum-Dum. Shortly afterwards, however, in November 1822, he was appointed to the Revenue Survey Department, and thereafter did no regimental duty for nearly nineteen years. In September 1824 he was taken temporarily from his Revenue Survey work and appointed to a special department of surveyors organised for the purposes of the projected expedition to Arakan, and at the same time he was appointed to do duty with the supplementary Mugh companies of Pioneers. In the discharge of the duties thus devolving upon him he served throughout the campaign of 1825 in Arakan, ending in the conquest of that extensive province (medal). In July 1825 he was transferred to the Department of the Surveyor-General for so long as the war with the Ruler of Burma should last, and in December 1826 he was re-transferred to the Revenue Survey Department, in which he continued serving until September 1841, when, having completed the survey on which he had been engaged since 1822 (that of the Moradabad district), his services were replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief, and he joined, at Cawnpore, the 2d Company 4th Battalion, to which, after a multitude of changes, removals, postings and re-postings, he then belonged. In March 1842 he was directed to take temporary command of the 3d Company 6th Battalion, at the same station, and, after three more removals, he was re-posted to the 2d Company 4th Battalion in August 1843. In the following December he was appointed to take charge of the 1st Company 4th Battalion and No. 17 Light Field Battery, in command of which he served in the Gwalior Campaign and was present at the battle of Maharajpur (bronze star, and promoted to the rank of Major by brevet). In January 1844 he was formally posted to the 1st Company 4th Battalion, with which he served until the following October, when he was transferred (for the third time) to the 2d Company of the same battalion. Two months later, however, he was re-appointed to the 1st Company 4th Battalion, and the command of No. 17 Light Field Battery, with which he remained until July 1845, when, on attaining the regimental rank of Major, he was posted to the 8th Battalion, and appointed to the command of the Artillery at Saugor. On the withdrawal of the Bengal Artillery from that place in April 1846 he joined the head-quarters of the 8th Battalion at Cawnpore, and in the following August he was appointed to the command of the Artillery Division at Ferozepore. This command he held until August 1847, when he was relieved and assumed command of the 8th Battalion. On attaining the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, in the following December, he was re-posted to the 8th Battalion, the command of which he held until March 1853, when he was transferred to that of the 4th at Peshawar. In the following September he was removed to the 2d Battalion, the command of which he assumed on the arrival of its head-quarters at Peshawar in November. In June 1855 he was re-transferred to the 8th Battalion, but before he could be relieved by his successor in the command of the 2d, he died at Peshawar on the 30th October 1855.

Browne, James Frederick, Captain (1865—1897).—*Grave and memorial at Datta Khel, Tochi Valley, Nos. 1103 and 1108.* Born on the 14th May 1865.—Entered H. M.'s Service (from the Royal Mly. Academy, Woolwich) on the 9th December 1884 as a Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery, and was posted to "J." Battery 1st Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, then stationed in Dublin. Early in 1887 he

was transferred to No. 9 Battery 1st Brigade, Eastern Division, Royal Garrison Artillery, and proceeding to India soon afterwards, he joined that battery at Ferozepore. In January 1888 he was appointed Offg. Third Subaltern in No. 1 (Kohat) Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force, which he joined at Edwardesabad, and in the autumn of the same year, temporarily attached to No. 4 (Hazara) Mountain Battery, he served in the Hazara Campaign, including the operations on the Black Mountain (India medal and clasp). Early in 1889 he was made permanent as a Subaltern in the Kohat Mountain Battery, which he accompanied to Dera Ismail Khan in December, and with which, in the following year, he served in the operations undertaken against the Sheranis in connection with the Zhob Valley Expedition. In January and February 1891, again temporarily attached to the Hazara Mountain Battery, he served in the first Miranzai Expedition. Rejoining his own battery, he accompanied it the same year to Abbottabad, and in the autumn of 1892 he served with it in the futile Isazai expedition. At the end of the latter year he was detailed to command a section of the battery detached for service in the Lushai Hills, and in the autumn of 1893 he was in command of a section detached to Chilás. In December 1893 he marched with his battery to Dera Ismail Khan, and while serving there he was promoted, 1st April 1894, to the rank of Captain, and in consequence vacated his appointment as a Subaltern in the Kohat Mountain Battery. Having been posted to the 21st Field Battery, Royal Artillery, he joined it at Bangalore, at which place he served for two years, during the last eight months of which, up to May 1896, he was acting Adjutant of the Royal Artillery at that station. In that month he was appointed Officiating Commandant of No. 6 (Bombay) Mountain Battery, and having joined it at Dera Ismail Khan, he early in the following year accompanied it into the Tochi Valley. On the 10th June 1897, with two guns of the battery, forming part of the escort of Mr. Gee, Political Officer, he proceeded to Maizar, in the Tochi Valley : there the escort was suddenly and treacherously attacked by a considerable gathering of Darwesh Khel Waziris, and in the desperate conflict which ensued, he received a shot through the right arm, which, severing the artery, speedily proved fatal. He was carried off the field by some of his men as they retired before the overwhelming numbers of the enemy, but he died, near the village of Sheráni, in less than three hours after he received the wound. His remains were interred at Datta Khel.

Browne, John Hugh, Lieutenant (c. 1829–1857).—*Inscription at Delhi, No. 162.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1846. Arrived in India in February 1847, and was sent up to Dinapore to do duty with the 48th N. I. In the following October he was posted to the 33^d N. I. He joined that corps at Neemuch, and afterwards accompanied it to Benares in 1850, to Barrackpore in 1852, to Delhi in 1855, and to Hoshiárpur at the end of 1856. He was with it at Hoshiárpur when the Mutinies broke out in May 1857, and marched with it from that station when it was detailed to form part of the Punjab Moveable Column; General Nicholson, however, distrusted the loyalty of the regiment and disarmed it at Phillaur on the 25th June, and on the 2d of the following month this officer was directed to join the Kumaon Battalion on its arrival at that place, *en route* to Delhi, and to do duty with it until further orders. He joined the battalion accordingly, as it passed through Phillaur, and marched with it, escorting treasure and heavy guns, to Delhi, where he arrived on the 1st of August. Five days later, on the 6th August 1857, he fell in repelling an attack by the Neemuch and Nasirabad mutineers on the right of our position.

NOTE.—This officer's name is mis-spelt in the tablet in St. James' Church, Delhi.

Browne, Sir Samuel James, G.C.B., K.O.S.I., V.C., General (1824–1901).—*Grave in England; tablet in the Cathedral, Lahore, No. 646.*—Son of Surgeon John Browne, Bengal Medical Service, sometime Member of the Medical Board at the Presidency. Born at Barrackpore on the 3^d October 1824.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1840. Arrived in India in May 1841, and proceeded to Delhi to join the 46th N. I., to which, in anticipation of his arrival, he had been posted on the 1st of the preceding month. He afterwards accompanied the regiment to Benares, to Barrackpore, to Berhampore, and to Lucknow, and in January 1846 he was appointed Adjutant of the corps. At the end of 1846 he proceeded with the regiment to Jullundur, and thence to Lahore in October 1847. As Adjutant he served with the regiment throughout the Punjab Campaign of 1848–49, and was present at the action of Ramnagar, the passage of the Chenáb, the action of Sadúlipur, and the battles of Chilánwala and Gujrát (medal and two clasps). On the conclusion of the campaign he marched with the regiment to Ludhiána, and in May 1849, on the formation of the Punjab Irregular Force, he was appointed Second-in-Command of the 2^d Punjab Cavalry. On the last day of the month he was removed, in the same capacity, to the 1st Punjab Cavalry, but this arrangement was soon afterwards altered, and on the 25th June he was re-appointed Second-in-Command of the 2^d Punjab Cavalry, which corps was raised by him at Lahore, and with it he shortly afterwards proceeded to Rawal Pindi. In March 1850 he accompanied the regiment to Yúsafzái, where it was employed for the succeeding twelve months; in the following September he was appointed to officiate as Commandant, and in January 1851 the appointment of Commandant was conferred upon him. In the spring of 1851 he marched with the regiment to Bannu, and at the end of the following year he was employed with a part of it in an expedition against the Umarzái Waziris. In the winter of 1853–54 he accompanied the regiment to Dera Ghazi Khan; in March 1857 he commanded a strong detachment of it in the Bozdár Expedition (India medal and clasp); at the end of the same month he marched with the corps to Kohat, whence he afterwards proceeded with it to Pesháwar and Hoti Mardan. In July and August 1857 he commanded portions of the regiment in the expeditions against the village of Narinji, on the Yúsafzai border, held by the Khúdá Khels, aided by a large gathering of Hindustani fanatics, who were severely punished and their stronghold entirely destroyed. In January 1858, in command of the regiment, he marched down the country and joined the army under the Commander-in-Chief, with which he served at the siege and capture of Lucknow in March 1858. Subsequently he took part in the action of Kúrsi, the attack on the fort of Ruiya, the action of Alijanj, and the battle of Bareilly; he commanded a small detached force in operations at Shahjahanpur, and, later, another in the Pilibhit district, at the head of which he attacked and routed a strong body of the enemy at Sirpúra; in this last affair he was desperately wounded and lost his left arm in a hand-to-hand conflict with the rebel gunners, evincing on the occasion such heroic gallantry as won for him the award of the Victoria Cross. For his services during these operations he received, besides the decoration of the Victoria Cross, the Indian Mutiny medal with one clasp, promotion to Major and afterwards to Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, and the Companionship of the Order of the Bath. In consequence of the severity of his wounds he went home on furlough in January 1859. He returned to India at the end of the following year, and rejoined the 2^d Punjab Cavalry at Kohat, at which place and at Rájanpur he continued serving with the corps during the next three years. In February 1861 he was admitted into the Bengal Staff Corps. In December 1863 he was appointed Offg. Commandant of the Corps of Guides, and having been confirmed in that appointment

in February 1865, he continued holding it until February 1869, when he was appointed Offg. Commandant of the Central India Horse and Offg. Political Agent in Western Malwa. He, however, held this position only until the following May, when he was appointed to the Brigade Staff of the Army and posted to the command of the Peshawar District, with the rank of Brigadier-General. In February 1870 he attained the rank of Major-General and would, under rule, have vacated his command, but he was specially allowed to retain it for another year. In April 1871 he went home on furlough, and he was absent from India until April 1875, when he returned for the purpose of taking up the appointment of President of the Stud Commission, to which he was formally gazetted in the following month. During the winter of 1875-76 he was attached, on special duty, to the staff of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales (now His Gracious Majesty King Edward the Seventh), who was then making a tour of India, and for the services he rendered in this position he was, in March 1876, raised to the degree of a Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India. At the end of the same month he was appointed Director of Army Remount Operations, which he held for two years. In October 1877 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General. In April 1878 he was appointed temporarily to the Divisional Staff of the Army and posted to the command of the Lahore Division : this appointment he held until the following August, when he was appointed, temporarily, to be Military Member of the Governor-General's Council. In November 1878, on the outbreak of the Afghan War, he was nominated to the command of the First Division of the Peshawar Valley Field Force, at the head of which he pushed into the Khaibar, captured Ali Masjid, and advanced to Jalalabad and Gandamak, returning to the British provinces in June 1879, after the conclusion of the treaty of peace at the last mentioned place (medal and clasp), and advanced to the degree of a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath. In June 1879 he was appointed to the temporary command of the Sirhind Division, but he went home in the following September, and never again returned to India. In September 1884 he was removed to the Unemployed Supernumerary List ; in December 1888 he was advanced to the rank of General ; and in May 1891 he was created a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath. He died at Ryde, in the Isle of Wight, on the 14th March 1901.

Browne, William Seton, Lieutenant (1866—1893).—*Grave at Parichinar, Kurram Valley, No. 1098*.—Born in London on the 1st January 1866.—Entered H. M.'s Service (from the Royal Mly. College) on the 30th January 1886 as a Lieutenant in the 2^d Battalion of the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment (the 81st Foot), but in the following month he was transferred to the 1st Battalion (the 47th Foot), which he joined at Quetta, in Baluchistan, in April. He served in the Quetta District until the autumn of 1886, when he accompanied the battalion to Mhow, and in the following year he served for some time, with a detachment, in the fortress of Asirgarh. On the 4th July, 1887, he was appointed an Offg. Wing Officer in the 6th Punjab Infantry on probation for the Bengal Staff Corps, into which he was afterwards admitted with effect from that date, and he joined the regiment at Dera Ismail Khan. In August 1888 he was appointed a Wing Officer, and during that and the succeeding year he officiated three times as Quarter Master and twice as Adjutant of the regiment. In March 1890 he went home on leave for a year, on the expiration of which he rejoined the regiment at Edwardesabad. In April 1891 he was attached temporarily, as an Offg. Wing Officer, to the 3^d Sikh Infantry, with which corps he served in the second Miranzai Expedition of that year, including the operations on the Samana Range (India medal and clasp). He rejoined his own regiment towards the end of May 1891, but in the following July he was again taken for service with another regiment and, as

an Offg. Wing Officer (once acting as Quarter Master and twice as Adjutant) he was attached to the 4th Sikh Infantry, in Hazara, until December 1891. He then rejoined the 6th P. I., and in the following year officiated for some time as Quarter Master. In November 1892 he accompanied the corps to Kohat, and in the same month he was appointed to officiate as Adjutant. In April 1893 he marched with the regiment to the Kurram Valley, and in the following July the permanent appointment of Adjutant was conferred upon him, with effect from the 30th November preceding. He died in camp at Malana, in the Kurram Valley, on the 20th July 1893.

Browne-Clayton, William Clayton, Second-Lieutenant (1873—1897).—*Grave at Malakand, No. 1113*.—The second son of William Clayton Browne-Clayton, Esqr., of Browne's Hill, Co. Carlow. Born on the 29th July 1873.—Entered Her Majesty's Service on the 5th May 1894 as a Lieutenant in the 3^d Battalion, Royal Dublin Fusiliers (the Kildare Militia), from which he was appointed a Second-Lieutenant in the 1st Battalion, Royal West Kent Regiment (the 50th Foot), on the 29th May 1895. He joined the battalion at Meerut in the course of the same year, and early in 1897 accompanied it to Peshawar. In August 1897 he proceeded with it on service with the Malakand Field Force, and was present with it at the action of Landakai, in Upper Swat, and during the operations of September in Bajaur. In the course of these operations he took part in several skirmishes, and eventually fell in storming the enemy's position in the villages of Gat and Agra on the 30th September 1897.

Browning, Arthur Robertson, Major (1860—1901).—*Tablet at Kohat, No. 1054*.—Son of Colin Arrott Robertson Browning, Esqr., C.I.E., some time Director-General of Education in the Central Provinces. Born on the 12th February 1860.—Entered H. M.'s Service (from the Royal Mly. College) on the 13th August 1879 as a Second-Lieutenant in the 29th Foot, which afterwards became the 1st Battalion of the Worcestershire Regiment. He joined the regiment at Mhow the same year, and in 1881 served for some time as Station Staff Officer at Indore ; and from 1881 to 1883 he held the appointment of Interpreter to the corps. On the 16th February 1883 he was appointed an Offg. Wing Officer in the 4th Punjab Infantry on probation for the Bengal Staff Corps, into which he was afterwards admitted with effect from that date. He joined the regiment at Dera Ismail Khan, and in the following September he was appointed a Wing Officer permanently. In November and December 1883 he accompanied a wing of the regiment on the reconnoitring expedition to the Takht-i-Suliman ; at the end of the latter month he proceeded with the regiment to Dera Ghazi Khan ; and on arrival there was appointed Offg. Quarter Master,—a post which he continued holding for thirteen months. In October and November 1884 he served with the regiment in the Zhob Valley Expedition and was present in the action of Daulatazi. On the conclusion of the operations he returned to Dera Ghazi Khan, and in February 1885 he was appointed Quarter Master of the regiment. In the following month he went home on leave. On returning to India in March 1886 he resumed his appointment of Quarter Master, which he continued holding until he was appointed Adjutant in the following September. In February 1888 he accompanied the regiment from Dera Ghazi Khan to Kohat, and in the autumn of the same year he served with it in the Hazara Campaign, taking part in all the operations on the Black Mountain, including the action of Kotkai (India medal and clasp). He afterwards proceeded with the regiment to the Rawal Pindi Camp of Exercise and returned with it to Kohat in December. In October 1889 he was with the corps at the surprise of the Jowaki village of Shindand. In August 1890 he vacated the Adjutancy and reverted to the position of Wing Officer, but in January 1891 he was appointed Offg. Wing Commander, and retained the post for two

months, in the course of which he served with the regiment in the first Miranzai Expedition. On the conclusion of these operations he marched with the regiment to Edwardesabad, arriving there on the 18th March, and at that station during the next two years and nine months he officiated four times as Wing Commander and once as Second-in-Command of the regiment. From April to July 1893 he served with the regiment at Jandola, and at the end of the year he marched with it from Edwardesabad to Dera Ismail Khan. From January 1894 to February 1895 he held the *pro tem.* substantive appointment of Wing Commander and Second-in-Command, and in this position he served with the regiment throughout the Waziristan Expedition of 1894-95 (clasp added to India medal). In February 1895 he was again appointed to officiate as Second-in-Command, and, returning to Dera Ismail Khan on the termination of the Waziristan Campaign, he served there in that position until the end of November, when he went home on leave. On his return to India, in December 1896, he rejoined the regiment at Wana, in Waziristan, and was re-appointed Offg. Second-in-Command; this appointment he held until January 1898. In March 1898 he accompanied the regiment from Wana to Edwardesabad, and thence in the following May to Kohat. From July to November 1898 he once more officiated as Second-in-Command. In December 1898 he went home on leave, and in September 1899, during his absence, the permanent appointment of Second-in-Command was conferred upon him. On his return in December 1899 he rejoined the regiment at Kohat, to which place it had just returned from Parachinar in the Kuram Valley, and from January to September 1900 he officiated as Commandant of the corps. In the autumn of 1900 he accompanied the regiment on service to China on the occasion of the "Boxer" troubles, and on the 20th April 1901 he was killed in action with a body of Chinese insurgents at Tai-Tao-Ying, near Funging, in Northern China.

Bruce, George Hamilton Wyndham, *Kt.*—, *Cornet*,—

See Knight-Bruce.

Bruce, Louis, Lieutenant-Colonel (1792-1845).—*Grave at Ferozepore*, No. 468.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1807 as a Cadet of Infantry. Arrived in India in November 1808, and was sent in the usual course to the Cadet College at Barasat. On the 1st August 1809 he was posted to the 2^d Battalion 12th N. I., and in the following November he was struck off the rolls of the Cadet College and directed to proceed and join his battalion. He joined accordingly at Dinapore, and accompanied it to Barrackpore in 1810, and to Tara Mirzapur in 1813. On promotion to the rank of Lieutenant he was re-posted, 1st December 1814, to the 2^d Battalion 12th, with which he served in the field in the first campaign of the Nepal War, 1814-15, in the force under the command of Major-General J. Sullivan Wood. On the conclusion of the campaign he accompanied the battalion to Benares, but towards the end of the year, on the renewal of the war, he again proceeded with it on service in the army under the command of Sir David Ochterlony, and took part in the ascent of the Chirria-ghati Pass and the battle of Makwanpur, in which his battalion greatly distinguished itself and suffered severe loss. On the termination of the war in 1816 he proceeded with the battalion to Agra, whence he accompanied it, early in 1817, to the siege and capture of Hathras. On the fall of that fortress he returned with the battalion to Agra, and he afterwards served with it, in the Eight Division of the Grand Army, under Major-General Donkin, throughout the Mahratta-Pindari Campaign of 1817-18. In the latter year he proceeded with the battalion to Muttra, and in the autumn he served with it in the operations against the Bhatis of Haryana. During the next six years he served with the battalion at Muttra, Almora, Etawa, and Garrawara. On the reorganisation of the army taking place in May 1824 he was promoted to the rank of Captain and posted

to the 12th N. I. with the light company of which he joined the 1st Light Infantry Battalion and with it served, at first on the Eastern Frontier, and afterwards in the campaign of 1824-25 in Arakan, which resulted in the conquest of that province. On the 1st Light Infantry Battalion being broken up at the end of 1825, he joined the 12th N. I. at Ludhiana, whence he proceeded with it to Nasirabad at the end of 1827. From March to September 1830 he officiated as Depy. Judge Advocate-General of the Rájputána Field Force. At the end of 1830 he marched with the regiment from Nasirabad to Lucknow, whence he accompanied it to Allahabad in November 1833, and to Barrackpore in the winter of 1836-37. In April 1839 he returned home on furlough, after more than thirty years' service in India. On his return to India in October 1840 he rejoined his regiment at Benares, and having on the 12th of that month been appointed to the command of the 1st Light Infantry Battalion, the formation of which was then ordered, he went on and joined it at Meerut. In November 1841 he proceeded with this battalion to Ferozepore, and he served with it there in the Army of Reserve in the cold season of 1842-43. In January 1843 he marched with the battalion for Allahabad, on arrival at which place it was broken up, and he rejoined his own regiment at Lucknow at the end of March. On attaining the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel he was re-posted, August 1843, to the 12th N. I., and from November 1843 to March 1844 he was, as senior officer, in temporary command of all the troops in Oudh. In the autumn of 1844 he proceeded with the regiment from Lucknow to Ferozepore, arriving at the latter place in December, and he was still serving at that place, in command of the regiment, when the first Sikh War broke out in December 1845. On the 21st of that month he, at the head of his regiment, marched out with the Division under Sir John Littler to join the Army of the Sutlej, under the command of Sir Hugh Gough, in the attack on the entrenched position of the Sikhs at Firozshahr, and in the sanguinary battle which ensued, the same afternoon, he, whilst gallantly leading on his regiment, received a very severe wound (necessitating the amputation of an arm), from the effects of which he died, at Ferozepore, on the 31st.

Bruere, John Robert James, Lieutenant (1832-1856).—*Grave at Lahore Cantonment*, No. 670.—Son of Captain John Elphinstone Bruère, 13th N. I., and grandson of Major-General Sir Robert H. Sale, G.C.B., H. M.'s Service. Born at Bareilly in 1832.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1849. Arrived in India in April of the same year, and was sent up to Benares to do duty with the 65th N. I. In September 1849 he was posted to the 49th N. I., which he joined at Nakodar. In the following November he proceeded with the regiment to Phillaur, and in November 1854 he accompanied it to Mian Mir. In April 1856 he was appointed Offg. Quarter Master of the regiment, and he held that appointment until his death. He died at Mian Mir on the 10th October 1856.

Buckley, John, V. C., Lieutenant (1812-1876).—*Tablet at Delhi*, No. 165. Born at Matham, Cheshire, in 1812. Enlisted at Manchester, for the East India Company's Artillery, on the 28th January 1834. Arrived in India on the 1st November following, and having been posted to the 4th Company 5th Battalion, Bengal Foot Artillery (now the 54th Field Battery, Royal Artillery), he served with it for more than seven years, and attained the rank of Corporal. In May 1840 he was brought into the Ordnance Dept. as a laboratory-man in the Chunar Magazine, and was promoted to the rank of Sergeant. Having acted for some time, in 1842, as Magazine Sergeant, he was appointed in July 1844 to be Park Sergeant in the Arsenal of Fort William, whence he was transferred to the Allahabad Magazine in November 1845 in the capacity of Carpenter-Sergeant. In November 1849 he was appointed Armourer-Sergeant in the Arsenal of Fort

William, but remained there less than a year, having in October 1850 been transferred in the same capacity to the Cawnpore Magazine. In November 1853 he was appointed to act as a Sub-Conductor of Ordnance; in April 1854 he became an extra Offg. Sub-Conductor, and in the following September he was removed to the Allahabad Magazine for duty. In December 1855 he was promoted to the rank of acting Sub-Conductor, and in the following month was re-posted to the Allahabad Magazine. On the 1st May 1856 he was promoted to full Conductor of Ordnance, and in the following August he was appointed a permanent Conductor in the Delhi Magazine. He was at Delhi when the Mutiny broke out, and was one of "the devoted nine" who, on the 11th May 1857 defended the Magazine with such heroic gallantry against thousands of mutineers and rebels, and eventually blew it up rather than it should fall into the hands of the enemy. Though severely wounded in the conflict, he succeeded in effecting his escape from the ruins of the Magazine, swam the Jumna, and made his way to Meerut. For his gallant conduct on this occasion he was afterwards advanced to the rank of Depy. Asst. Commissary of Ordnance, and was awarded the decoration of the Victoria Cross. Before the end of the month he accompanied the force under the command of Brigadier Wilson in its movement on Delhi, was present with it in the actions of the 30th and 31st May on the Hindan, and, after joining the main force under Sir Henry Barnard, he took part in the action of Badli-ki-Sarai on the 8th June, and in the siege of Delhi up to the month of August, when he was sent back to Meerut (medal and clasp). Towards the end of that month he was appointed Provost Marshal at Meerut, and continued serving at that place until February 1858, when he was granted leave to proceed to Calcutta. In May 1858 he went home, and he was absent from India for eighteen months, during which period he was advanced to commissioned rank and appointed (18th October 1858) a Lieutenant on the Veteran Establishment. On his return to India, December 1859, he was posted to Lucknow, at which place he continued serving until the 1st October 1861, when he retired on the pension of his rank, with an additional annuity of £50. He subsequently returned to England, and died there on the 14th July 1876, the last survivor of the defenders of the Delhi Magazine.

Buller, Henry George, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel (1818—1867).—Grave at Delhi, No. 128.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 26th June 1835 as an Ensign in the 94th Foot. He joined that regiment at Fermoy, and served with it in Ireland for three years. On the 8th June 1838 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and in the same year he embarked with the regiment for service in Ceylon; in the spring of 1839, however, the corps was transferred to India, and during the next five years he served with it at Bombay, at Cannanore, and at Trichinopoly. On the 5th June 1844 he was promoted to the rank of Captain. In April 1845 he accompanied the left wing of the regiment to Moulmein, and thence in January 1846 to Calcutta. In the spring of 1847 he returned with the wing to the Madras Presidency, and thereafter served with the regiment at Fort St. George, at Cannanore, and again at Fort St. George, until early in 1854, when he returned with it to England. On the 1st July 1854 he was advanced to the rank of Major. After serving with the regiment at Chatham and Windsor for more than a year, he proceeded with it to Gibraltar in September 1855, but on the withdrawal of the British troops from the Crimea he accompanied it back to the United Kingdom in June 1856, and was stationed with it at the Curragh. On the 18th September 1857 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. In the following December he accompanied the 94th to India, and, landing at Karachi in January 1858, he proceeded with the corps to Rawal Pindi, and thence, the same year, to Peshawar. He afterwards served with the corps at Nowshera,

Mian Mir and Jullundur, and on the 18th September 1862 he was promoted to the rank of Colonel by brevet. In November 1863 he again proceeded with the regiment to Mian Mir, whence he accompanied it to Kasauli in 1864 and to Ambala in 1865. He was about to return home with the regiment when he died at Delhi on the 25th September 1867.

Bunny, Arthur Cautley, Lieutenant-Colonel (1852—1897).—Grave and memorial at Datta Khel, Tochi Valley, Nos. 1102 and 1108; tablet at Bannu, No. 1076.—The eldest son of Major-General Arthur Bunny, C.B., Royal (Bengal) Artillery, who was a cadet of the family of Bunny of Speen Hill, Co. Berks. Born at Hoshiarpur on the 30th June, 1852.—Entered H. M.'s Service (from the Royal Mly. College) on the 30th December 1871 as a Sub-Lieutenant in the 107th Foot, and was afterwards promoted to the rank of Lieutenant from the same date. He joined the regiment at Dum-Dum early in 1872, and at the end of the year accompanied it to Secunderabad in the Deccan. On the 25th September 1874 he was appointed Offg. Second Wing Subaltern in the 34th N. I., on probation for the Bengal Staff Corps, into which he was subsequently admitted with effect from that date. He joined that regiment at Morar, accompanied it to Allahabad in the following November, and continued serving with it there until May 1875, when he was transferred, in the same position, to the 4th Punjab Infantry, at Kohat, in which regiment, for some time in 1875-76, he officiated as Quarter Master. In February 1876 he was appointed Second Wing Subaltern in the 1st Sikh Infantry, which was also at Kohat, and during the same year he officiated for some time as Adjutant. Under the amended organisation introduced in January 1877 he became a Wing Officer in the regiment, and in November of the same year he was appointed Quarter Master. In 1877-78 he served with the regiment in the campaign against the Jowaki Afridis (India medal and clasp). In March 1878, by an exchange of appointments with another officer, he became Adjutant of the regiment. In 1878-79 he served with the regiment on the Khaibar line during the first phase of the Afghan War, and took part in an expedition into the Lughman Valley (medal). On the termination of the campaign he returned with the regiment to Kohat, and experienced much harassing service on that part of the border during the second phase of the Afghan War. At the end of 1880 he accompanied the regiment to Abbottabad, but in the spring of the following year he was again out with it on field service, and served with it throughout the Mahsud Waziri Expedition, not returning to Abbottabad until June 1881. In the autumn of 1883 he proceeded with the regiment to Dera Ismail Khan. In January 1884, having attained the rank of Captain, he vacated the Adjutancy of the regiment, and reverted to the position of a Wing Officer, carrying on, however, during that and the succeeding year, the duties of Station Staff Officer. In October 1885 he was appointed Offg. Wing Commander, and he held the appointment until February 1886, when he proceeded on leave, eventually going home on furlough in the following April. In April 1887, during his absence, he was advanced to the appointment of Wing Commander permanently. He returned to India towards the end of 1887, and having rejoined the regiment at Kohat he was appointed Offg. Second-in-Command,—an appointment which he held for about nine months. At the end of 1889 he marched with the regiment to Dera Ghazi Khan. In March 1890 he was again appointed to officiate as Second-in-Command of the regiment, and he continued officiating until the following October, when the appointment was conferred upon him permanently. During the last months of the same year he served with a wing of the regiment in the operations against the Kidarzai Sheránis, undertaken in connection with the Zhob Valley Expedition. From June to November 1891 he officiated as Commandant of the regiment. In April 1893 he went home on leave, and was absent from

India for a year. On his return in April 1894 he rejoined the regiment at Edwardesabab, and in the following month he was appointed Commandant of the corps. In the winter of 1894-95 he commanded the regiment throughout the Waziristan Expedition (clasp added to India medal). In August 1895 he again went home on leave, and in the following November the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel was granted to him as a Major holding the appointment of Commandant of a regiment. He returned to India in August 1896, and rejoined his regiment in the Tochi Valley, in which he continued serving with it until the occurrence of the events which brought his career to a close. In June 1897, in command of a small escort, he accompanied the local Political Officer on a visit to the Maizai group of villages, in the Tochi Valley, twelve miles from Datta Khel. Here, during the afternoon of the 10th of that month, the escort was suddenly and treacherously assailed by an overwhelming horde of Mada Khel Waziris, and compelled to retire. At the very outset of the attack this officer was shot through the abdomen, but notwithstanding that he was mortally wounded and was momentarily sinking, he calmly and heroically continued giving his orders and conducting the retirement until consciousness left him. He died at or near Sheráni about an hour and-a-half after he received the fatal shot.

Burgess, Francis Jaques, Lieutenant (c. 1825—1857).—*Tablet in St. James' Church, Delhi, No. 158.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1842. Arrived in India in August of that year, and was sent up to Benares to do duty with the 51st N. I. In September 1842 he was posted to the 74th N. I., which he joined at Ludhiána, and with which he served in the Army of Reserve at Ferozepore in the cold season of 1842-43. In the spring of 1843 he accompanied the regiment to Nowgong in Bundelkhand, at the end of 1845 to Hoshangabad, and in June 1846 to Mhow. In June 1847 he was appointed to the Public Works Dept. and detailed to survey a line of road from Mhow to Saugor, but in the following September he was transferred to the Surveyor-General's Dept., posted to the Revenue Survey of the N.-W. Provinces, and appointed Asst. Surveyor at Ajmer. He afterwards served as an Asst. Surveyor at Delhi and in Rohilkhand until the end of 1851, and as Surveyor in Rohilkhand until 1853, when he was transferred, in the same capacity, to the Bundelkhand Division. He was at Jhánsi when the Mutiny broke out in June 1857, and took part in the unavailing attempt to defend the fort at that place against the mutineers and rebels urged on by the notorious Ráni of Jhánsi; and he was one of those who, on the inevitable surrender taking place, perished in the atrocious massacre at the Jokán Bágh,—8th June 1857.

Burgess, Frank, Corporal (1835—1857).—*Tablet at Delhi, No. 164.* Born in Edinburgh in 1835—Enlisted at Glasgow on the 8th November 1854, for the Bengal Sappers and Miners, and landed in India on the 29th November 1856. He joined the Corps of Sappers and Miners at Roorkee, and was serving there when the Mutiny broke out. He accompanied the Sappers to Maerut in May 1857, and (two-thirds of the corps having mutinied at that place) he afterwards served with the faithful remnant at the siege and storming of Delhi. On the morning of the storm, the 14th September 1857, he was one of the three British non-commissioned officers selected to accompany the explosion party on the desperate duty of blowing in the Kashmir Gate, and it was he who, on Lieutenant Salkeld falling mortally wounded, actually performed the duty of exploding the powder which, at the cost of several valuable lives, had been lodged against the gate: this was done with signal gallantry under a murderous fire from the rebels inside the gateway, but the glorious deed cost this brave non-commissioned officer his life, for he had scarcely performed his dangerous duty when he fell dead under the fire of the enemy.

NOTE.—It is to be noted that the real name of this gallant young soldier was Joshua Burgess Grierson. "Frank Burgess" was the assumed name under which he enlisted.

Burnett, Charles James Francis, Captain and Brevet-Major (c. 1805—1846).—*Grave at Ferozepore, No. 481.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1821. Arrived in India in July 1822, and in the following month was sent up to Allahabad to do duty with the 2^d Battalion 27th N. I., to which corps he was formally posted in October. In September 1823 he was transferred to the 1st Battalion 9th N. I., and in the following month to the 2^d Battalion of the same regiment, which he joined at Lucknow. On the reorganisation of the Army taking place in May 1824, he was posted to the 8th N. I. (late 1st Battalion 9th), and joined it at Betul, but in March 1825 he was obliged to leave the place on account of ill-health, and after remaining at Calcutta for some months he embarked for Penang in August. He returned to Bengal in August 1826, proceeded in the following month to the Upper Provinces, and after doing duty for six weeks with the 59th N. I. at Banda, rejoined his own regiment on its arrival at that station on the 30th December. In March 1829 he proceeded on leave to New South Wales and Mauritius, and was absent from India until the end of May 1831. On his return he was allowed to remain at the Presidency for some months, and eventually he did not rejoin his regiment, then at Delhi, until April 1832. In the following October he proceeded with the regiment to Hansi, for temporary duty, and thence marched with it to Karnal in February 1833. From April to June 1833 he officiated as Adjutant of the regiment. In the autumn of 1834 he marched with the 8th to join a force assembling at Ajmer for service against Jodhpur, and on affairs there being settled, he accompanied the corps to Nasirabad, arriving there in November. From December 1834 to February 1835 and again from April to December 1836 he officiated as Adjutant of the regiment. In December 1836 he was appointed Adjutant of the Merwara Local Battalion, with which he served for nearly three years, and during this period, in the autumn of 1839, he acted for some time as detachment staff officer to the Merwara Battalion and the Jodhpur Legion combined, on the occasion of another demonstration against Jodhpur. In October 1839 he was transferred from the 8th N. I. to the 2^d European Regiment (now the 2^d Battalion of the Royal Munster Fusiliers) on the first formation of that corps, and in the following month he resigned the Adjutancy of the Merwara Battalion. Early in the following January he proceeded on leave to Calcutta, and after remaining there for some months, embarked for New South Wales in August 1840, on leave for two years. He returned to Bengal in September 1842, and proceeding to the Upper Provinces joined the 2^d European Regiment on its way to Ferozepore for the Army of Reserve. While at Ferozepore in December 1842 he was appointed Second-in-Command of the Hariana Light Infantry Battalion, and joined that corps at Hánzi. In October 1843 he accompanied the battalion to Karnal, and at that station he soon afterwards, owing to the absence of the permanent Commandant, fell into the command of the corps, which he held it for nearly eleven months, during which period he, for a short time in December 1843, was in command of the station as senior officer present. In September 1844 he was appointed a Brigade-Major on the establishment, and on the 1st of the succeeding month he was posted to Ferozepore, at which station he was still serving in that capacity, when the first Sikh War broke out in December 1845. On the formation of the Army of the Sutlej, 13th December, he was nominated Brigade-Major of the Seventh Brigade, which formed part of the Fourth (or Ferozepore) Division under Sir John Littler, but at the same time Sir John, at Ferozepore, appointed him acting Depy. Asst. Adjt.-Genl. of the Division, and in this capacity, on the morning of the 21st December, he marched out

with the Ferozepore force to join the main Army under Sir Hugh Gough in the assault of the Sikh entrenchments at Firozshahr. In the sanguinary battle which ensued, the same afternoon, he was prominently engaged, and received a wound which, though at first considered slight, afterwards assumed a very serious character. In January 1846, on the re-organisation of the Army of the Sutlej taking place, he was appointed Brigade-Major of the Eighth Brigade of Infantry, and in that capacity he continued serving until the termination of the campaign in the following month. In February 1846 he was appointed a Depy. Asst. Adjutant-General on the establishment and was posted to the Saugor Division, but he was now seriously ill from the effects of his wound, and, incapable of travelling to take up his appointment, he continued lingering at Ferozepore until his death, which took place there on the 30th April 1846.

Burnett, John Hamilton, Lieutenant and Brevet-Captain (c. 1810—1845). Tablet at Ferozepore, No. 442. The fourth son of James Burnett, Esqr., of Barns, Co. Peebles, "Chief of his Name," and a younger brother of Captain Robert Lee Burnett, 54th N. I.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1827. Arrived in India in October 1828, and in the following month was ordered up to Jamalpur to do duty with the 54th N. I. In March 1829 he was posted to the 16th N. I., which he joined at Saugor in the following November, having in the interval continued, by order, doing duty with the 54th. In December 1832 he marched with the 16th to Mhow, at which station, in April and May 1835, he officiated as Interpreter and Quarter Master of the 44th N. I. In the winter of 1835-36 he accompanied his regiment to Delhi, and while serving there, he officiated as Adjutant of the corps from March to May 1836. In the latter month he was appointed Adjutant of the Jodhpur Legion, with which he served for more than two years. He resigned this appointment in August 1838 and rejoined his own regiment at Delhi, and in the following month he was appointed Interpreter and Quarter Master of the corps, a situation which he held for nearly seven years. He soon afterwards accompanied the regiment to Ferozepore, and in the following December he proceeded with it on service to Afghanistan, in which country he served throughout the campaigns of 1839-40-41-42. In 1839 he took part in the occupation of Kandahar and the storm and capture of Ghazni (medal), and his regiment having been left in occupation of that fortress when the Army moved on to Kabul, he further took part, in the months of September and October, in the operations against insurgents and marauders in the Ghilzai country, and was present in the action of the 22nd September in the Indrān Hills, near Killúgú, in which the principal body of the Ghilzai banditti was surprised, routed and almost annihilated by a detachment under the command of Major McLaren. In June 1841, on the regiment being relieved at Ghazni and detailed for service in the field, he was appointed Staff Officer of a detachment under the command of Colonel Chambers, 5th Light Cavalry, operating against insurgents in the Ghazni district, and was present with it in an action near Karútú on the 5th August. On the conclusion of these operations he proceeded with the regiment to Kandahar, and was about to return with it to Hindustan when the general insurrection of November 1841 took place. On the 4th of that month he was appointed Brigade Quarter Master to the brigade under the command of Colonel McLaren, which was then despatched northwards for the purpose of aiding the garrison of Kabul; but heavy falls of snow having made the movement impracticable beyond a certain point, the brigade was obliged to return to Kandahar. Thereafter throughout the winter and during the spring and summer of 1842 he was continuously employed with his regiment in the force under the command of General Nott, and took part in various actions at and around Kandahar, in the expedition to the Kojak Range, and in the relief of Kalat-i-Ghilzai. He subsequently accompanied his regiment when General Nott began his

movement northwards in August, and was present at the action of Goaine, at the defeat of the Afghans before Ghazni and the recapture of that place, at the affairs of Beni Badam and Maidan, at the re-occupation of Kabul, and in various actions in the passes between Kabul and Peshawar during the return march to India (medal). On the breaking up of the Army at Ferozepore in January 1843, he went on leave for a short time, and then rejoined his regiment at Etawah; but towards the end of the year he was again called into the field with it, for the Gwalior Campaign, and having on the 11th December been appointed Brigade Quarter Master to the 3^d Brigade of Infantry, he was present in that capacity at the battle of Maharajpur (bronze star). He afterwards returned with the regiment to Etawah, where he held the appointment of Station Staff Officer from February 1844 to July 1845. In the latter month he also resigned the appointment of Interpreter and Quarter Master of the regiment. In October 1845 he was appointed acting Adjutant to the left wing of the regiment detached to Mainpuri, on arrival at which place he was also appointed Station Staff Officer there. He soon afterwards marched with the regiment to Ambála, to which station it had been called up on account of the threatening aspect of affairs in the Punjab. On the breaking out of the first Sikh War and the formation of the Army of the Sutlej in December 1845, he was appointed Brigade-Major to the Fourth Brigade of Infantry, and with it was present at the battles of Mudki and Firozshahr, in the latter of which he fell whilst gallantly moving forward to the assault of the Sikh entrenchments,—21st December 1845.

NOTE.—It will be noticed that in the inscription on the tablet at Ferozepore this officer is incorrectly named "Bennett."

Burnett, Robert Lee, Captain (1805—1843).—Grave at Ferozepore, No. 457.—The second son of James Burnett, Esqr., of Barns, Co. Peebles, "Chief of his Name." Born in 1805.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1820. Arrived in India in August 1821, and in the following month was sent up to Ghazipur to do duty with the European Regiment. In November 1821 he was posted to the 2^d Battalion 8th N. I., which he joined at Hansi in March 1822. In September 1823 he was removed to the 27th N. I., and on his promotion to the rank of Lieutenant being notified soon afterwards, he was posted to the 2^d Battalion of that regiment, and joined it at Allahabad. On the re-organisation of the Army taking place in May 1824 he was finally posted to the 54th N. I. (late 2^d Battalion 27th), with which corps he served in Assam during the latter part of the first Burmese War, and was afterwards stationed at Rangpur. From November 1826 to January 1827 he officiated as Interpreter and Quarter Master of the regiment, with which in the spring of 1828 he proceeded to Jamalpur. From July 1828 to January 1830 he officiated as Adjutant. Early in 1830 he accompanied the regiment to Benares, at which station from June to August 1830 he officiated as Interpreter and Quarter Master, and from July to October 1831 as Adjutant of the corps. In 1831-32, as acting Adjutant to a detachment of four companies of the regiment, and afterwards to a mixed detachment under the command of Captain Maltby, 2^d N. I., he served throughout the campaign against the insurgent Kols of Chota Nagpur. On rejoining the regiment at Benares he was appointed, July 1832, to officiate as Adjutant, and he continued so officiating until the following September, when the permanent appointment was conferred upon him. In the spring of 1833 he proceeded with the regiment to Nasirabad, whence at the end of 1835 he accompanied it to Meerut. In September 1838, in consequence of his promotion to the rank of Captain, he vacated the situation of Adjutant, and towards the end of the same year he accompanied the corps on duty to Delhi, whence, in March 1839, he proceeded with it to Karnal. He continued serving with the regi-

ment at that station until October 1840, when, the corps having been detailed for service in Afghanistan, he marched with it to Ferozepore, and thence proceeded with it across the Punjab to Jalálábád, arriving there in January 1841. At that place for some months he officiated as Brigade-Major to the Third Brigade. In June 1841 he accompanied the regiment to Kabul, whence in the autumn of the same year he proceeded to Ghazni, and being there when the general insurrection took place in November, he became involved in the misfortunes of the unhappy garrison of that place. He took an active part in the defence of the fortress throughout the winter of 1841-42 until he received, on the 7th March, a dangerous gun-shot wound, which destroyed the sight of one eye and left him completely disabled, and when the place finally surrendered to the Afghans on the 10th of that month, he became a prisoner of war and remained for upwards of six months in the hands of the enemy, suffering the most severe hardships and privations. His release having been effected on the occupation of Kabul by General Pollock in September 1842, and his own regiment having been destroyed in the retreat from that place in the preceding January, he was attached to the 16th N. I. (his brother's regiment) for the return march to Hindustan, in the course of which, in the action of the 18th October on the heights above the Jagdalak Pass, he was again severely wounded. He reached Ferozepore about the middle of December, but his wounds proved too much for a constitution enfeebled by privations whilst a captive in the hands of the Afghans, and, in little more than six weeks after his arrival, he expired at that place on the 29th January 1843.

Burrowes, Cosby, Captain (1825—1857).—*Grave at Delhi, No. 113.*—The eldest son of Lieutenant Cosby Burrowes, of the 45th N. I., who was a cadet of the family of Burrowes of Stradone House, Co. Cavan. Born at Dinapore on the 20th December 1825.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1842. Arrived in India in November of the same year, and was sent to Midnapore to do duty with the 17th N. I. In June 1843 he was posted to the 54th N. I., joined that regiment at Cawnpore, and afterwards proceeded with it to Delhi in 1844, and to Ferozepore in 1845. He served with the corps in the Sutlej Campaign of 1845-46, and took part in the defence of the Ferozepore cantonment and the battle of Firozshahr (medal), subsequently returning to Ferozepore with the regiment, and in the succeeding years accompanying it to Lahore, Agra and Barrackpore. In November 1851 he was appointed acting Interpreter and Quarter Master of the regiment, and held this situation for four months. Early in 1852 he proceeded with the regiment to Aligarh, and in the following October he was appointed acting Adjutant to the left wing, detached to Moradabad. In April 1853 he was nominated for the appointment of acting Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 68th N. I., but he was unable at the time to take up the office, and the appointment was soon afterwards cancelled. In May 1853 he returned to Aligarh with the left wing of the regiment, and served there until October, when he was appointed acting Adjutant of the right wing, detached to Mainpuri. He rejoined at Aligarh in April 1854, and in January 1855, after holding the acting appointment for three weeks, he was appointed Adjutant of the regiment. He resigned this appointment in May 1855, but in the following January he was appointed acting Adjutant, and continued officiating in the office for eleven months, when his promotion to the rank of Captain caused him to vacate it. In April 1856 he marched with the regiment to Delhi, and he was with it there on the 11th May 1857, when the general mutiny of the garrison took place. While vainly endeavouring to get the men of the 54th to act against the mutineers who had come in from Meerut, he and many other officers of the regiment were cut down or shot, inside of the Kashmir Gate, by the rebel troopers of the 3^d Light Cavalry.

Burton, John, Ensign (1840—1859).—*Grave at Lahore Cantonment, No. 675.*—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 27th September 1856 as an Ensign in the 51st Foot, which he joined at the Curragh Camp, in Ireland. He afterwards served with it in Dublin, and in October 1857 he embarked with it for Bombay, arriving there in the following January. In February 1858 he proceeded with the regiment to Karachi, and at the end of the year he accompanied it to Mian Mir. He died at that place on the 4th January 1859.

Butler, Edward Charles, Major and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel (1818—1868).—*Grave at Peshawar, No. 975.*—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 13th January 1837 as an Ensign in the 36th Foot, which he joined the same year at Barbadoes. At the end of 1838 he accompanied the regiment to North America, where he served with it, in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, for nearly three years-and-a-half. On the 5th March 1841 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. In May 1842 he returned home with the regiment, with which he served in Ireland and England for nearly five years. On the 23rd August 1844 he was advanced to the rank of Captain. Early in 1847 he proceeded with the regiment to the Ionian Islands, whence in the spring of 1851 he accompanied it to the West Indies. On the 23rd September 1856 he was promoted to the rank of Major by brevet. After more than six years' service in the West Indies he returned home with the regiment, from Jamaica, in July 1857, and thereafter served with it in various parts of the United Kingdom for another period of six years. On the 19th March 1861 he attained the regimental rank of Major. In the autumn of 1863 he accompanied the regiment to India, and landing at Calcutta on the 30th November, he served with it, during the next four years and-a-half, at Benares, Lucknow, Sháhjahánpur, Ambálá, and Peshawar. On the 17th March 1868 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet. Four months after reaching Peshawar with his regiment, he died at that place on the 21st May 1868.

Butler, John, Lieutenant-General (1804—1872).—*Grave at Simla, No. 372.*—Born at Tenby, Co. Pembroke, South Wales, in 1804.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1820. Arrived in India in June 1821, and in the following month was sent up to Ghazipur to do duty with the European Regiment. On the 26th October he was posted to the 2^d Battalion 13th N. I., which he joined at Chittagong in March 1822. In September 1823 he was transferred to the 1st Battalion 6th N. I., then serving at Nagpur, but he was retained at Chittagong, with the 2^d Battalion 13th, until the following year, and in April 1824 he was appointed Offg. Brigade-Major at that station,—an appointment which he continued holding for some time. On the reorganisation of the Army taking place in May 1824 he was posted to the 3^d N. I. (late 1st Battalion 6th), which he joined before the end of the year at Benares. In July 1825 he was appointed Adjutant of the regiment. In the autumn of 1825 he accompanied the corps to Lucknow, whence he proceeded with it to Ludhiána at the end of 1827, and thence to Nasirabad in November 1830. In December 1832 he was appointed to officiate as Brigade-Major to the troops in Rajputana, and he continued officiating in that situation until September 1834, when he was appointed Brigade-Major to the Third Infantry Brigade of the Rajwara Field Force, assembled at Ajmer for the purpose of coercing the Raja of Jodhpur; the Raja, however, submitted as soon as the force was assembled, this appointment ceased almost as soon as it began, and he remained on in his acting appointment of Brigade-Major to the troops in Rajputana until April 1835, when he proceeded to Mainpuri and there, at the end of the following month, rejoined his regiment and resumed the post of Adjutant. In January 1837, having been promoted to the rank of Captain, he vacated the Adjutancy of the regiment. In the autumn of the same year he proceeded to the Presidency on leave, on

the expiration of which, in January 1838, he rejoined his regiment at Barrackpore. At this station, from May to November 1840, he officiated as Agent for Family Money and Pay Master of Native Pensioners. In the winter of 1840-41 he accompanied the regiment to Mirzapur. In March 1841 he was appointed to officiate as a Depy. Asst. Adjutant-General on the establishment, and was posted to the Saugor Division. He was made permanent in the appointment in the following June, and continued holding it until September 1843, when he was appointed an Asst. Adjt.-Genl. of Division and re-posted to Saugor. In this situation he remained until November 1845, when he was granted permission to rejoin his regiment, vacating his appointment on the Divisional Staff. He rejoined the 3^d N. I. at Banda, and, having about the same time attained the rank of Major, he assumed command of the corps. Early in 1846 he marched with the regiment to Allahabad, whence, towards the end of the following year, he accompanied it to Hoshiarpur, arriving there in January 1848. In May 1848 he moved with the corps to Jullundur. He subsequently commanded the regiment throughout the operations of 1848-49 in the Jullundur Doab and across the Beas, and was present at the capture of the forts of Rangal-Nagal and Kalalwala, and he commanded the main column in the assault and forcing of the heights of Dalla (medal). He afterwards, in 1849, commanded a detachment employed in disarming the Sikh population of the Bari Doab. In May 1849 he returned with the regiment to Hoshiarpur, and in the winter of 1849-50 he proceeded with it to Jhelum. On attaining the rank of Lieut.-Colonel he was re-posted, November 1851, to the 3^d N. I., and continued in command. In December 1852 he proceeded with the regiment on service to Hazara, and having on the 19th of that month been placed in command of a detachment or column, he served throughout the operations of Colonel Mackeson against the Hasanzais of the Black Mountain in 1852-53. He afterwards returned with the regiment to Jhelum, at which station he was for a short time in command in 1854. Towards the end of 1854 he accompanied the regiment to Phillaur, and he was in command of it there when it mutinied and marched off to Delhi in June 1857. From that time to the end of November 1858 he was on leave in Simla, and during this period he was transferred to the 4th European Regiment in September 1858, and removed from that corps to the cadre of the late 11th N. I. in October. On the expiration of his leave he was directed to do duty at Ambala. In January 1859 he was directed to assume command of the Ambala Brigade, but after holding this command for some time he reverted to general duty, and continued in that position until he attained the Colonel's allowance in November 1861. In January 1862 he received permission to reside in the Sirhind Division, and he then became a permanent resident of Simla. In April 1863 he was promoted to the rank of Major-General, and in December 1871 he attained that of Lieutenant-General. He died at Simla on the 30th April 1872.

Butson, Strange Gould, Captain (c. 1852-1879).—*Tablet at Lahore, No. 633.*—Son of the Very Revd. C. H. Gould Butson, Dean of Kilmacduagh.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 27th July 1870, as a Cornet in the 9th Lancers, which he joined at Aldershot. On the 28th October 1871 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. After serving with the regiment for some time at York and Colchester, he embarked with it for India in January 1875, and landing at Bombay in February, he proceeded with the corps to Sialkot, where he arrived on the 9th March. On the 16th February 1878 he attained the rank of Captain. On the outbreak of the war with Afghanistan towards the end of 1878, he accompanied his regiment on service with the Second Division of the Peshawar Valley Field Force, but in the spring of 1879 he was detached to Kohat with a squadron of the corps, which was afterwards moved up into the Kuram

Valley, and retained there after the conclusion of peace in May. On the renewal of the war in September 1879, he accompanied this squadron in the movement on Kabul under Sir Frederick Roberts, and as Orderly Officer to Brigadier-General Massy, Commanding the Cavalry Brigade, he was present at the action of Charasiah and the occupation of Sherpur Cantonment, Kabul. In the subsequent operations at and around Kabul in the last month of the year he commanded a squadron of the regiment, and after rendering excellent service on several occasions, fell at last, shot through the breast, while gallantly charging a numerically superior body of the enemy near Siah-Sang on the 13th December 1879.

Byrne, John, C.B., Lieutenant-Colonel (1786-1851).—*Grave at Simla, No. 326.*—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 1st October 1808, having on that date been appointed by the Commander-in-Chief in India to be an Ensign in the 65th Foot, then stationed at Surat, in the Bombay Presidency. He does not appear to have ever joined that regiment, and on the 1st April 1809 he was transferred to the 22^d Foot at Berhampore, in Bengal. In September 1810 he embarked with his regiment on the expedition against the Mauritius, and he was present at the reduction of that island in the following December. He subsequently served there, and in the neighbouring island of Bourbon, until July 1819, when he embarked with the regiment for England, and having landed at Gosport in December, he served with the corps at Northampton and afterwards in Ireland for two years. On the 19th April 1821 he was promoted to the rank of Captain, and in the following December he was placed on half-pay. On the 29th January 1824 he was brought back on full pay as a Captain in the 20th Foot, which he joined at Bombay in the course of the year, and on the 26th January 1825 he exchanged into the 31st Foot. He joined this corps at Berhampore in the summer of the same year, soon after its arrival from Europe, served with it afterwards in Fort William and at Dinapore, and in the winter of 1826-27 accompanied it to Meerut. In January 1830 he was appointed an Aide-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief, General the Earl of Dalhousie, and he continued holding that post until January 1832, when His Lordship resigned and went home. Thereafter he was Aide-de-Camp to three successive Governors-General,—to Lord William Bentinck from January 1832 to March 1835, to Sir Charles Metcalfe from March 1835 to March 1836, and to Lord Auckland from March 1836 to August 1837. During this last period he was promoted, 26th February 1836, to the brevet rank of Major, and he also officiated for several months as Asst. Adjt.-Genl. of H. M.'s Troops in India. In August 1837 he was appointed permanently to the post of Asst. Adjt.-Genl. of H. M.'s Troops. In the following year he was detailed to accompany Sir Henry Fane on the expedition to Afghanistan, and he actually joined the Army of the Indus for that purpose, but the arrangement was afterwards cancelled. In July 1840 he was appointed Offg. Quarter Master General of H. M.'s Troops in India, and he continued in that position until March 1842, when he was relieved by the return of the permanent incumbent from Europe, and reverted to his substantive appointment of Asst. Adjt.-Genl. This appointment he resigned in November 1842, but before the end of the month he was appointed an extra Aide-de-Camp to the Governor-General, Lord Ellenborough. In February 1843 he was appointed an Aide-de-Camp to His Lordship, and he held the appointment until the end of May, when, having been promoted to the regimental rank of Major on the 6th of that month, he vacated the post and joined his regiment at Ambala. Towards the end of the year he accompanied the regiment to Ferozepore. In the spring of 1844 he proceeded on leave to Landour, and in the following August he was appointed to the command of the Convalescent Dépôt at that place, but towards the end of October he resigned the command.

and rejoined his regiment, in which he had now attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel (8th October 1844). He continued serving with the regiment (which had returned to Ambala) until December 1845, when, on the outbreak of the first Sikh war, he proceeded in command of it on service towards the Sutlej, but in the first engagement of the campaign, at Mudki on the 18th December, he was so severely wounded that he was unable to take any further part in the operations (Medal, and created a Companion of the Order of the Bath). On the 31st going home after the war, he exchanged, 15th April 1846, into the 53^d Foot, which he joined at Ambala in October, and with which he immediately afterwards proceeded to Ferozepore. In February 1848 he marched with the regiment to Lahore, at which place he remained with it, in garrison, up to the 1st February 1849, when, in command of six companies of the corps, he marched towards Ramnagar, to take part in the operations of the Army of the Punjab. On the 14th he was detached from Ramnagar to Wazirabad in command of a small force, with which, crossing the river on the 20th, he held the fords of the Chenab during the operations of the succeeding day, including the battle of Gujerat (Medal and clasp). On the day after the battle he was appointed, with the rank of Brigadier, to the command of the Third Infantry Brigade of the force sent, under the command of Sir Walter Gilbert, in pursuit of the Sikhs, but this appointment was cancelled on the 27th in consequence of an officer senior to himself joining the force, and he reverted to the command of his regiment, with which, on the termination of the campaign, he was stationed at Rawal Pindi. He shortly afterwards proceeded on leave to Simla, and never rejoined, his leave having been extended up to the spring of 1851, when he quitted the service. He retired from the service by the sale of his commission on the 8th May 1851, and died at Simla on the 21st July following.

Bythesea, George Charles Glossop, Lieutenant (1819—1845).—Tablet at Ferozepore, No. 442.—The eldest son of the Revd. George Bythesea, M.A., Rector of Freshford, Co. Somerset (of the family now known as the Bytheseas of The Hill, Co. Somerset), and elder brother of the late Rear-Admiral John Bythesea, V.C., Royal Navy, sometime Consulting Naval Officer to the Government of India. Born on the 29th May 1819.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 19th February 1841 as an Ensign in the 80th Foot, which he joined in New South Wales in the following year. On the 28th July 1843 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. In August 1844 he embarked with the regiment at Sydney, landed with it at Calcutta on the 16th November, and proceeding with it to the Upper Provinces, reached Agra at the end of March 1845. In October 1845 he accompanied the corps to Ambala. On the outbreak of the first Sikh war he accompanied his regiment to the front, and was present with it at the battles of Mudki and Firozshahr. In the latter sanguinary engagement he escaped unscathed in the first day's fighting, but on the renewal of the conflict on the following morning, he fell under the artillery fire of the enemy,—22^d December 1845.

Caddell, Walter, Captain (1808—1847).—Grave at Hoshiarpur, No. 522.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1826. Arrived in India in June 1827, and in the same month was posted to the 36th N. I., which he joined at Sultanpur, in Oudh. In January 1829 he accompanied the regiment to Aligarh, whence in the winter of 1831-32 he marched with it to Mhow in Malwa. In the cold season of 1834-35 he was employed with the regiment in the field on the occasion of the demonstration against Jodhpur and of the operations undertaken for the purpose of reducing the district of Shekhawat to order, on the conclusion of which he marched with the regiment to Agra, arriving there in April 1835. In December 1835 his services were placed at the disposal of the

Resident at Hyderabad, and in the following January he was appointed to the Nizam's Army, with the 2^d Regiment of Infantry of which he served until October 1843. He then went home on furlough, and was absent from India until October 1846. On his return he rejoined the 36th N. I. at Hoshiarpur, at which place he died on the 22^d June 1847.

Caldwell, George Ross, Lieutenant (1828—1859).—Grave at Sialkot, No. 718.—Served for several years in the ranks of the 1st Royal Dragoons, in which he rose to the rank of sergeant. On the 6th February 1855 he was promoted to the rank of Quarter-Master of Brigade in the Land Transport Corps, then formed for service in the Crimea, and he was subsequently granted the rank of Lieutenant from the same date. With this corps he served at the siege of Sevastopol in 1855 (Medal and clasp). On the 20th February 1857 he was transferred to the Military Train, and from that corps, on the 18th September following, to the 7th Dragoon Guards, which he joined at Canterbury, and with which, in the succeeding month, he embarked for India. Landing at Karachi in January 1858, he accompanied the regiment to Sialkot, at which station he continued serving with it until his death. He died at Sialkot on the 11th December 1859.

Caley, Henry Francis, Major-General (1792—1866).—Grave and tablet at Rawal Pindi, Nos. 781 and 802.—Born at Doncaster, Co. York, on the 15th May 1792.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1806. Arrived in India in October 1807, and in the usual course was sent to the Cadet College at Barasat. On the 26th December 1807 he was posted to the 1st Regiment of Native Infantry, but he was retained at Barasat until the 1st December 1808, when he was struck off and sent to join the 1st Battalion of his regiment at Tara Mirzapur. In the following year he accompanied the 1st Battalion 1st N. I. to Bareilly; in 1810 he marched with it to Delhi, and in 1811 to Muttra. On being promoted to the rank of Lieutenant he was posted, 16th April 1814, to the 2^d Battalion of the regiment, but on the 24th of the following month he was re-transferred to the 1st Battalion, with which he continued serving at Muttra until December of the same year, when, with the two flank companies of the battalion, he proceeded to Meerut and joined the 1st Grenadier Battalion, then being formed at that station. With this battalion, about the middle of April 1815, he proceeded by forced marches to join the troops operating in the Kamaon Hills under Colonel Jasper Nicolls, and reaching Almora on the day after the fall of that place, he accompanied the corps when it was pushed on in pursuit of a body of the enemy, until the latter retired across the Kotila at Jhulaghāt (India Medal with Nepal clasp). He afterwards for a short time commanded Colonel Nicoll's personal escort in Kamaon. In May 1815 he was transferred to the 2^d Battalion 1st N. I. and appointed Adjutant thereof, and having joined that corps at Ludhiana, on its return from field service in the Western Himalayas under Sir David Ochterlony, he marched with it, in the following year, to Fatehgarh. In February and March 1817 he served with the battalion at the siege and capture of Hathras, on the conclusion of which he returned with the corps to Fatehgarh, but in the autumn of the same year he was again called into the field, on the occasion of the formation of the Grand Army, and with his battalion he thereafter served throughout the Mahratta-Pindari war of 1817—19, including the operations in the Saugor District, the surrender of Dhamoni, the siege and capture of Mandala, and the siege and capture of the celebrated fortress of Asirgarh. In January 1819 he was appointed to act as Interpreter and Quarter-Master of the battalion, in addition to his other duties, and he continued acting in this position for nearly three years. In the meantime, on the termination of the war, he had accompanied the battalion to Partabgarh, in Oudh and thence, towards the end of 1821, to Neemuch. In May

1824, having attained the rank of Captain, he vacated the Adjutancy of the battalion, which he had held for nine years, and, the reorganisation of the Army taking place at the same time, he was posted to the 4th N. I. (late 2^d Battalion 1st), with which, during the same year, he was actively employed in the field against the Bhils. Early in 1825 he marched with the regiment to Ludhiana, whence he accompanied it to Sultapur, in Oudh, at the end of 1828; and during the succeeding years he served with it, in succession, at Sangor, Berhampore and Gorakhpur. While serving at Gorakhpur in October 1839 he was appointed to the command of the 1st Depôt Battalion at Jaunpur, but in October 1840 this corps was broken up and he reverted to his regiment, with which, in the spring of 1841, he proceeded to Bareilly. From the spring of 1842 to the summer of 1844 he was in command of the regiment, and when in the spring of the later year the corps mutinously refused to proceed to Sindh, he incurred the censure of the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Hugh Gough, for having, without authority, granted discharge to nearly two hundred men, including the ring-leaders of the mutiny, of whom it had been Sir Hugh's intention to have made an example (G. O. C. C., 30th March 1844). Eventually the regiment went on to Sukkur under his command, arriving there in May 1844, and in the following month, on attaining the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, he was re-posted to the corps. In July 1844, however, he was removed to the 64th N. I., which was also at Sukkur, and of this regiment he held the command for more than ten years, accompanying it to Cawnpore in 1845 and thence, at the end of the same year, to Barrackpore, and afterwards to Alahabad in the spring of 1848, to Agra at the end of 1850, to Meerut in July 1852, and finally to Lahore in the succeeding November. For a short time in the early part of 1854 he was commanding at the last-mentioned station. In September 1854 he was appointed a Brigadier on the establishment and was posted to the Sind-Sagar District, Rawal Pindi, the command of which he held for nearly two years. In the same month he was transferred from the 64th to the rolls of the 74th N. I., and from that corps, in January 1855, to the 50th N. I. On attaining the rank of regimental Colonel he was posted, February 1855, to the 1st European Bengal Fusiliers, from which he was removed, in the following November, to his former corps, the 64th N. I., and he remained Colonel of this regiment until, in the course of the mutinies of 1857, it was blotted out of the list of the Army of Bengal. In July 1856, on promotion to the rank of Major-General, he relinquished the command of the Sind-Sagar District, and he was never afterwards re-employed. In August 1856 he received permission to reside at Rawal Pindi, and he remained there until his death. He died at Rawal Pindi on the 21st December 1866.

Campbell, Arthur Wellington, Captain (C. 1816—1846).—*Grave near Badhowal,—see note on page 64 of Part I.*—Son of Lieutenant-General Sir Colin Campbell, K.C.B., Governor and Commander-in-Chief in Ceylon.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 15th March 1833 as an Ensign in the 14th Foot, which he joined in Ireland. He was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant on the 25th December 1835, and having served with the regiment in the West Indies and in Canada, and on his father's personal staff in Ceylon, he was promoted to the rank of Captain on the 28th January 1842. He was Asst. Military Secretary to Sir Colin Campbell, in Ceylon, when the first Sikh war broke out, and being eager to "see service," he obtained the necessary permission and proceeded to Calcutta, whence he hurried up express to join the Army of the Sutlej. At Jagraon, on the night of the 20th January, he joined the detached force under the command of Sir Harry Smith, and on the following morning, while acting as Aide-de-Camp to Sir Harry, he was killed by a cannon shot in the affair with the Sikh Army under Sirdar Ranjúr Singh at Badhowál. His body was found two or three days later, and he was buried where he fell, on the field.

Campbell, Colin Frederick, Major and Brevet-Colonel (1824—1868).—*Grave at Simla, No. 366.*—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 1st May 1840 as an Ensign in the 46th Foot, which (after serving for some time with the dépôt in Jersey) he joined at Gibraltar in the following year. In February 1842 he accompanied the regiment to Barbadoes, at which place and at others in the West Indies he served with it until February 1845. He then accompanied the corps to Halifax, in Nova Scotia, whence, in the following July, he proceeded with it to Montreal, at which place, and at others in Canada, he served for two years and-a-half. In October 1847 he again went to Nova Scotia with the regiment, and in May 1848 he returned home with it. He continued serving with the corps in the United Kingdom, principally in the north of England and in Ireland, until October 1854, when he embarked with it to join the British Army in the Crimea. Arriving there in November, a few days after the battle of Inkerman, he served throughout the siege of Sevastopol, during a part of which he was employed as an Assistant Engineer, and in the course of these operations he was wounded in the trenches on the 28th July 1855 (Medal and clasp; promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet; created a Knight of the Legion of Honour; and granted the Fifth Class of the Order of the Medjidieh). On the withdrawal of the British forces from the Crimea he accompanied the regiment to the Ionian Islands, where he served with it until the autumn of 1858. The corps was then ordered to India, and in October he landed with it at Karachi, whence he accompanied it to Multan, and afterwards, in the spring of 1860, to Jullundur. In the autumn of 1861 he proceeded with the regiment to Cawnpore, of which station he temporarily held the command in the early part of 1863. In April 1863 he went home on leave. He returned to India in December 1864, rejoined the regiment at Shahjahanpur, and in March 1865 accompanied it to Lucknow. In March 1867 he was appointed to the command of the Kasauli Convalescent Dépôt, and he was retained in that appointment when his regiment was transferred to the Bombay Presidency in 1868. In July 1868 he was appointed temporarily to the command of the Sirhind Division, and held it for two months. He died while on short leave at Simla on the 14th September 1868.

Campbell, John Charles, Captain (1809—1843).—*Grave at Subathu, No. 419.*—Born on the 12th April 1809.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 15th May 1828 as an Ensign in the 45th Foot. Joined that regiment at Moulmein before the end of the year, and served with it there for more than three years. On the 7th January 1830 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. In 1832 he went home on leave and was absent from India until 1835, when he rejoined the regiment at Secunderabad. He returned home with the regiment towards the end of 1837, and on arrival there, in March 1838, proceeded with it to Canterbury. On the 4th May 1838 he was promoted to the rank of Captain, unattached, and placed on half-pay. On the 1st of the following month he exchanged back into the 45th, and on the 1st June, 1839 he exchanged from that regiment into the 9th Foot. He arrived in India at the end of January 1840, and after doing duty at Chinsura for five months, proceeded to the Upper Provinces and joined his regiment at Agra in the autumn of the same year. In November 1840 he proceeded with the regiment to Meerut, and thence, in December 1841, to Ferozepore. In January 1842 he accompanied it on service to Afghanistan, and he afterwards served with it throughout the campaign of 1842 in that country, under General Pollock. On the return of the regiment from Afghanistan he proceeded on leave to Mussoorie for a few months, rejoining the regiment in camp at Mubarakpur (between Ambala and Kalka) in February 1843, and accompanying it to Subathu in April. Towards the end of that month he proceeded on sick leave to Simla, but returning to

Subathu three months later, on being detailed to go home on duty with invalids, he died there on the 18th August 1843.

Campbell, John Forbes, Major (1823—1869).—*Grave at Attock,—see note after No. 848.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1843. Arrived in India in June of the same year, and in the following month was sent up to Benares to do duty with the 47th N. I. In November 1843 he was posted to the 2nd European Regiment, which he joined at Ambala, and with which in the following spring he proceeded to Meerut, and in the winter of 1844-45 to Sukkur, in Sindh. In the latter year he served in Sir Charles Napier's campaign against the border tribes of Sindh, an arduous and trying service, and in the autumn he accompanied the regiment to Karachi. Early in 1846, with the regiment, he moved up towards the Punjab with the Sindh Field Force, but the defeat of the Sikhs at Sobraon rendered the services of this force unnecessary, and on the conclusion of the war he accompanied the regiment to Subathu, where, with the exception of a temporary move into the Jullundur District at the end of 1846, he served with it until the autumn of 1848. On the outbreak of the second Sikh war he proceeded with his regiment on service, and was present with it throughout the Punjab campaign of 1848-49, including the action of Rámnagar, the passage of the Chenáb, the battles of Chilánwála and Gújerit, and the subsequent pursuit of the Sikhs and Afghans (Medal and two clasps). On the conclusion of the war he proceeded with the regiment to Lahore, and afterwards accompanied it to Agra in 1850, and to Fort William towards the end of 1852. In the summer of 1853 he proceeded with three companies to Moulmein, whence in November he joined the rest of the regiment at Prome, in Pegu, and took part in some of the closing movements of the second Burmese war (India Medal and clasp). In March 1855 he accompanied the corps to Moulmein, and in the spring of 1856 to Subathu. On the regiment proceeding to Ambálá in November 1856 he remained at Subathu in charge of the dépôt, and having about this time been promoted to the rank of Captain, he succeeded to the temporary command of the station, and held it until the return of the regiment in the spring of 1857. On the outbreak of the Mutiny he proceeded with the regiment on service and was present at the action of Badli-ki-Sarai (as orderly officer to Brigadier Graves) and throughout the siege, assault (as orderly officer to Brigadier Longfield) and capture of Delhi (Medal and clasp). Towards the end of the year he returned to Subathu for duty, but he rejoined the regiment at Delhi in the autumn of 1858, and in the spring of 1859 he officiated for six weeks as Brigade-Major at that station. In the following year he accompanied the regiment to Roorkee, at which station he officiated as Cantonment Magistrate and Treasury Officer from August to November 1860. He then went on leave to Mussoorie, and remained there until November 1862, when he was appointed to do "general duty" at Shahjahanpúr. He was acting Station Staff Officer at that place from February 1863 to May 1864, when he was appointed Station Staff Officer at the Naini Tal Convalescent Dépôt; this post he held for two years and-a-half. In September 1866 he was admitted into the Bengal Staff Corps. In December 1866 he was directed to do "general duty" at Dehra, whence he was ordered to proceed to Agra in August 1868, but this transfer was cancelled in the following month, and in October he was appointed Commandant of Fort Attock. He died at that place on the 30th January 1869.

Campbell, John Wemyss, Lieutenant (1834—1860).—*Tablet at Lahore, No. 685: grave at Asni,—see note to No. 895.*—The only son of Colonel (Honorary Major-General) Charles Campbell, Bengal Infantry, formerly of the 42nd N. I., and grandson of John Campbell, Esq., of Kinloch, Co. Perth, and of James

Wemyss, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, who was himself a grandson, paternally, of the 5th Earl of Wemyss, and, maternally, of the 16th Earl of Sutherland. Born at Hawalbagh, Kamaon, on the 6th April 1834.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1852. Arrived in India in September of the same year, and in the following month was ordered up to Rawal Pindi to do duty with the regiment of Kalat-i-Ghilzai. In March 1853 he was posted to the 49th N. I., but before the end of the month he was removed, at his own request, to the 51st N. I., and he joined that regiment at Jullundur soon afterwards. At the end of the year he accompanied the corps to Rawal Pindi, and thence in October 1855 to Peshawar. In July 1856 he was appointed to the charge of the 1st Company of the Sappers and Miners, but retained it for only a few weeks. On the 16th October he was ordered to do duty with the 3^d Punjab Infantry, and three days later he was appointed Offg. Adjutant of that corps, with which, during the closing months of the year, he served in the expedition to Miranzái and Kuram. In December he was appointed to do duty with the 4th Punjab Cavalry, which also formed part of the expeditionary force, and he remained with it until the end of the month. He then rejoined the 51st at Peshawar, and he was with that corps when it was disarmed in May 1857, and afterwards when it mutinied and was destroyed in the following August. In September 1857 he was appointed to do duty with the 5th Punjab Police Battalion in the Jhelum Division, and he continued with it until the 15th of the following month, when he was appointed Offg. Captain of Police in the same division. He held this appointment until July 1859, when he was appointed Acting Adjutant of Cureton's Múltíni Regiment of Cavalry. He joined that corps at Peshawar, and continued officiating as Adjutant until December, when on a reorganisation of the regiment taking place, he was appointed Doing-Duty Officer with it. In March 1860 he was appointed Second-in-Command of the corps, and in the following month he marched with it for Asni, in the Derajat. On the way thither he was detached in command of a squadron, at the head of which he took part in the Mahsíd-Waziri expedition. On the termination of the operations, in May, he proceeded and joined the head-quarters of the regiment at Asni, and in June he was appointed to officiate as Commandant of the regiment. He was still officiating in this appointment when he died at Asni on the 12th September 1860.

Campbell, Kenneth Donald John, Lieutenant (1831—1856).—*Grave at Shahpur, No. 849: tablet at Jullundur, No. 554.*—Son of Major Kenneth Campbell, 45th Bengal N. I. Born at Neemuch on the 27th June 1831.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1850. Arrived in India in November of the same year, and was sent up to Benares to do duty with the 27th N. I. In the following month he was posted to the 29th N. I., which he joined at Peshawar early in 1851. In March and April 1852 he served with the 29th in the operations against the Ranizais and the Mohmands. Early in 1853 he accompanied the regiment to Jullundur, and while serving at that station in 1856 he officiated for a short time as Interpreter and Quarter-Master. In June 1856 he was appointed to do duty with the 5th Punjab Infantry at Bannu, but on his way to that place he died at Shahpur on the 12th July 1856.

Campbell, William Frederick, Lieutenant and Brevet-Captain (1808—1840).—*Grave at Delhi, No. 70.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1823. Arrived in India in October 1824, and at the end of the same month was sent up to Dínapore to do duty with the 2^d European Regiment. In March 1825 he was posted to the 50th N. I., then at Nasirabad, and in the following July he was transferred to the 64th N. I., at the same station, but being unable to proceed thither at that season of the year, he was permitted to do duty

with the 21st N. I. at Agra until the cold weather should have set in. In the following year he accompanied the 64th to Agra, and at the end of 1828 he proceeded with the regiment to Dacca. In the autumn of 1829 he officiated for a short time as Interpreter and Quarter-Master to the regiment, and he again officiated in that post from December 1829 to the end of May 1830. After a year's leave to the Neilgherries, he went home on furlough in January 1832, and was absent from India until December 1834. He then rejoined his regiment at Sangor, and in December 1835 he was appointed Interpreter and Quarter-Master. He accompanied the corps to Aligarh early in 1838, and in the following October he proceeded with it to Delhi. He died at Delhi on the 29th August 1840.

Canora, Colonel (—1848).—Monument at Haripur, No. 928.—Colonel Canora (styled also "Canara" and "Conora") was a Commandant of Artillery in the Sikh service, in which he is said to have been employed for many years. His origin is wrapped in obscurity. Sir James Abbott said he was an American, and Sir Frederick Currie that he was "a European or an American," while Sir George St. Patrick Lawrence had it that he was "formerly a trumpeter in our cavalry,"—which last, if true, would indicate that Canora was a Eurasian. In 1848 he was in command of a body of artillery stationed at Haripur. The governor, Chattar Singh, was well known to be hostile to British influence in the Punjab, and was suspected of instigating a general revolt of the Sikh army. On the pretence that Canora's guns were in danger he ordered him to move them out of the town and bring them into the fort of Hawkishangarh, his own head-quarters. Canora suspecting treachery, refused to do so without the sanction of Sir James Abbott, then British Commissioner in Hazara. What followed is related in a letter of Abbott's to Colonel Gardner, preserved in the latter's life by Major Hugh Pearse.

"Canora replied that the guns had been posted by me, and begged permission to refer to me previous to altering their position; and immediately despatched a letter to me, asking what he was to do.

"The Sardar sent a company of infantry to storm his guns. Canora ordered his men to load them with double charges of grape, and to fire. The men, overawed, refused. He seized and applied the port-fire; the guns burnt priming—they had not been loaded. Canora stood at bay, pistol in hand. An armed servant of the Sardar crept behind him and shot him through the back; then, cutting off his head, carried it to Chattar Singh and received from him a reward of £100."

"The Resident, Sir Frederick Currie, declared that it served him right; but I pronounced it murder, and the Governor-General and his Council backed my verdict.

"I raised a rude monument to Canora's memory, with an inscription, on the spot where he fell. A small pension was allotted to his family."

Carew, Richard Hugh, D.S.O., Colonel, Royal Army Medical Corps (1841–1902).—Grave at Srinagar, Kashmir, No. 1130.—Born on the 10th August 1841.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 12th September 1865 as a Staff Assistant-Surgeon, with rank from the 31st March preceding. After serving a short time at Portsmouth, he was sent out to the Bombay Presidency in January 1866, and was employed for some months in medical charge of a detachment at Khandala. In October 1866 he was attached to the 26th Foot at Belgaum, and served with that regiment for eight months. In May 1867 he was appointed to the 45th Foot, which he joined at Poona in July, and having accompanied it on service to Abyssinia in the autumn, he was present with it throughout the campaign of

1867-68 in that country, including the capture of Magdala (Medal). On the termination of the operations he accompanied the 45th to the Madras Presidency, and served with it at Fort St. George and at Thayet-myo in Burma. On the reorganisation of the Medical Department taking place in April 1873, he became a full Surgeon and was removed from the rolls of the 45th, but he continued attached to the regiment until the autumn, when he went home on leave. In January 1874 he was removed from the establishment of the Madras Presidency, and served at various places in the United Kingdom until July 1875, when he was sent out to the Fiji Islands. On the 31st March 1877 he was advanced to the rank of Surgeon-Major. He returned home from Fiji in February 1878, and served in the United Kingdom until September 1879, when he was sent out to Bengal. On arrival in India in October he was ordered up to Benares, where (in medical charge of B—3^d Brigade and G—1st Brigade, Royal Artillery, and afterwards of the Station Hospital) he served for four years and a half. In the spring of 1884 he was appointed to the charge of the Station Hospital at Darjeeling, from which, a year later, he was removed to that of the Station Hospital at Calcutta. In November 1885 he was ordered home, and he served in Ireland until February 1887, when he was again sent out to Bengal, and, on arrival in March, appointed to the charge of the Station Hospital at Nowshera. In February 1888 he was appointed to the Sikkim Field Force as Senior Medical Officer, and served throughout the operations against the Tibetan intruders, including the decisive action in the Jelap Pass (India Medal and clasp, and appointed a Companion of the Distinguished Service Order). He continued serving in Sikkim until the end of 1889, when he was transferred to Rawal Pindi. On the 1st August 1891 he was promoted to the rank of Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel, and he was soon afterwards appointed to the charge of the Station Hospital at Mián Mir. In February 1893 he went home, and having been posted to Colchester, he served there for nearly three years. On the 7th December 1895 he was promoted to the rank of Colonel in the Royal Army Medical Corps, and in the following month he was removed to Edinburgh as Principal Medical Officer of the Scottish District. Here he remained until November 1896, when he was once more sent to India and appointed Principal Medical Officer of the Rawal Pindi District. On the outbreak of the frontier war in June 1897 he was appointed Principal Medical Officer of the Tochi Field Force, and served throughout the operations in the Tochi Valley (India Medal and clasp). He returned to his appointment at Rawal Pindi early in 1898, and continued serving there until he retired from the service on the 10th August 1901. After his retirement he went up to Kashmir, and he died at Srinagar on the 24th September 1902.

Carey, Octavius, Lieutenant (1820–1845).—Grave at Mûdki: see note on No. 441.—A son of Major-General Sir Octavius Carey, K.C.H., H. M.'s Service,—a cadet of the well known Guernsey family, the Careys of Rozel. Born on the 14th November 1820. Educated at Rugby in Dr. Arnold's time.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 3^d March 1843 as an Ensign in the 29th Foot, and having arrived in India in October, he joined his regiment at Ghazipur in the following month. In the winter of 1844-45 he accompanied the regiment to Meerut, whence (having been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant on the 4th April 1845) he moved with it to Kasauli in the following November. Towards the end of the year he "sent in his papers" to retire from the service, and had even (4th December) been provisionally gazetted out in India, when the first Sikh war broke out. Hearing that the 29th had been ordered on service, he immediately wrote to the proper authorities withdrawing his application to retire, and hurried up to the front to rejoin the regiment. On joining the Army of the Sutlej, then moving forward to meet the enemy,

he found that the 29th had not yet arrived from Kasauli; he therefore attached himself to the 50th, and with the grenadiers of that regiment went into action at Mûdki on the 18th December 1845. In the course of the engagement he fell severely wounded, and while lying helpless on the field was found and hacked to pieces by a party of the enemy. Two days after the battle his mutilated remains were found and recognised by his old Rugby school-fellow, Ensign Hodson of the 2^a N. I. (afterwards the well-known "Hodson of Hodson's Horse"), who had them removed to camp and interred.

Carmichael, Andrew Blair, Sergeant (1827—1857).—*Tablet at Delhi, No. 164.*—Born in Dublin in 1827—Enlisted at Dublin on the 10th September 1847, for the Bengal Sappers and Miners. Arrived in India on the 14th October 1849, and joined the head-quarters of the corps at Ludhiana. In October 1851, having then attained the rank of First Corporal, he was selected as a probationary student in the Second Department of the Civil Engineering College at Roorkee, which he joined in the following January; and having passed the prescribed examination, he was appointed, January 1853, an Asst. Overseer in the Dept. of Public Works, and was posted to the Ambala Division. In December 1853 he was transferred to the Mian Mir Division of Public Works. In July 1854 he was permitted to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department, and was remanded to his corps, which, after doing duty for some months with a detachment employed under the Garrison Engineer at Lahore, he rejoined at Meerut in the autumn. He continued serving with the Sappers and Miners until 1857, when, having attained the rank of Sergeant, he, on the outbreak of the Mutiny, accompanied the corps from Roorkee to Meerut, and the faithful remnant thence to Delhi. With these remains of the corps he served throughout the siege of Delhi, and was prominently engaged in the storming of the place on the morning of the 14th September 1857. On that memorable occasion he was one of the three British non-commissioned officers selected to form part of the explosion party on the desperate enterprise of blowing in the Kashmir Gate, the particular duty allotted to him being that of carrying one of the bags of powder and lodging it against the gate. This he performed with the most undaunted bravery under a hail of fire from the enemy within the gateway, but he had scarcely placed the powder bag in the required position, when a bullet found him, and he fell dead.

Carr, Frederick Schomberg, Lieutenant-Colonel (1845—1890).—*Grave at Rawal Pindi, No. 789: tablet at Kohat, No. 1048.*—Son of Andrew Morton Carr, Esq., barrister-at-law, by Emily Caroline Fortescue, his wife, the fourth daughter of Major-General Lord Robert Kerr, K.H., and granddaughter of the 5th Marquess of Lothian. Born in London on the 8th April 1845.—Entered H. M.'s Indian Military Forces, Bengal, in 1861. Arrived in India in November 1861, and in the following month was appointed to do duty with the 104th Foot (Bengal Fusiliers). He served with that corps until September 1863, when he was appointed to officiate as a Doing-Duty Officer in the 10th N. I. In October 1864 he was appointed to officiate in the same capacity in the 9th N. I., but he never joined that regiment, and remaining on with the 10th, he was appointed to officiate as a Wing Officer in that corps in January 1865. In January 1866 he was appointed Second Doing-Duty Officer (afterwards styled Second Squadron Subaltern) in the 5th Punjab Cavalry, and on the rolls of that corps he remained for the rest of his service. He was Second Squadron Subaltern (twice officiating as Squadron Officer) from January 1866 to September 1867; First Squadron Subaltern (several times officiating as Squadron Officer and once as Adjutant) from September 1867 to March 1870; Adjutant (twice officiating as Second-in-Command) from March 1870

to August 1875; and Squadron Officer (once officiating as Squadron Commander) from August 1875 to January 1878. In December 1877 and January 1878 he served in the campaign against the Jowaki Afridis, at first as orderly officer to Brigadier-General Keyes, and afterwards in command of a detachment of the 5th Punjab Cavalry, and was present in the affairs of Jamû and Ghariba (India Medal and clasp). In January 1878 he was appointed a Squadron Commander in his regiment. In November of the same year he was appointed Depy. Asst. Quarter Master General to the Kuram Valley Column, and with it served throughout the first phase of the Afghan War, 1878-79, including the forcing of the Peiwar Kotal and the engagement at Matûn, in the Khost Valley. He rejoined his regiment in the summer of 1879, and, on the renewal of the war, in September, proceeded with it on service through the Kuram Valley to Kabul, taking part in the action of Charasia, and in the severe fighting round Kabul in December 1879 (promoted to Major by brevet, and awarded the Afghan Medal with three clasps, for the Peiwar Kotal, Charasia, and Kabul). He returned with his regiment to India in March 1880, and afterwards served with it at various posts and stations on the frontier, twice officiating as Second-in-Command. In 1884 he was in command of a detached squadron at Sibi, in Baluchistán, and with it took part in the Zhob Valley expedition of that year. In March 1889 he was appointed Second-in-Command of the regiment, and he held that position until his death, which occurred at Rawal Pindi on the 29th March 1890.

Carter, Henry, Major (1794—1844).—*Grave at Delhi, No. 76.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1808. Arrived in India in October 1809, and in the usual course was sent to the Cadet College at Barasat. In May 1810 he was posted to the 2^d Battalion 7th N. I., but he continued at Barasat until the following October, when he was sent to the Upper Provinces to join his battalion at Allahabad. At the end of 1812 he accompanied the battalion to Lucknow, and in 1814 he proceeded with it to Karnal; whence at the end of the year he marched with it to join the force under Colonel Ochterlony operating against the Gurkhas in the North-Western Hills; and he was present with it throughout the remainder of the campaign, including the action of Dibûki-tibba and the reduction, after severe fighting, of Malaon. On the conclusion of the operations he returned with the battalion to Karnal, at which place he continued serving with it until September 1817, when he was appointed Barrack Master at Muttra. In the following year he officiated for a short period as Brigade-Major at that station, in addition to his other duties as Barrack Master. In June 1819 he was appointed Barrack Master of the Saugor District, and in the following cold season he held for some time the temporary charge of the office of the Deputy Qr. Mr. Genl. and of the Guide and Intelligence Department of the Saugor Division. In November 1821 he was removed, as Barrack Master, from the Saugor to the Rohilkhand Division, but being then on leave, and having afterwards been obliged to proceed to the Cape Colony on account of his health, he never joined this appointment, and in June 1823, soon after his return to India, he was transferred from Rohilkhand and appointed Barrack Master of the Ghâzipur Division. In May 1824, on the reorganisation of the army taking place, he was posted to the 10th N. I. (late 2^d Battalion of the 7th), and in the following August, on the Department of Public Works being created out of the old Barrack and Building Department, he was appointed executive officer of the Ghâzipur Division of Public Works. In July 1825 he was removed, as senior Lieutenant, to the newly formed 5th Extra Regiment, which afterwards, in 1828, became the 73^d N. I. In 1831 he was removed from the Ghâzipur to the Bundelkhand Division of Public Works, and in February of the following year he went home on furlough. On his

return to India in March 1836 he joined the 73^d at Barrackpore, but he did not remain long with the regiment, for in the following October he was appointed Offg. Agent for Family Money and Paymaster of Native Pensioners at Barrackpore: in this appointment he was confirmed in January 1837, and he continued holding it until January 1842, when he proceeded on leave to the Cape Colony and New South Wales. Returning to India in November 1843, he rejoined the 73^d N. I. at Delhi, at which place he died on the 29th May 1844.

Carter, John William, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel (1815–1867).—*Grave at Murree, No. 820.*—Born at Cork, Ireland, on the 24th July 1815.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1835. Arrived in India in July of the same year, and in the following month was sent up to Barrackpore to do duty with the 43^d N. I. In September he was posted to the 16th N. I., which he joined at Mhow in Malwa, and with which he proceeded to Delhi early in 1836. In the autumn of 1838 he proceeded with the regiment to Ferozepore, and accompanying it thence on service to Afghanistan with the Army of the Indus, he was present with it throughout the campaigns in that country from 1839 to 1842, including the occupation of Kandahar, the expedition to Girishk on the Helmand, the storm and capture of Ghazni (Medal), the action in the Indran Range, near Killugu, the operations around Kandahar in 1842, the actions of Kali-Shak, Kanji-Kak, Panjwai, Tillu-Khan and Baba-Wali, the relief of Kalat-i-Ghilzai, the action of Goaine, the re-capture of Ghazni, the actions of Beni-Badam and Maidan, the re-occupation of Kabul, and various engagements in the passes between Kabul and Peshawar during the return march to Hindustan (Medal). In December 1842 he was transferred to the 54th N. I., on that regiment being re-formed after its destruction during the disastrous retreat from Kabul, and he joined it at Cawnpore early in 1843. In February 1844 he was appointed Adjutant of the 5th Regiment of Infantry of the Gwalior Contingent, which he joined at Gwalior before the end of the month. On the outbreak of the first Sikh war in December 1845 he was re-called to his regiment, the 54th N. I., and rejoined it at Ferozepore early in 1846, but he was too late for the only action in which the corps was engaged, and his share in the Sutlej Campaign was limited to doing garrison duty in Ferozepore until the end of the war. On the termination of the operations he returned to his appointment in the 5th Infantry, Gwalior Contingent, with which, at the end of 1846, he proceeded from Gwalior to Mahona. In April 1847 he was appointed Offg. Second-in-Command, and he held that position until January 1848, when he reverted to the Adjutancy. In the spring of 1848 he marched with the regiment to Lalitpur. In March 1849 he went on leave to South Africa and New South Wales, and was absent from India for twenty months. On his return in November 1850 he rejoined the 5th Infantry at Lalitpur, and in January 1851 he was appointed Second-in-Command of that regiment, with which appointment he combined, for nearly two years, that of Asst. Superintendent of Chandehri. In the spring of 1852 he proceeded with the regiment to Gwalior, and at that place from April to October 1852 he officiated as Commandant of the corps, and from February 1854 to April 1855 as Adjutant in addition to his duties as Second-in-Command. In May 1856 he was appointed Acting Commandant of the 2^d Infantry of the Contingent, at Gwalior, and he served with that corps until March 1857, when he was appointed Acting Commandant of the 5th Infantry. In the following month he was appointed Commandant of the 5th, and he was in command of the corps at Agar when the Mutiny broke out. In June 1857 he advanced with it and some other troops to the relief of Neemuch, but a body of cavalry that were to have joined him having mutinied and threatened Agar, he

doubled back and saved that place after a forced march of fifty-eight miles in twenty-seven hours, for which service he received the thanks of the Government of India and was subsequently promoted to the rank of Major by brevet. The 5th Infantry subsequently mutinied, but he effected his escape and made his way to the North-Western Provinces, where, after a brief period of leave in Mussoorie, he soon came into active employment against the rebels and mutineers. From January to April 1858 he served as District Staff Officer to the Saharanpur and Muzaffarnagar Field Force. In April 1858 he was appointed to the Commissariat charge of the Roorkee Field Force under Sir John Jones, and served throughout the subsequent campaign in Rohilkhand, including the actions of Bhagaula and Nagina, the relief of Moradabad, the action of the Dojora, the capture of Bareilly, the actions at Shah-jahanpur and the relief of that place, the action of Banai and the destruction of Mohamdi (Medal). In June 1858 he was appointed Commandant of the Rohilkhand Divisional Military Police Battalion, and he continued in that employment until the end of March 1861. In April 1861 he was appointed Depy. Inspector-General of Police, Rohilkhand Division, and he held that situation until the end of 1862, when he went home on furlough. In June of this year he was admitted into the Bengal Staff Corps and promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in it, but in the following year (July 1863) both the admission and the promotion were cancelled, and he reverted to his former position as an officer of the Bengal Infantry. He returned to India in March 1866, and was directed to do general duty at Meerut, but in the following month he was appointed Offg. Commandant of the 24th (Punjab) N. I., and having joined that regiment at Peshawar, he continued in command of it until the following December, when, having been displaced by the return of the permanent Commandant, he was appointed to do general duty at Peshawar. In the spring of the following year he went up to Murree on leave, and he died at that place on the 29th April 1867.

Carter, William Charles, Captain (1805–1845).—*Grave at Ludhiana, No. 576.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1823. Arrived in India in October 1824, and was sent up to Dinapore to do duty with the 2^d European Regiment. In March 1825 he was posted to the 34th N. I., and he joined that regiment at Sitapur, in Oudh. In the winter of 1827-28 he accompanied the corps to Saugor, and in that of 1830-31 he proceeded with it to Barrackpore. In 1831-32 he served with the regiment in the campaign against the Kols in Chota Nagpur (Ramgarh), and in 1832-33 in the operations against the insurgent Chuars in the Barabhum District. On the conclusion of these affairs he proceeded with the regiment to Midnapore, arriving there towards the end of April 1833. In February 1834 he went home on furlough, and was absent from India until October 1836. On his return he rejoined the 34th at Fatchgarh, whence in December 1838 he accompanied the right wing of the regiment to Agra. In the autumn of 1841 he proceeded with the corps to Moradabad, and in July 1843 he marched with it to Delhi. In December 1843 he accompanied the regiment to Ferozepore, to which place it had been ordered preparatory to proceeding to Sindh, but the corps having mutinied, he moved back with it to Meerut, where it was disbanded in March 1844. In the following month he was appointed to do duty with the 26th N. I. at Ludhiana, and at that place he died on the 10th January 1845.

Case, Charles, Lieutenant-Colonel (1839–1882).—*Grave at Murree, No. 825.*—The eldest son of Thomas Case, Esq., of Redhazel, Co. Lancaster, and Shenstone Moss, Co. Stafford, by Alexandrina Veronica, his wife, daughter of Giovanni Mavromati, of Messina, Sicily, and grand-daughter of Thomas, Marquis de Serpos. Born at Constantinople on the 27th July 1839.—

Entered the Bengal Army in 1856. Arrived in India in May, and was directed to do duty with the 67th N. I. at Benares. In August 1856 he was posted to the 37th N. I. at the same station, but in the following December he was removed to the 67th N. I., with which he proceeded to Agra early in 1857. He was at that place when the Mutiny broke out, and his own regiment having been disarmed, he, on the Neemuch mutineers approaching Agra, went out as a Volunteer with the force under Brigadier Polwhele, and was with it in the battle of Sasse, or Shahganj, on the 5th July (Medal). From June 1858 to August 1860 he was attached to Meade's Horse, and was engaged in various operations against rebels and mutineers in the Gwalior District and in Bundelkhand. In April 1861 he was appointed to do duty with the 1st Mahratta Horse, and for some time was in command of a squadron at Orai. In the following June he was directed to do duty with the 16th Bengal Cavalry, and in October with the 18th Bengal Cavalry, and he remained attached to this regiment until August 1862, previous to which, in February 1862, he had been admitted into the Bengal Staff Corps with effect from the 18th February 1861. From August 1862 to August 1865 he was in civil employ as an Asst. Commissioner in Oudh. He then reverted to military duty, and in September 1865 he was directed to do duty with the 9th N. I., with which corps he served in the Bhutan Campaign of 1865-66 (India Medal and clasp). In May 1866, he was removed to the 29th N. I. as Second Doing-Duty Officer (afterwards styled Second Wing Subaltern), and he was appointed Quarter-Master of the regiment in March 1867; this appointment he held until June 1868, when he was compelled to relinquish it on being promoted to the rank of Captain. From August 1868 to January 1869 he was Station Staff Officer at Jhansi. He was then appointed a Sub-Assistant Commissary-Genl. in the Army Commissariat Dept., and in that Dept as Sub. and Depy. Asst. Commy.-Genl., the rest of his service was passed. As a Sub-Asst. Commy.-Genl., he served with the Chittagong Column in the Lushai Expedition of 1871-72 (Clasp added to India Medal), and as an Officiating Depy. Asst. Commy.-Genl. with the Kandahar Force during the first phase of the Afghan War, 1878-79 (Medal). In December 1879 he went home on sick leave for two years, and a few months after his return to India he died at Murree, 16th September 1882.

Cassidy, Christopher Clemons, Surgeon-Captain (1864-1897).—*Grave and memorial at Datta Khel in the Tochi Valley, Nos. 1105 and 1108 : tablet at Bannu, No. 1076.*—Born on the 23rd September 1864.—Entered the Indian Medical Service, Bengal, in the rank of Surgeon, on the 31st January 1891. Arrived in India in the spring of the same year, and in May was ordered up to Silchar to officiate in medical charge of the 18th Bengal Infantry. He was subsequently sent up to Rawal Pindi, where he was appointed, November 1891, to the offg. medical charge of the 19th Bengal Infantry. He accompanied that regiment to Fort Sandeman, and served with it there until August 1892, when he was removed to the offg. medical charge of the 17th Bengal Cavalry at Loralai. He served with the 17th at that place until June 1893, when he was appointed Offg. Civil Surgeon of Nadia, in Bengal, whence he was removed, in August, in the same position, to Darbhanga. In June 1894 he was appointed to do general duty at the Presidency, and later in the same year he was appointed Offg. Civil Surgeon of Purnea. He remained in that situation until March 1896, when he was appointed to the offg. medical charge of the 1st Sikh Infantry, then serving in the Tochi Valley, where he joined it. In July of the same year he was appointed Medical Officer of the regiment, and in that position the rest of his service was passed. He was with the escort of the Political Officer, Tochi Valley, when on the 10th

June 1897, at the Maizar villages, it was treacherously attacked by a gathering of Mada Khel Waziris, and in the conflict which ensued he was dangerously wounded by a shot in the knee, from the effects of which he died at Datta Khel on the 22^d of the same month.

Cathcart, John Edwin, M.D., Assistant-Surgeon (1829-1854).—*Grave and tablet at Kohat, Nos. 1030 and 1042.*—The youngest son of Elias Cathcart, Esq., of Auchendrane, Co. Ayr. Born in 1829.—Entered the Bengal Medical Service as an Assistant-Surgeon in 1850. Arrived in India in November of that year, and, after a few days' duty at the General Hospital, was sent up to Chinsura to do duty with a detachment of recruits there. With this detachment, in medical charge, he started for the Upper Provinces in December, and having been ordered on to Lahore, he was, on arrival, in April 1851, appointed to do duty with the Foot Artillery at that place. From May to September 1851 he held medical charge of the 5th N. I. He was then appointed to the medical charge of the 65th N. I., but within a few weeks he was ordered to rejoin the Foot Artillery, with the medical care of the 65th N. I. as an additional charge. In October he was appointed to the medical charge of the 3rd Company 2nd Battalion, Foot Artillery, at Anarkali, and in the following month he was removed to that of the 9th N. I. at Mián Mir. In September 1852 he was removed to the 5th N. I., and during the ensuing twelve months he twice held medical charge of the 57th N. I. in addition. In November 1853 he was sent up to Peshawar in medical charge of two troops of Horse Artillery. In the same month he was appointed to the medical charge of the 4th Punjab Cavalry, and after delivering over his charge at Peshawar in December, he proceeded and joined that regiment at Kohat. On the 1st January 1854 he was appointed Civil Assistant-Surgeon of the Kohat District, and he died at Kohat on the 1st April following.

Cavagnari, Sir Pierre Louis Napoleon, K.C.B., C.S.I., Major (1841-1879).—*Memorial at Mardan and tablet at Kohat, Nos. 1001 and 1046.*—The eldest son of Major Adolph Cavagnari, of the French service, by Caroline, second daughter of Hugh Lyons-Montgomery, Esq., of Belhavel, Co. Leitrim, Ireland. Born at Stenay, in the Department of the Meuse, France, on the 4th July 1841. Educated at Christ's Hospital (The Blue Coat School).—Entered the Bengal Army in 1858. Arrived in India in July of that year, and in the following month was sent up the country to do duty with the 1st European Bengal Fusiliers. He joined this regiment at Lucknow, and served with it in the final campaign against the rebels and mutineers in Oudh, including the action of Sáádatganj and some minor affairs in the Dariabad district (Medal). In October 1858 he was posted to the cadre of the late 67th N. I., but in the following December, at his own request, he was transferred to the regiment with which he was then doing duty, the 1st European Bengal Fusiliers. On the termination of the operations in Oudh, in 1859, he accompanied the regiment to Dagshai, whence he proceeded with it to Multan in 1860, and to Rawal Pindi in 1861. In July 1861 his services were placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government, and on the 10th of that month (from which date he was afterwards admitted into the Bengal Staff Corps) he was appointed Asst. Commissioner of Gugera, whence, in the following year, he was transferred, in the same capacity, to Dera Ismail Khan. In March 1866 he was appointed Asst. Commissioner of Kohat, and later in the same year the officiating appointment of Deputy Commissioner at the same place was conferred upon him ; he occupied this post for the next four years, and during this period he took part in the repulse of the Bizoti Orakzai raid on Kohat in March 1868, in the expedition against the Bizoti village of Gara in February 1869, and in the expedition to Thal, against the Kabul Khel Waziris, in the following

April. In January 1871 he went home on furlough for two years. On his return to India in January 1873 he resumed his former appointment of Asst. Commissioner of Kohat, but he was soon afterwards re-appointed Offg. Depy. Commr., and in that position he accompanied the expedition against the Waziri clans on the Kohat border in March and April 1874. In November 1875 he was confirmed in the appointment of Depy. Commr. of Kohat, in which he had been officiating for so many years, and in January 1877, in recognition of his excellent services on the Kohat frontier, he was nominated a Companion of the Order of the Star of India. In April 1877 he was appointed Depy. Commissioner of Peshawar. In the following August he was engaged in the expedition against the Gaddia Khel Afridis, and in December 1877 and January 1878 he took part in the operations against the Jowáki Afridis. In February and March 1878 he was employed, as Political Officer, in the operations against the Utman Khels, including the expedition against Sapri, and in the latter month he also took part, in the same capacity, in the expedition against the Ranizai village of Skakot. In August 1878 he was placed on special duty to accompany the Mission under Sir Neville Chamberlain to Kabul, and to him was then particularly entrusted the conduct of the intercourse of the Mission with Kabrl and with the Afridi tribes through whose territory it must necessarily pass. On war being declared, in consequence of the repulse of the Mission at Ali Masjid and of the refusal of the Amir to render either reparation or apology for the insult, he was appointed a Political Officer with the Peshawar Valley Field Force under Sir S. J. Browne, and accompanying it in its advance he was present at the reduction of Ali Masjid and in the subsequent advance to Jalalabad. After the occupation of Jalalabad he was entrusted with the conduct of relations between the Government of India and the Afghan Chiefs and tribes with whom we were then brought into contact, and when the new Amir Muhammad Yakub Khan, made overtures for the re-establishment of peace, he was invested with full powers to represent the Government of India in the negotiations which followed. He conducted those negotiations with signal ability, and the treaty of Gandamak, which resulted from them, was signed by him on behalf of the Government of India (26th May 1879). For his eminent services on this occasion, and throughout the campaign, he was nominated a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath in the Civil Division. In the following month he was appointed Envoy and Resident at Kabul, the reception of such an officer, with a suitable escort, having been provided for in the treaty. After a conference with the Viceroy at Simla, he proceeded, by way of the Kuram Valley, to take up his post, and, accompanied by his escort (25 cavalry and 50 infantry of the Corps of Guides), Lieutenant Hamilton, V.C. (commanding the escort), Surgeon Kelly, and Mr. Jenkyns, of the Civil Service, he arrived at Kabul on the 24th July. There on the 3rd September following an outbreak occurred, and the British Residency was attacked in overwhelming numbers by mutinous Afghan soldiers and the fanatical rabble of the city. Appeal was made to the Amir for protection, but made in vain, and nothing remained to the Envoy and his party but to sell their lives as dearly as possible; after a prolonged and gallant resistance they were overpowered by numbers and all killed with the exception of six men of the Escort.

Cavell, Henry, Assistant-Surgeon (c. 1797—1827).—*Grave at Subathu, No. 406.*—Entered the Bengal Army, in the Medical Department, in 1820. Arrived in India in November 1821, and after a few days in the General Hospital, was appointed to perform the medical duties of the civil station of Dínájpúr. In November 1822 he was removed in the same capacity to the civil station of Dac a Jalílpur, where he remained until August 1823, when he was appointed Second Garrison Asst.-Surgeon in Fort William. In the following October

he became First Garrison Asst.-Surgeon, and he continued in that post until January 1824, when he was appointed to perform the medical duties of the civil station of Kumarkhálí, in the district of Nadia. At the end of the following May he was ordered to Bírbhúm as Civil Asst. Surgeon, but this arrangement was soon afterwards cancelled, and in July he was appointed Offg. Garrison Asst.-Surgeon in Fort William. In April 1825 the appointment of Depy. Apothecary to the East India Company was conferred upon him. In April 1826 he was appointed to the medical charge of the Súndarband Commission, and he held this charge until January 1827, when he was appointed Surgeon to the Governor-General (Lord Amherst). He proceeded at once to the Upper Provinces and joined His Lordship, who was then on tour. Subsequently he accompanied Lord Amherst to Simla and the neighbouring hills, and he died at Sabáthu on the 21st June 1827.

Cavendish, The Hon'ble Henry, Second-Lieutenant (1875—1897).—*Grave and tablet at Rawal Pindi, Nos. 792 and 804.*—The eldest son of the 4th Lord Waterpark, of Waterpark, Co. Cork. Born on the 3rd March 1875.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 5th March 1894 as a Second-Lieutenant in the 9th Battalion, Rifle Brigade (The Royal Tower Hamlets Militia). On the 7th December 1895 he was transferred to the regular forces and appointed a Second-Lieutenant in the 3rd Battalion of the Rifle Brigade. He came out to India and joined his battalion at Rawal Pindi in the spring of 1896; and in July 1897, on the outbreak of the Frontier War, he proceeded with it on service to the Tochi Valley. His health having broken down during the operations, he was sent to Rawal Pindi, where he died on the 22nd October 1897.

Chalmers, Robert, Lieutenant-Colonel (1792—1840).—*Grave at Simla, No. 302.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1806. Arrived in India in July 1807, and in the usual course was sent to the Cadet College at Barasat. On the 30th November following he was appointed to the 2nd Regiment of Native Infantry. In March 1808 he passed out of Barasat and was posted to the 2nd Battalion of his regiment, which he joined at Barrackpore. At the end of the same year he proceeded with the battalion to Cuttack, whence he accompanied it to Dinapore towards the close of 1810, and to Kaita, in Bundelkhand, in the winter of 1811-12. The battalion had, however, scarcely arrived in Bundelkhand, in January 1812, when it was ordered on service against Kalinjar, and he was present with it at the siege and reduction of that fortress. On promotion to the rank of Lieutenant he was re-posted, August 1813, to the 2nd Battalion 2nd N.I., with which, during the succeeding winter, he served in the campaign in Rewa, including the storm and capture of the fort of Entauri. In July 1814 he was appointed to do duty with the Rangpur Local Battalion, which he joined at Titalyah, and with which he was employed on the Nepal frontier during the campaign of 1814-15 against the Gurkhas. In 1815 he reverted to his own battalion, the 2nd of the 2nd, and rejoined it at Partabgarh, in Oudh, at which place he served with it until the following year, when he proceeded with it to Agra. During the Mahratta-Pindari war of 1817-18 he served with a wing of the battalion at Dholpur, on the Chambal, the detachment having been placed there to prevent Pindari bands from crossing the river, and on the conclusion of the campaign he accompanied the battalion to Rewari. He afterwards served with the corps, for brief periods, at Delhi and Karnal, and in December 1819 he went home on furlough. On his return he rejoined the battalion at Lucknow in December 1822; on the 1st February following he was appointed to officiate as Adjutant, and on the 13th May as Interpreter and Quarter Master, in addition: in the latter appointment he acted until the 20th August, and he continued officiating in the former until the 1st October 1823, when he was transferred to the 1st Battalion of the regiment and appointed Adjutant

thereof. He joined this corps at Banda, and early in 1824 accompanied it to Almora. On the reorganisation of the army taking place in May 1824 he was posted to the 22^d N. I. (late 2^d Battalion 2^a), and on the 17th of the succeeding month he was appointed Adjutant, but having received permission to remain with the 5th N. I. (late 1st Battalion 2^d) at Almora until the end of October, he did not join the 22^d (still at Lucknow) until November 1824. He shortly afterwards accompanied the regiment to the Eastern frontier, on service against the Burmese, and was employed there, on the Sylhet and Kachar borders, during the greater part of the succeeding year. In July 1825, consequent on his promotion to the rank of Captain, he vacated the Adjutancy of the regiment. In November 1825 he proceeded with the 22^d to Berhampore, thence in the spring of 1826 to Midnapore, in the winter of 1828-29 to Kaita, and in October 1831 to Lucknow. Towards the end of 1834 he marched with the regiment to Meerut, and immediately afterwards proceeded, in command of the corps, on service to Rajputana, on the occasion of the demonstration against Jodhpur and of the reduction of the district of Shekhawat to order. In March 1835, while still in the field, his health having broken down, he went on six months' leave to Cawnpore, and at the end of August he proceeded to Europe on furlough. During his absence he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel and, in November 1836, posted to the 62^d N. I., from which corps he was removed, to the 13th N. I. in November 1837, and to the 67th N. I. in the following month. He returned to India in December 1837, but shortly afterwards went on leave for ten months, during which he was removed to the European Regiment in May 1838, and to the 54th N. I. in the following October. He joined the 54th at Meerut on the expiry of his leave in November 1838, and accompanied that regiment to Delhi at the end of the year, and to Karnal in March 1839. In March 1840 he was transferred to the 38th N. I., which he joined at Ferozepore and commanded for five months. In August 1840 he proceeded on sick leave to Simla, and while he was there he was transferred to the 27th N. I. in September, and to the 20th N. I. in October. He died at Simla on the 7th November 1840.

Chalmers, William Gordon, Captain (1835—1868).—*Grave at Kasauli, No. 290.*—The third son of Charles Chalmers, Esq., of Monkhill, Co. Aberdeen. Born on the 30th April 1835.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1854. Arrived in India in May of the same year, and was sent up to Benares to do duty with the 50th N. I. In the following October he was posted to the 51st N. I., which he joined at Rawal Pindi, and with which, in October 1855, he marched to Peshawar. In October 1856 he was appointed to do duty temporarily with the 3^d Punjab Infantry, and having joined that regiment at Kohat, he served with it in the expedition to Miranzai and Kuram during the last months of the year, and was present at the surprise of Torawari, the Alsafia of the miscellaneous scoundrelism of the part of that frontier. In December, before the close of the operations, he was transferred to the 1st Punjab Infantry for duty, but the arrangement was only a temporary one, and on the termination of the expedition he rejoined the 51st at Peshawar. He was with the 51st at that place when the mutinies broke out, and the regiment having been deprived of its arms, he was appointed on the 25th May to do duty with the 3^d Punjab Infantry at Kohat. He was subsequently sent to Rawal Pindi for duty with a new corps then being formed at that place, and in July he was present at the disarming there of the 58th N. I. and of two companies of the 14th N. I., part of which mutinied and were destroyed. In August 1857 he was appointed Adjutant of the 19th Punjab Infantry (the new corps mentioned above,—now the 27th Indian Infantry), with which he marched to Jullundur in April 1858. In May 1858 he was appointed an Asst. Commissioner in the Punjab, and was posted to Dera Ismail Khan, and in the following September he was attached

to a column employed in the pursuit of the Multan mutineers (the 62^d and 69th N. I.) in the Gugera District. He was afterwards appointed Asst. Commissioner of Kohat, and held the appointment until April 1859, when his services were replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief for military duty. In June 1859 he was appointed to do duty with the 33^d N. I. at Peshawar, and he remained with that corps until the following December, when he was ordered to Lucknow to do duty with the 15th Punjab Infantry (now the 23^d Indian Infantry). In March 1860 he was appointed Quarter-Master of the 15th, and in the same month he proceeded with it to Calcutta and embarked with it on the expedition to China. As Quarter-Master and afterwards as acting Adjutant (to which post he was appointed on the 27th August) he served with the regiment throughout the campaign of 1860 in North China, and was present at the occupation of Peh-tang, the action of Sin-ho, the capture of Tang-ku and of the Taku Forts, the actions of Chang-Kia-Wang and Tung-Chan, and the surrender of Pekin (Medal and two clasps). He returned to India with the regiment in February 1861, and proceeded with it to Jullundur, arriving there in May. In October 1861 he was made permanent in the appointment of Adjutant, in which he had hitherto been officiating, and towards the end of the same month he was appointed Offg. Second-in-Command, a position which he continued holding until February 1862. In April 1862 he was admitted into the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the 18th February 1861. In June 1862 he accompanied the regiment to Simla, where it was employed for six months on road-making duties, during which period he officiated as Second-in-Command for a month in August and September and as Commandant for another month in September and October. In the month last mentioned he was again appointed Offg. Second-in-Command, and he remained in that situation until April 1863, when he became Offg. Commandant. In the meantime he had again accompanied the regiment from Jullundur to Simla, where it was employed as before from March to August 1863. Towards the end of the latter month he marched down to the plains with the corps, and having escorted the Viceroy's camp to Amritsar, he proceeded with the regiment to Mian Mir. In the following November, having reverted to the position of Offg. Second-in-Command, he accompanied the regiment to Yusafzai on service, and he was present with it throughout the closing operations of the Ambala Campaign, including the capture of Lalu, the expulsion of the enemy from the Conical Hill, and the severe action at the mouth of the Buner Pass, in which last he succeeded to the command of the regiment on Colonel Chamberlain falling severely wounded. On the conclusion of the campaign he accompanied the regiment to Peshawar, arriving there early in January 1864. In the course of the same month, on a revision of regimental appointments taking place, he was appointed a Wing Officer in the regiment, with which he continued serving at Peshawar until November 1864, when the appointment of Offg. Second-in-Command of the 29th (Punjab) N. I. was conferred upon him. He joined the 29th at Hamirpur, and in December accompanied it to Barrackpore, but ill-health did not admit of his remaining long with this regiment, and in March 1865 he was obliged to go home on furlough on medical certificate. He returned to India in March 1868, and in June was appointed an Offg. Wing Officer in the 41st N. I., stationed at Agra, but two months later he was compelled by ill-health to proceed to the hills, and then the end came. He died at Kasauli, while on his way to Simla, on the 21st August 1868.

Chamberlain, Charles Francis Falcon, C.B., Major and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel (1826—1870).—*Grave and tablet at Ambala, Nos. 251 and 268.*—The seventh and youngest son of Sir Henry Chamberlain, Bart. (I), and brother of Field-Marshal Sir Neville Bowles Chamberlain, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., sometime Commander-in-Chief at Madras. Born on the 11th October 1826.—En-

tered the Bombay Army in 1846. Landed at Bombay in June of that year, and was sent to Poona to do duty with the 29th Bom. N. I. In August 1846 he was posted to the 9th Bom. N. I. at Nasik, but before the end of the year he was transferred to the 26th, and joined that regiment at Ahmedabad. In the following year he proceeded with the corps to Bombay, and in October 1848 he accompanied it to Karachi. In May 1849, on the formation of the Punjab Irregular Force, he was appointed Adjutant of the 5th Punjab Cavalry, which he joined at Múltán, and with which he afterwards served on the Dera Ismail Khan frontier until March 1851, when, his health failing, he went home on furlough, vacating his appointment. On his return to India in the spring of 1853 he rejoined the 26th Bom. N. I. at Ahmadnagar, accompanied the corps to Sattára in 1855, and served as Line Adjutant at that place for some months in 1856-57. Early in 1857 he proceeded with his regiment on service to Persia, and was present with it throughout the latter part of the campaign in that country, including the forced march to Borázjún, the battle of Kúsháh, and the capture of Mohamra (India Medal and clasp). In February 1857 his services were placed at the disposal of Sir James Outram for further special employment in Persia. He returned to Bombay on leave in the following June, and was appointed to the command of the regimental dépôt at Poona, and subsequently, on the return of the regiment from Persia, he accompanied it to Dhúlia. During the early part of 1858 he was employed in operations against insurgent Bhils in the Deccan, and was wounded in the action of Mandawa. In March 1858 he was appointed Brigade-Major to the brigade of Sindh Irregular Horse, but in the following May his services were placed at the disposal of the Government of India, by whom, in July, he was appointed a Divisional Commandant of Police in Oudh. At the head of his police corps he served throughout the final campaign of 1858-59 in Oudh, taking part in the actions of Selimpur, Sandila, Jamo, Pírwa or Morár Mau, Simri, Bíra, and Daundia-Khera or Baksar Ghát, besides many minor affairs, and repeatedly distinguishing himself (Medal, and promoted to Brelet-Major immediately on attaining the rank of Captain, which he did on being admitted into the Bombay Staff Corps in February 1861). He continued serving with the Oudh Police until January 1862, when he was appointed Commandant of the 23^d (Punjab) Regt. of Bengal N. I. (Pioneers). He joined this regiment at Jullundur, and served with it, at that place and in the hills in the vicinity of Simla, until September, when he was appointed Offg. Commandant of the 15th Bengal Cavalry. With this corps he served at Mián Mír and Jhansi until November 1863, when he rejoined the 23^d and proceeded with it on service to the Ambela Pass. He commanded the regiment throughout the remainder of the Ambela Campaign and took a prominent part in the closing operations on the 15th and 16th December, including the assault and capture of Conical Hill, the pursuit to Lálu, and the severe action at the mouth of the Bíner Pass, in which last he was wounded (clasp added to India Medal). On the conclusion of the campaign he proceeded with his regiment to Peshawar, at which place and at Cherat (for three months) he served with it until October 1867. He then proceeded with the corps to Calcutta and embarked with it for Abyssinia, where he commanded it throughout the campaign of 1868, including the action of Arogi and the capture of Magdála (Medal, promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel by Brevet, and nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath). Returning to India with the regiment in June 1868, he proceeded with it to Amritsar, and thence, in August, in consequence of the disturbances in Hazara, to Rawal Pindi. In 1869-70 he was employed with the regiment (principally in road-making) in the Agror Valley, at Haripur, at Abbottabad, and at other places in Hazára. He died at Ambala on the 31st October 1870, whilst on leave.

Chamberlain, Thomas Hardy, Lieutenant-Colonel, Brevet-Colonel, and Honorary Major-General

(1822-1879).—*Tablet at Ambala*, No. 268.—The sixth son of Sir Henry Chamberlain, Bart. (I), and a younger brother of Field-Marshal Sir Neville Bowles Chamberlain, G.C.B., G.C.S.I. Born at Rio-de-Janeiro, Brazil (where his father was Consul-General and *Charge d'Affaires*) on the 13th September 1822.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1842. Arrived in India in October of the same year, and proceeded to Agra, where he joined the 9th N. I., to which he had been posted a few days before his arrival in the country. During the next three years he accompanied his regiment in succession to Ferozepore, Sukkur, Ludhiana and Lucknow. At the end of December 1845 he marched with the regiment from Lucknow to join the Army of the Sutlej, but he had only got as far as Bassián when the battle of Sobraon brought the war to a conclusion. He subsequently accompanied the regiment into the Jullundur Doab, as part of the force detailed to take possession of that tract of country, but was soon afterwards sent down the country to Benares. In February 1848 he was appointed Adjutant of the 8th Irregular Cavalry, at Gorakhpur, and from March 1848 to January 1849 he was acting Second-in-Command as well. In August 1849 he exchanged appointments with another officer and became Adjutant of the 1st Oudh Local Infantry, then at Sultánpur, but being on leave at the time he did not join this regiment until December. In November 1850 he marched with the corps to Sítápúr. In April 1851 his services were placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department for civil employ, and he was appointed an Assistant to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity: this appointment he took up at Meerut towards the end of the following month. In November 1853 he was transferred to the 3^d European Regiment, on its formation, but he continued serving in the Thuggee Department until April 1857, when he went home on furlough. On his return to India he was re-appointed, March 1859, to the Thuggee Dept. and posted to Lucknow. In February 1861 he was admitted into the Bengal Staff Corps. He continued serving in the Thuggee Dept. until June 1863, when he was appointed City Magistrate of Lucknow. In April 1865 he again went home on furlough, and was absent from India until December 1866: he then reverted to his appointment of City Magistrate of Lucknow, and continued holding it until February 1870. In that month the appointment of Cantonment Magistrate and Judge of the Small Cause Court at Ramikhet was conferred upon him, and this office he continued holding for seven years and a half. In March 1878 he retired from the service with the honorary rank of Major-General, and soon afterwards returned home. He died at Isleworth, near Brentford, Middlesex, on the 16th October 1879.

Chancellor, Alexander, Captain (1827-1857).—*Grave at Kasauli*, No. 286.—The fourth son of Alexander Chancellor, Esq., of Shieldhill, Co. Lanark, sometime Captain in the 38th Foot,—an old Peninsular warrior who was wounded at Talavera,—by Helen Hamilton, his wife, daughter of Hugh Robertson, Esq., Clerk to the Signet. Born on the 29th March 1827.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 20th October 1846 as an Ensign in the 27th Foot. Joined that regiment in South Africa in the following year, and served with it on the frontiers of the Cape Colony until January 1848, returning home with it in the following April. On the 18th August 1848, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. During that and the succeeding years he served with the regiment at Glasgow, Stirling, Belfast and Dublin, and on the 20th February 1852 he was advanced to the rank of Captain. On the 12th November 1852 he exchanged into the 10th Foot, and proceeding to India he joined that regiment at Wazirabad in the summer of 1853. On the 14th November following he exchanged into the 75th Foot, but on the exchange being confirmed by the War Office effect was given to it only from the 6th January 1854, about which time he

joined the regiment at Peshawar. In October 1855 he accompanied the 75th to Rawal Pindi, and in the spring of 1857 he proceeded with it to Kasauli. On the mutinies breaking out in May 1857, he marched down to Ambala with the regiment, and subsequently accompanied it in the movement on Delhi. On the 8th June he was present with it in the action of Badli-ki-Serai and at the seizure of the Delhi Ridge. Thereafter he served with it throughout the siege of Delhi up to the 13th September, the day before the storming of the city, when he fell dangerously wounded. After the fall of Delhi he was removed to Kasauli, where he died of his wounds on the 4th October 1857.

Chapman, Henry Howard, Lieutenant and Adjutant (1838—1863).—*Grave and memorial at Mardan Nos. 1005 and 1006: tablet at Rawal Pindi, No. 801.*—The eldest son of Henry Chapman, Esq., of Walthamstow, Co. Essex, descended from the Chapmans of Whitby, Co. York, and the Chapmans of Milton Ernest Hall, Co. Bedford. Born on the 25th January 1838.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1856. Arrived in India in November of the same year, and was sent up to Benares to do duty with the 37th N. I. In January 1857 he was posted to the 19th N. I., but he did not join that corps, and in the following month he was removed, at his own request, to the 37th N. I. He was with that regiment at Benares when, on the 4th June 1857, an attempt was made to disarm it, and in the wild firing that ensued (the attempt having resulted in a most deplorable *fiasco*) he received a dangerous wound, which shortly afterwards (25th August 1857) necessitated his going home on furlough. He returned to India in September 1858, and within a few days of his arrival was sent up to Raniganj to do duty with cavalry recruits proceeding thence to the Upper Provinces. In the course of the same month he was transferred from the rolls of the 37th to those of the 67th N. I., with effect from the 30th April preceding. Towards the end of October he was directed to do duty with a regiment of Sikh infantry at Partabgarh, but just about the same time he was removed from the 67th N. I. to the 6th European Regiment, and he proceeded forthwith and joined the latter corps at Hazaribagh. In August 1859 he was sent home on duty with discharged soldiers. On his return, April 1860, he rejoined the 6th European Regiment, and continued serving with it until September 1861, when he was appointed to act as Instructor of Musketry to a provisional regiment of infantry composed of men from the 6th European Regiment, who, on that corps being broken up, had volunteered for general service. On the 30th July 1862 he was transferred to the 101st Foot (Royal Bengal Fusiliers), and having joined that regiment at Multan, he was, on the 23rd August, appointed Adjutant. He subsequently marched with the regiment to Rawal Pindi, whence, in October 1863, he accompanied it to Abbottabad, and afterwards to Swabi, for service with the Yusafzai Field Force, with which he moved up into the hills by way of the Arabela Pass and served throughout the operations which ensued, up to the 18th November. On that day, in one of the many desperate attacks made by the tribesmen on the left of the British position, he received a mortal wound; knowing that he was dying, he yet had no thought for himself, but knelt down by Captain Smith, of the 71st Highlanders, who had also been shot, and began dressing his wounds; while he was thus engaged the enemy made a desperate rush and for a moment gained possession of the ground, and both officers falling into their hands, these savages hacked them to pieces, mutilating their bodies in a manner too revolting to be described.

Chavasse, William Boyle, Assistant-Surgeon (C. 1833—1857).—*Tablet at Delhi, No. 148.*—Entered the Bengal Army (in the Medical Dept.) in 1856.

Arrived in India in August 1856, and, after doing duty in the General Hospital for three weeks, was ordered to the Upper Provinces to do duty in the Cawnpore Circle; but he had scarcely reached Cawnpore, in September, when he was sent down to Allahabad to give medical aid to the 11th N. I. at that station. He remained with that regiment until January 1857, when he was appointed to do duty with the left wing of the 1st European Bengal Fusiliers, proceeding from Cawnpore to Ambila. He eventually accompanied this regiment to Dagshai, but he was later on directed to do duty with the 2nd European Bengal Fusiliers at Subathu, and on the outbreak of the Mutiny he accompanied that corps on service with the Delhi Field Force. He was present with 2^d Fusiliers at the battle of Badli-ki-Serai and throughout the siege of Delhi until the capture of the place in September, but his health broke down under the hardships of the campaign, and he died at Meerut on the 2^d November 1857.

Chester, Charles, Major and Breret-Colonel (1803—1857).—*Grave and tablet at Delhi, Nos. 88 and 162.*—The second son of Sir Robert Chester, Kt., of Bush Hall, Co. Herts, representative of the Chesters of Cockenhatch and Royston, Cos. Cambridge and Herts. Born at Hintlesham, near Ipswich, Co. Suffolk, on the 19th August 1803.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1820. Arrived in India in May 1821, and in the following month was sent up to Gházípúr to do duty with the Bengal European Regiment. In the following October he was posted to the 2^d Battalion 4th N. I., which he joined at Síltánpúr, in Oudh. On his promotion to the rank of Lieutenant taking place, he was re-posted, September 1823, to the 2^d Battn. 4th N. I., and in the same month he was appointed to do duty with a detachment of the 1st Battn. 20th N. I., at Singapore. In November 1823 he was removed to the rolls of the 1st Battn. 4th N. I., and on the reorganisation of the army taking place in May 1824 he was finally posted to the 23^d N. I. (late 2^d Battn. 4th). He continued serving with the detachment of the 25th N. I. (late 1st Battn. 20th) at Singapore until May 1825, when he returned to Calcutta and was appointed a supernumerary Sub-Asst. Commissary-General; he, however, remained in this position for only a very short time, having early in June 1825 been brought on the effective strength of the Commissariat Dept. as a Sub-Asst. Comy.-Genl. Having served in this capacity at the Presidency for a few months he was sent to Arakan, and was employed there until the termination of the first Burmese War (Medal). In July 1826 he was appointed Assistant to Mr. Crawford, Envoy to the Court of Ava, with whose Mission he was employed until its return from Ava to Rangoon in January 1827. He returned to Calcutta towards the end of February, and in the following April went home on furlough. On his return to India in the autumn of 1830 he rejoined the 23^d N. I. at Lúdhiana, whence he marched with it to Karnál in November 1831. In January 1833 he was appointed acting Adjutant of the regiment, a situation in which he was confirmed in the following April. In the succeeding October he resigned the Adjutancy on being appointed to attend and conduct to Calcutta a deputation from the Maharaja Ranjit Singh to the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General: on this duty he was employed until March 1835, when he resigned the charge of the Lahore Mission, eventually rejoining his regiment at Neemuch in the following October. After spending ten months in Sindia on sick leave, he went home on furlough in February 1837, and was absent from India until November 1839. On his return he rejoined his regiment at Agra, and served with it there until the end of December 1840, when he was appointed Brigade-Major in the Eastern Frontier District. In this capacity he served at Sylhet until March 1842, when the appointment was abolished and he rejoined his regiment at Jamálpúr. In August 1843 he was appointed Offg. Depy. Judge Advocate-General of the Presidency District, and held charge of the

office there from September 1843 to September 1844. In October 1844 he was removed as Offg. Depy. J. A. Genl. to the Dinaore and Benares Divisions, but having in the same month been re-appointed to the temporary charge of the Presidency Office, he did not go up to Dinaore until the spring of the following year. In November 1845 he was appointed Offg. Depy. Asst. Adjt.-Genl. of the Saugor Division. In May 1846 he was appointed a Depy. Asst. Adjutant-General on the establishment and was re-posted to the Saugor Division, whence he was removed to the Cawnpore Division, in August 1847. In January 1848 he was appointed an Asst. Adjt.-General and was re-posted to the Cawnpore Division, in which he continued serving until October 1848, when he was transferred to the Sirhind Division and appointed Asst. Adjt.-Genl. of the Second (Gilbert's) Division of the Army of the Punjab. In this position he served during the earlier part of the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49, including the passage of the Chenab and the battle of Chilianwala, in which last he nearly lost his life in a gallant but fruitless attempt to save that of Major Ekins (q. v.). Immediately after the battle he was appointed to officiate as Asst. Adjt.-Genl. of the Army, and a fortnight later he was appointed Second Asst. Adjt.-Genl. at Army Head-Quarters, with effect from the date of the battle. In this capacity he served during the remainder of the campaign, including the battle of Gújerát (Medal and two clasps, and promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet). In April 1849 he was nominated First Asst. Adjt.-Genl. of the Army, and in the following December he was appointed to the charge of the Adjutant-General's office at the Presidency. In February 1850 he was granted leave for two years to visit the Cape Colony, New South Wales and Egypt, and in the succeeding May he was appointed Depy. Adjt.-Genl. of the Army. He returned before his leave expired, in November 1850, accompanied the new Commander-in-Chief, Sir William Gomm, to the Upper Provinces in December, and thereafter served at Army Head-Quarters until January 1855, when he went home on sick leave. He returned and rejoined his appointment in March 1856, and in the following May the important appointment of Adjutant-General of the Army was conferred upon him. He was with Army Head-Quarters at Simla when the Mutiny broke out in May 1857, accompanied the Commander-in-Chief, General Anson, to Ambala, and thence onward towards Delhi, and on the General's death at Karnál, he went on with the Delhi Field Force under Sir Henry Barnard. On the morning of the 8th June 1857 he advanced with the Force to the attack of the enemy's position at Badli-ki-Serai, five or six miles from Delhi, and at the very commencement of the engagement, struck down by a cannon-shot, almost the first that was fired, he fell mortally wounded and expired in a few minutes. The loss of this brave and experienced officer, at the very opening of the campaign, has been justly described as "a grave and lamentable misfortune."

Chichester, Augustus John Bruce Macdonald Dawson, Lieutenant (1878-1902).—*Grave at Lahore Cantonment, No. 665.*—The third and youngest son of Lord Adolphus J. S. C. Chichester, and grandson of the fourth Marquess of Donegall. Born on the 7th September 1878.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 14th March 1900 as a Second-Lieutenant in the Londonderry Militia Artillery. On the 5th May following he was transferred to the regular forces as a Second-Lieutenant in the Royal Horse and Field Artillery, and was shortly afterwards posted to the 46th Field Battery, with which he was retained on being promoted to the rank of Lieutenant on the 23rd August 1901. He came out to India and joined the battery at Mian Mir in November 1901, and died at that place on the 11th June 1902, when he had been little more than six months in the country.

Christian, Herbert William, Captain (1867-1895).—*Grave at the village of Pangher, Kashmir,*

No. 1137.—The fifth son of George Christian, Esq., of Brighton Wood, Alresford, Hants. Born on the 15th April 1867.—Entered H. Ms.' Service on the 30th July 1887 as a Second-Lieutenant in the 3rd Battalion of the King's Royal Rifle Corps (the 60th Foot), but in the following September he was transferred to the 2nd Battalion of the regiment, which he joined at Shorncliffe. In 1888 he proceeded with the battalion to Ireland, and he served there for three years. On the 7th January 1890 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant and was re-posted to the 2nd Battalion. In November 1891 he accompanied the battalion to Gibraltar, and in January 1895 to Malta. On the 9th January 1895 he was promoted to the rank of Captain, and was transferred to the 1st Battalion of the corps, which he joined in India in time to take part, with it, in the Chitral Relief Expedition (India Medal and clasp). On the withdrawal of the troops employed on this service he accompanied the battalion to Jullundur. In the spring of the following year he went to Kashmir on leave, and he died at Súru Kagal, in Kashmir Territory, on the 21st May 1896.

Christie, Daniel, Lieutenant (1824-1849).—*Tablets at Jullundur, Nos. 541 and 547.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1841. Arrived in India in July of the same year, and three days after landing was ordered up to Sultanpur, Benares, to do duty with the 6th Light Cavalry, but his health having broken down, he was obliged to return home in the following December. In January 1842 he was posted to the 7th Light Cavalry. He returned to India, by way of Bombay, in January 1845, and soon afterwards joined his regiment at Shikarpur, in Sind. In the early part of 1846 he served with the regiment in the Sind Field Force, which was to have moved northwards to take part in the first Sikh War, but the battle of Sobraon having brought the contest to an end, it was broken up, and he proceeded with the regiment to Multia, arriving there in May 1846. On the 1st of the succeeding month he was appointed an Offg. Assistant in the Remount Dépôt at Multia, with which he moved to Karnal in October and served there until the end of the year, when he rejoined his regiment at Multia. In November 1847 he accompanied the corps to Jullundur, and when the second Sikh War broke out in the following year he served with it in various operations in the Jullundur, Bari and Rechna Doabs. In January 1849 he served as a volunteer in the final operations against the insurgent Ram Singh, and was killed in the storming of the heights of Dalla on the 16th of that month.

Christie, Edward, Captain and Brevet-Major (C. 1807-1849).—*Tablet at Jullundur, No. 544; monument on Chilianwala battlefield, No. 752.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1826. Arrived in India in June 1827, and after doing duty for a short time with the 4th Company 5th Battalion, Foot Artillery, at Dum-Dum, he was posted, in the following August, to the 3d Troop 2d Brigade, Horse Artillery, at the same station. In December 1828 he was removed to the 1st Troop 2d Brigade, which he joined at Karnal in the following year. In March 1831 he was removed to the 2d Troop 3d Brigade, which he joined at Meerut, and with which he marched to Mhow in 1832. On being promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant he was re-posted, October 1834, to the same troop, with which, towards the end of the year, he took part in the demonstration against Jodhpur. From March to December 1835 he did duty at the Landour Convalescent Dépôt, and he afterwards remained at that place on leave until December 1836. In October 1837 he was removed to the 2d Troop 1st Brigade, Horse Artillery, which he joined at Mhow, and with which in the succeeding years he served at Meerut, Multia, Karnal, Delhi and Ambala. In January 1843 he was sent from Ambala to Ludhiana to do duty with the 1st Troop 2d Brigade, with which he remained until the following June, when he was

appointed Adjutant of the Artillery at Ludhiana : this appointment he held until July 1845. In that month, having been promoted to the rank of Captain, he was removed to the 1st Company 5th Battalion, Foot Artillery, at Cawnpore, but in the following September he was transferred to the 2^d Company 1st Battalion and the command of No. 14 Light Field Battery, with which he proceeded from Agra to Nasirabad. On the 29th December following he was removed to the 4th Company 6th Battalion and the command of No. 19 Light Field Battery, then with the Army of the Sutlej ; he hurried up from Nasirabad, but before he could join he was appointed, 1st January 1846, Depy. Asst. Adjt.-Genl. of Artillery with the Field Army, and in this capacity he was present at the battle of Sobraon (Medal, and promoted to the rank of Major by brevet). On the termination of the campaign he took command of No. 19 Light Field Battery and the company which manned it and proceeded to Jullundur, where he served for more than a year. In August 1847 he was removed to the command of his old troop of Horse Artillery, the 3^d of the 2^d Brigade, which he joined at Ambala, and with which he served for the rest of his life. On the outbreak of the second Sikh War the troop was detailed to form part of the Army of the Punjab, and he commanded it at the passage of the Chenab, the action of Sadulapur and the battle of Chilianwala. On this last occasion his guns were ridden through by a body of our cavalry in retreat and by the Sikh horse in pursuit, and in the *melee* he was cut down and speared and so desperately wounded that he survived only two days. He died in camp at Chilianwala on the 15th January 1849, and, at the earnest request of his men, his remains were interred with those of his troop who had fallen on the same occasion.

Christopher, Wilmot, Lieutenant (1814—1848).—*Grave at Multan*: see No. 883.—The fifth and youngest son of Thomas Christopher, Esq., of Camberwell, Co. Surrey, who was a cadet of the Christophers of Norton, Co. Durham. Born on the 24th December 1814.—Entered the Indian Navy in 1828. Arrived at Bombay on the 1st January 1829, and was appointed a Midshipman. In the following September he was appointed to the H. E. I. C.'s ship *Benares*, and in the following month he sailed in that vessel for the Red Sea, on surveying duty. From October 1829 to April 1831, and again from September 1831 to May 1834, he was actively employed in the survey of the southern half of the Red Sea, from Jiddah to the Straits of Babelmandeb, and during the latter period, in 1833, he also took part in an expedition to Berbera, to exact reparation for outrages on British vessels. From November 1834 to June 1835 he was employed, in the *Benares*, on the survey of the Maldivian Archipelago, and on the departure of that vessel for Bombay he volunteered and remained on one of the islands for the purpose of acquiring further information; the climate, however, was against him, and in September dangerous illness compelled him to withdraw to Colombo. From the latter end of 1835 to September 1836 he was again employed, in the same vessel, in the renewed survey of the Maldives, and from September 1836 to April 1838 he was engaged in the survey of the Chagos Archipelago and in that of Palk's Straits and the Gulf of Manaar. On the 1st July 1839 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. He subsequently commanded the *Constance*, a small schooner, and the *Tigris*, a ten-gun brig, and on the latter vessel he was employed in 1843 on survey duty and exploration on the north-east coast of Africa. In November 1844 he proceeded on leave to Ceylon, and on his return to duty, early in 1846, he was appointed Assistant Superintendent of the Indus flotilla, with which the rest of his service was passed. In 1847 he made experimental voyages in the *Meeane* steam tender, up the Sutlej to Ferozepore, and up the Chenab as high as Jalalpur, above Wazirabad. In the following year, after the

rebellion of Mulraj, he joined the irregular forces, under Lieutenant Edwardes, operating against Multan, and when General Whish arrived and began a regular siege, he took part, in the capacity of guide to one of the assaulting columns, in the attack made on the outworks of the fortress on the 9th September. On this occasion he received a dangerous wound, one of his ankles having been shattered by a musket shot. It became necessary to amputate the limb, but mortification set in, and after a month's intense suffering he succumbed to his wound on the 8th October 1848.

Clark, Charles, Captain (c. 1808—1846).—*Grave at Sabathu*, No. 421.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1825. Arrived in India in June 1826, and in the following month was ordered up to Dinapore to do duty with the 6th Extra N. I. In September 1826 he was posted to the 1st Extra N. I., which he joined at Neemuch. In March 1827 he exchanged into the 1st European Regiment, and having joined it at Agra, he proceeded with it to Dinapore in the spring of 1832. Towards the end of 1835 he went back to Agra with the regiment, and at that place, in January 1837, he was appointed Adjutant of the corps. In the following July, being in bad health, he proceeded on leave to Calcutta, and thence, in January 1838, went home on furlough, vacating the Adjutancy. He returned to India in December 1840, and the regiment being then on service in Afghanistan, he joined the dépôt at Cawnpore. On the return of the regiment from Afghanistan, he rejoined it at Karnal in March 1841. In the autumn of 1842 he accompanied the regiment (which was now styled "the 1st European Light Infantry") to Ferozepore, where he served with it in the Army of Reserve, on the breaking up of which he marched with the corps to Sabathu, arriving there at the end of March 1843. In the following November he accompanied the regiment to Ludhiana, and afterwards, at the beginning of 1844, to Ferozepore, whence he returned with it to Sabathu in April 1844. On the outbreak of the first Sikh War, in December 1845, he marched down to the plains with the regiment and joined the Army of the Sutlej; and on the 21st of that month he went into action with the corps at the battle of Firozshahr. On that occasion, however, he was so severely wounded that he was unable to take any further part in the campaign; and having afterwards been removed to Sabathu, he died there, from the effects of his wounds, on the 13th October 1846.

Clark, John Dalrymple, Lieutenant and Brevet-Captain (1839—1870).—*Grave at Simla*, No. 368.—The eldest son of Major-General John Clark, K.H., Colonel of the 59th Foot, who served in the Waterloo campaign with the 54th Foot; and grandson of Lieutenant-General Sir John Dalrymple, Bart. (V.), of North Berwick, Co. Haddington. Born in Jersey in September 1839.—Entered the Madras Army in 1856. Arrived in India towards the end of that year, and in January 1857 was directed to do duty with the 3^d Light Cavalry at Bangalore. On the 30th of the same month he was posted to the 5th Light Cavalry, at Kamptee, but he never joined that regiment, and on the 27th March he was transferred to the 3^d Light Cavalry, the corps to which he was then attached. In April 1857 he proceeded with the regiment to Arcot, but returned with it to Bangalore in September. In February 1858, with the third squadron of the regiment, he took part in the suppression of the insurrection at Shorapur, and in the following July he accompanied the right wing to Bellary. In September 1860 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant and transferred to the cadre of the 8th Light Cavalry (disbanded in 1857), but he continued doing duty with the 3^d at Bellary until early in 1863, when he was appointed to do duty under the orders of the Officer Commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force. Early in 1864 he was again appointed to do duty with the 3^d Light Cavalry, and joining

that regiment at Kamptee, he officiated as Adjutant from June 1866 to June 1867. In the autumn of 1867 he was appointed to the Transport Corps formed for service with the expedition to Abyssinia, and with it he served in the campaign of 1868 in that country (Medal). During his absence in Abyssinia he was nominated to do duty with the 2^d Light Cavalry at Bellary, and early in 1869 he was placed in charge of the office of the Director of the Abyssinian Land Transport Train at Poona. Towards the end of December 1869 he was appointed Offg. Adjutant of the 1st Light Cavalry at Kamptee. On the 27th May 1870 he was appointed an acting Aide-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief (Lord Napier of Magdala), with effect from the 23^d of the preceding month, but he had scarcely entered on the duties of his appointment when he died at Simla on the 14th June 1870.

NOTE I.—This officer's name is entered above in the form in which it always appeared in the Army Lists: on his tombstone his first Christian name is given as Ian.

NOTE II.—On the 18th May 1870 (less than a month before his death) Captain Clark was married to Helenora Grace, the fifth and youngest daughter of John Shaw-Stewart, Esq., and grand-daughter of Sir Michael Shaw-Stewart, Bart. (V), of Greenock and Blackhall, Co. Renfrew.

Clarke, George Herbert, Captain (c. 1809—1845).—Tablet at Ferozepore, No. 442.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 8th April 1826 as an Ensign in the 45th Foot, and in the course of the year joined that regiment at Rangoon, which we were then holding, pending the carrying out, by the Government of Ava, of the conditions on which peace had been concluded with them at Yandabu. In the following year he accompanied the regiment to Moulmein, where it remained for the long period of five years. On the 7th June 1827 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. In 1832 he proceeded with the regiment to Masulipatam, and thence in the succeeding year to Secunderabad. On the 4th September 1835 he attained the rank of Captain, and on the 22^d August 1836 he exchanged into the 62^d Foot; then at Moulmein, where he joined it. On the regiment being transferred to the Bengal Presidency in 1840, he accompanied it to Calcutta, and landing there in October, he proceeded with it to Hazaribagh, where he arrived with it in December 1840. In November 1841 he accompanied the regiment to Fort William, and thence in the autumn of 1842 to Dinanore. From August 1842 to January 1843 he officiated as Paymaster of the regiment, and at the end of August 1843 he was again appointed to act in that capacity. In December 1844 he left Dinaore with the regiment en route to Ambala, but an alteration in the destination of the corps having afterwards been made he went on with it to Ferozepore, arriving there towards the end of March 1845. He was with the regiment at Ferozepore, and still acting as Paymaster, when the first Sikh war broke out in December 1845, and on the 21st of that month he marched out with the corps, in the Division under the command of Sir John Littler, to join the main body of the Army of the Sutlej in the assault of the Sikh entrenchments at Firozshahr. The attack was delivered the same afternoon, and in the sanguinary conflict which ensued this officer, then the senior captain in the regiment, unfortunately fell.

Note I.—Captain Clarke married, at Secunderabad on the 15th July 1835, Winifred Mary, the fourth daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Bird, Madras Army.

Note II.—At Firozshahr the 62^d Regiment sustained very heavy loss, seven officers and 82 men having been killed, and ten officers and 161 men wounded, besides 14 men who were missing, unaccounted for, when the roll was called. Some of the wounded men afterwards died of their injuries. According to the regimental records Captain Clarke and the other six officers were buried on the field near the Sikh entrenchments.

Clarke, James, M.D., F.R.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Colonel (1856—1901).—Grave at Sialkot, No. 724.—Born on the 25th October 1856.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 31st March 1880 as a Surgeon in the Indian

Medical Dept. Arrived in India at the end of September 1880, and, after a period of service in the General Hospital at the Presidency, was appointed to do duty with the 9th N. I., then moving down to Gorakhpur from the Khaibar. He was soon afterwards sent off to Kandahar, at which place and in Southern Afghanistan generally he did duty until July 1881, when he was appointed Offg. Medical Officer of the 3^d N. I. at Chaman. In the following year he accompanied this regiment from the Quetta District to Nowgong, and while serving at the latter place in May 1882 he was appointed to the additional medical charge of the Bundelkhand Political Agency. In March 1883 he was relieved of the offg. medical charge of the 3^d N. I., though he still continued attached to the corps, but he retained charge of the Political Agency until the following August, when he was attached to the 27th N. I. at Morar, Gwalior. In October 1883 he was appointed Offg. Medical Officer to the 12th N. I. at Kachar, and with that corps he took part in the Akha expedition of 1883-84. He continued serving with the 12th until April 1884, when he was appointed Offg. Civil Surgeon of Chindwara, but before the end of the year he was transferred from this post, and appointed Resident Medical Officer at the Eden Hospital in Calcutta. In October 1885 he was appointed Offg. Second Resident Surgeon in the Presidency General Hospital, and was confirmed in the appointment in March 1886. In March 1890 he was advanced to the position of First Resident Surgeon, and held the post until the spring of 1892, when he was appointed Civil Surgeon of Nadia. In May 1892 he went home on leave, and was absent from India until May 1894, but shortly after resuming his appointment at Nadia he was appointed Offg. Professor of Surgery in the Lahore Medical College, and moved up to the Punjab. He held this appointment until the end of 1895, and afterwards, during the next two years, officiated as Civil Surgeon, in succession, of Karnal, Dalhousie (twice), and Gurdaspur (twice). Early in 1898 the appointment of Civil Surgeon of Gurdaspur was conferred upon him, but in April of that year he again went home on leave and was absent from India for eighteen months. On his return in October 1899 he was appointed Civil Surgeon of Sialkot, and he continued serving in that position until his death. He died at Sialkot on the 15th February 1901.

Note.—The date of birth entered above is that given in the official records. It does not agree with that inscribed on his tombstone.

Clarke, Robert (c. 1849—1902).—Grave at Lahore, No. 620.—Entered the Bengal Civil Service in 1870. Arrived in India in December of the same year, and having been allotted to the Punjab, he was appointed Asst. Commr. of Gujerat, subsequently serving as Asst. Commr. Judicial Asst. and Depy. Commr. in various districts and stations. He was Deputy Commissioner of Delhi from October 1887 to November 1891; Commissioner of the Delhi Division for four years from December 1894; and Commissioner of the Lahore Division from March 1900 until his death on the March 10, 1902.

Clarke, Robert Nathaniel, Lieutenant (c. 1823—1846).—Grave at Ferozepore, No. 474.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 31st January 1840 as an Ensign in the 47th Foot. Joined that regiment at Malta, and early in 1841 accompanied it to the West Indies. On the 23^d November 1841 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. He served with the 47th at Barbadoes, Demerara, Berbice and Antigua until December 1843, when he returned home with the regiment, landing at Portsmouth in January 1844. On the 26th April 1844 he exchanged into the 94th Foot, then serving in Madras, but he never joined this corps, and on the 26th July following he was transferred to the 53^d Foot. He joined this regiment at Manchester, and in August proceeded with it to

Liverpool, and there embarked with it for Bengal. Landing at Calcutta at the end of December, he proceeded with the corps to the Upper Provinces, and arrived at Cawnpore in March 1845. In November 1845 he accompanied the regiment to Agra, but the corps had scarcely got there when the first Sikh War broke out and it was moved up to the frontier to join the Army of the Sutlej. He served with the regiment in the latter part of the Sutlej campaign, in January and February 1846, and was present with it in the action of Badhowal and in the battles of Aliwal and Sobraon. In the latter of these he was very severely wounded, and having been removed to Ferozepore, he died there of his wounds on the 15th February 1846, five days after the battle.

Clay, Stanley, Captain (1868—1905).—*Grave at Dharamsala, No. 515.*—The second son of Lieutenant-Colonel (Hon. Major-General) Charles Henry Clay, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Born at Deoli on the 18th July 1868.—Entered H. M.'s Service (from the Royal Military College) on the 22nd August 1888 as a Second-Lieutenant in the 1st Battalion, Yorkshire Light Infantry (the 51st Foot). In the following October he was transferred to the 2^d Battalion of the same regiment (the 105th Foot), which he joined at Quetta, in Baluchistan, before the end of the year. On the 5th January 1890 he was appointed an Offg. Wing Officer in the 43^d Bengal Infantry, on probation for the Bengal Staff Corps, into which he was subsequently admitted with effect from that date. He joined that regiment at Shillong, in Assam, moved with it to Kohima in December 1890, and in the spring of 1891 served with it in the expedition to Manipur (India Medal and clasp). The regiment having been retained at Manipur on the conclusion of the expedition, he continued serving with it there for nearly three years. In December 1892 he was appointed a Wing Officer, and he was afterwards appointed Quarter-Master of the regiment with effect from the same date. At the end of January 1894 he went home on leave, and was absent from India until January 1895, when he rejoined the regiment at Kohima. In April 1896 he was appointed an Offg. Wing Commander and detailed to command three detached companies of the regiment at Manipur, and in the course of the same year he was employed in some minor operations against the Lushais. From July 1896 to July 1897 he officiated as Second-in-Command of the regiment, and from July 1897 to June 1898 as a Wing Commander, retaining the command of the Manipur detachment during the whole of these periods. In the year last mentioned he accompanied two companies of the regiment detached from Kohima to Gilgit, on the extreme N.-W. Frontier, and he served with them there for more than two years. In August 1899, having attained the rank of Captain, he vacated the appointment of Quarter-Master, and in the following year he became a Double-Company Commander. From August to December 1900 he served as a Staff Captain in the Intelligence Branch of the Quarter-Master-General's Dept., at Simla. He then rejoined his regiment at Shillong, and served with it there until December 1901, when he was attached, as a temporary measure, to the 1st Battalion, 2^d Gurkha Rifles, in the capacity of Offg. Double-Company Commander. With this corps he served in the Mahsud-Waziri blockade operations of 1901-02 (India Medal and clasp). He rejoined the 43^d Bengal Infantry at Shillong in April 1902, and in June 1903 he went home on leave. He rejoined the regiment (which now bore the designation of "the 7th Gurkha Rifles") at Manipur in the summer of 1904, and on its being transferred from Assam to the Punjab in 1905 he accompanied it to Dharamsala, arriving there on the 12th March. On the 4th of the following month occurred the terrible earthquake in which Dharamsala was almost entirely wrecked, and on that occasion he unfortunately lost his life.

Clayton, William Clayton Browne, Second-Lieutenant. See Brown-Clayton.

Cleland, Robert Stewart, Lieutenant-Colonel (1840—1880).—*Grave at Murree, No. 824; tablet at Lahore, No. 633.*—The third son of Samuel Jackson Cleland, Esq., of Stormont Castle, Co. Down, Ireland, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of James Joyce, Esq., of Thornhill. Born on the 17th June 1840.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 7th July 1857 as a Cornet in the 7th Dragoon Guards. Joined the regiment at Sheffield, and in October 1857 embarked with it for India. Landing at Karachi in January 1858, he accompanied the regiment to Sialkot, where (having attained the rank of Lieutenant on the 8th April 1859) he served with it until near the end of the following year. He was then detached on duty to Karachi, whence in the autumn of 1860 he went home on duty with invalids. On the 6th November 1860 he exchanged into the 9th Light Dragoons (the Queen's Royal Lancers), which he joined at Aldershot, and with which he served in various parts of England and Ireland for sixteen years. On the 9th August 1864 he was promoted to the rank of Captain. On the regiment embarking for India in January 1875 he was left at home, in command of the dépôt at Canterbury, where he remained until the end of the succeeding year. In December 1876 he proceeded to India and joined the regiment at Sialkot, where he served with it for nearly two years. On the 1st October 1877 he was promoted to the rank of Major by brevet, and on the 16th February 1878 he attained that of regimental Major. On the outbreak of war with Afghanistan in the autumn of 1878 he accompanied his regiment into the field with the Second Division of the Peshawar Valley Field Force, and he commanded it throughout the first phase of the war, 1878-79, during which he was employed for some time on the Khaibar Line. On the termination of the campaign he returned to Sialkot with the regiment (except one squadron, detached to the Kurram Valley), and, soon after his arrival at his station, on the 27th June 1879, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. On the renewal of the war in September 1879 he proceeded with the remaining two squadrons of the regiment to join the force which had penetrated to Kabul under the command of Sir Frederick Roberts, and he reached that place on the 4th November. In the following month, when the Afghan up-rising took place, he was engaged in the operations at and around Kabul, and in the action of Kila Kazi, on the 11th December, he received a dangerous wound, while heading a gallant charge against overwhelming numbers of the enemy. The severity of his wound eventually necessitated his removal to India, and after lingering for nearly eight months, he died at Murree on the 7th August 1880.

Clifford, Robert, Lieutenant (c. 1836—1863).—*Grave at Peshawar, No. 943; tablet at Kohat, No. 1043.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1853. Arrived in India in February 1854, and, proceeding to Jullundur, there joined the 29th N. I., to which, in anticipation of his arrival, he had been posted in the preceding month. In March 1857 he accompanied the regiment to Moradabad, and he was with it there when it mutinied in the following June. With the other officers of the corps he escaped to Naini Tal, where, in July, he was appointed to do duty with the 1st Extra Gurkha Regiment, then being raised and organised at Petoraghat. With this corps he served for fifteen months (part of the time, from March to October 1858, as acting Second-in-Command), and with it he took part in the defence of the Kamaon Hills against the Rohilkhand rebels in 1857-58. In September 1858 he was removed from the cadre of the 29th to that of the 74th N. I., the transfer having effect from the 30th April preceding. In October 1858 he was appointed to do duty with the 2^d Punjab Cavalry; he joined the corps at Pilibhit, and with it took part in the Rohilkhand campaign of 1858-59,

including the action of Sissia Ghât, on the Sarda (Medal). On the conclusion of the operations he returned with the regiment to Pilibhit, and afterwards proceeded with it to Bareilly, whence, in the autumn of 1859, he accompanied it on its return to the Punjab, arriving at Kohat on the 26th November. During the winter of 1859-60 he served with a portion of the regiment in the expedition against the Kabul Khel Waziris. In April 1860 he was appointed acting Adjutant of the 1st Punjab Cavalry, which he joined at Peshawar; he held this position for three months, and was then, July 1860, appointed acting Second-in-Command, a situation which he retained until the following October, when the permanent appointment of Adjutant was conferred upon him. In 1861 he proceeded with the regiment to Rajanpur. In January 1862 he was admitted into the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the 18th February 1861, and in the same year he accompanied the regiment to Dera Ghazi Khan. He continued serving with the 1st Punjab Cavalry until the autumn of 1863, when, on the Yusafzai Expedition being undertaken, he volunteered his services with the 3^d Punjab Infantry. He accompanied that regiment to the Ambela Pass, and fell in the severe fighting which took place there on the 26th October 1863.

Codd, John Edward, Captain (c. 1808—1845).—*Tablet at Ferozepore, No. 442.*—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 21st July 1825 as an Unattached Ensign on half-pay. In 1827 he was brought on full pay in the 69th Foot, and, on the 27th April of the same year, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, Unattached, on half pay. On the 12th February 1830 he was brought on full pay in the 44th Foot, and arriving in India in June 1831 he, in the course of the same year, joined that regiment at Cawnpore, whence in the winter of 1833-34 he accompanied it to Chinsura. On the 28th March 1834 he was appointed Adjutant of the regiment, with which in January 1835 he proceeded to Fort William. Early in 1837 he accompanied the 44th to Ghazipur, and on the 30th June of the same year he was transferred to the 3^d Light Dragoons. He joined this regiment early in 1838, shortly after its arrival in India, and marched with it to Cawnpore, whence in March 1839 he accompanied it to Meerut. At the end of the year he returned with the regiment to Cawnpore, and in February 1840 he went home on leave. He returned to India in October 1843, and proceeding to the Upper Provinces on duty with a detachment of recruits (at first as Interpreter, and afterwards in command), he rejoined his regiment at Ambala in the spring of 1844. On the breaking out of the first Sikh war he accompanied his regiment into the field, and was present with it at the battles of Mudki and Firozshahr, in the latter of which he fell, 21st December 1845, having attained the rank of Captain only two days before in consequence of the death of Major Herries at the battle of Mudki.

NOTE.—Captain Codd married, at Chinsura on the 6th September 1834, Cornelia Mary Anne, daughter of Lieutenant D. O. Holst, half-pay, 53^d Foot.

Codrington, Robert, Captain and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel (c. 1803—1847).—*Buried at sea, Indian Ocean: see note to No. 441.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1820. Arrived in India in November 1821, and was directed to do duty with the 1st Battalion 20th N. I., at Barrackpore. In April 1822 he was posted to the 2^d Battalion 7th N. I., but a few days later he was removed to the 2^d Battalion 20th, and from that, in September 1823, to the 1st Battalion 25th. On the reorganisation of the army taking place in May 1824, he was finally posted to the 49th N. I. Up to this time he had continued serving with the 2^d Battalion 20th (the late 40th) N. I., with three companies of which he had been detached into the province of Chittagong, as part of a field detachment assembled there for the purpose of repelling the incursions of the Burmese, and being with this detachment he became involved in the terrible disaster at Rámú on the 17th May 1824, when the whole

force was overwhelmed and practically annihilated by a Burmese army under the command of the celebrated Maha Bandíla: he was one of the only three officers who escaped from the field, and the only one who escaped unwounded. Having made his way to Chittagong, he was there, in August 1824, appointed an Assistant Engineer in connection with the measures taken for the defence of the place. He continued in that employment until February 1825, when he was appointed Adjutant of a supplementary corps of Pioneers then being organized at Chittagong, and with this corps he served throughout the campaign of 1825 in Arakan, resulting in that extensive province being added to the British Empire in India. In August 1825 he was appointed Brigade-Major to the Light Brigade then serving in Arakan, and at different times in that and the succeeding year he officiated as Dy. Asst. Qr.-Mr.-Genl. and as Depy. Judge Advocate-Genl. to the forces employed there, styled "the South-Eastern Division". In February 1826 he was appointed Adjutant of his regiment, the 41th, then also in Arakan, and he continued holding the appointment until October 1829, when he was displaced on attaining the rank of Captain. In April 1836 he was appointed an Officiating Depy. Asst. Qr.-Mr.-Genl. for survey duty in Central India. In April 1837 he became a Depy. Asst. Qr.-Mr.-Genl. on the establishment, and during the next five years he was employed in surveying in the Jubbulpore and Saugor districts; in charge of the Governor-General's Camp (from October 1837 to February 1840); in the Sirhind Division (February 1840 to November 1841); and in surveying the country between Karnál and Ferozepore. In January 1842 he was advanced to the position of Asst. Qr.-Mr.-Genl., and in the following month he was appointed Asst. Qr.-Mr.-Genl. to the force proceeding on service to Afghanistan under Major-General Pollock. With that force he served throughout the campaign of 1842 in Afghanistan, and was present at the forcing of the Khaibar Pass, in the actions of Mámú-Khel, Jagdalak, Tezin and Haft Kotal, and at the re-occupation of Kabul, for which he received a medal and was promoted to the rank of Major by brevet. After his return from Afghanistan he was appointed, early in 1843, Asst. Qr.-Mr.-Genl. of the Sirhind Division, and was employed for a considerable time on survey duty in the hills near Súbahú. He subsequently returned to the head-quarters of the Division at Ambála, and on the formation of the Army of the Sutlej, in December 1845, he was appointed Asst. Qr.-Mr.-Genl. of the Second Division of Infantry. He accompanied the Army in its forward movement towards the Sutlej, but was so severely wounded in the first engagement of the campaign (Mudki, 18th December) that he was unable to take any further part in the operations (Medal, and promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet). In consequence of his wounds he was on leave for the greater part of 1846, and eventually, in December 1846, he proceeded on leave to the Cape Colony, South Africa. He did not, however, live to reach his destination, having died at sea, on board the ship *Wellesley*, on the 22^d January 1847.

Collis, Hector Charles Bartholomew, Ensign (c. 1829—1849).—*Monument on the Chillianwala battlefield, No. 752.*—Son of Captain (Brevet Lieut.-Colonel) Charles Collis, half-pay, 84th Foot, who, as a Captain in the 2^d Battalion 24th Foot, was severely wounded at the battle of Talavera and was afterwards taken prisoner by the French in the hospital at that place.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 7th April 1846 as an Ensign in his father's old regiment, the 24th Foot. Joined the corps at Cork, and in the following May embarked with it for Bengal. He landed at Calcutta at the end of September, and proceeded thence with the regiment to Agra, where he arrived in the following March. In October 1848, when, on the outbreak of the second Sikh war, the 24th marched to join the Army of the Punjab, he was left behind with the depot, but

having been subsequently ordered up to the Punjab he joined the regiment at Heliān on the 8th December, a few days after the passage of the Chenab and the action of Sadulapur. On the 13th of the following month he went into action at Chilianwala carrying the regimental colour, and was killed in the gallant charge of the corps on the enemy's position, having fallen under a shower of grape when within a few yards of the Sikh guns.

Colyear, Thomas David, Major and honorary Lieutenant-Colonel (1805–1875).—*Grave at Simla, No. 380.*—An illegitimate son of the last Earl of Portmore. Born at Halliford, Co. Middlesex, in 1805.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1822. Arrived in India in October 1823, and in the following month was ordered up to Kaita, in Bundelkhand, to do duty with the 6th Light Cavalry. In January 1824 he was posted to the 7th Light Cavalry, then at Neemuch, but having been directed to continue doing duty with the 6th until the termination of the rainy season, he did not join his regiment until the following October. At the end of the same year he marched with the regiment to Nasirabad, in the spring of 1826 to Karnal, at the close of 1828 to Kaita, and in December 1831 to Mhow. In the autumn of 1834 he served with the regiment in the force assembled for the coercion of the Raja of Jodhpur, part of which was afterwards employed in reducing the district of Shekhawat to order. On the conclusion of these operations he proceeded with the regiment to Cawnpore, arriving there in February 1835. Early in 1839 he marched with the regiment to Meerut, and in March 1842 he accompanied it to Karnal, whence, in the autumn of the same year, he proceeded with it to Ferozepore and joined the Army of Reserve. On the breaking up of that Army in January 1843 he proceeded with the regiment to Ludhiana, and in the spring of the following year he accompanied it to Sind, where he served with it, principally at Shikarpur, for more than eighteen months. Early in 1846, with the regiment, he joined the Sind Field Force, formed for the purpose of co-operating with the Army of the Sutlej in the first Sikh war, but the battle of Sobraon having brought the war to an end, the force was broken up, and he marched with the regiment to Muttra, arriving there in May 1846. In November 1847 he accompanied the regiment to Jullundur, and during the Punjab campaign of 1848–49 he served with it in Brigadier Wheeler's operations against insurgents and others in the Jullundur and Bari Doabs (Medal). On the termination of the war he returned to Jullundur with the corps, and in December 1849 he accompanied it to Peshawar. He retired from the service on the 20th December 1851, in the rank of Major, but was subsequently granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. After his retirement he resided in and about Simla, where he was a very extensive house proprietor. He died at Dukhani, near Simla, on the 8th August 1875.

Coney, Philip George, Captain (c. 1834–1858).—*Grave at Lahore Cantonment, No. 674.*—The second son of John Jeane Coney, Esq., of Braywick Grove, Co. Berks.—Entered H. M.'s Service (from the Royal Military College) on the 9th July 1852 as an Ensign in the 2^d Battalion 1st Foot. Joined that corps at Cork, and in February 1853 proceeded with it to Corfu. On the 3^d March 1854 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in the 7th Foot (the Royal Fusiliers). Went home and joined the regiment at Manchester, and in the following month proceeded with it on the expedition to Turkey. In September 1854 he accompanied the Fusiliers to the Crimea, and was present with the corps at the battle of the Alma, in which he was so severely wounded that it became necessary to invalid him to England, and eventually precluded his taking any further part in the war (Medal and clasp). On the 1st June 1855 he was promoted to the rank of Captain. On the return home of the regiment, on the termination

of the war, he served with it at Aldershot until July 1857, when, in consequence of the mutiny of the Bengal Army, he embarked with it for India. Landing with the corps at Karachi in November 1857, he afterwards proceeded with it to Mian Mir, where he died on the 30th April 1858.

Congreve, George John, C.B.,¹ Major-General (1808–1861).—Grave at Simla, No. 354.—The third son of Richard Congreve, Esq., of Congreve, Co. Stafford, and Burton Hall, Co. Chester. Born in 1808.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 8th April 1825 as an Ensign in the 29th Foot, and was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant on the 12th January 1826. In the latter year he embarked with the regiment for the Mauritius, where he served with it for nearly twelve years. On the 12th June 1828 he was promoted to the rank of Captain. He returned home with the regiment in March 1838, and during the next four years he served with it at Plymouth, Weedon, Woolwich, Edinburgh, Glasgow and Belfast. He was advanced to the rank of Major by brevet on the 23^d November 1841, and to that of regimental Major on the 8th April 1842. In the course of the latter month he embarked with the regiment for Bengal, and arriving at Calcutta towards the end of the following July, he proceeded, after a short halt at Chinsura, to the Upper Provinces, and arrived at Ghazipur on the 22^d December. In the autumn of 1844 he marched with the regiment to Meerut, arriving at that place in December, and in November 1845 he proceeded with it to Kasauli. Scarcely had the regiment reached that place, however, when it was called down again in consequence of the outbreak of the first Sikh war, and proceeding in command of it (the Lieutenant-Colonel being in command of a brigade) he joined the Army of the Sutlej on the 19th December, and on the 21st led the regiment in the sanguinary battle of Firozshahr, on which occasion he was so severely wounded that he was unable to take any further part in the campaign (Medal, and created a Companion of the Order of the Bath). On the 11th February 1846 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, in consequence of the fall of Colonel Taylor (*q. v.*) at the battle of Sobraon. On the termination of the war he returned with the regiment to Kasauli, arriving there in April 1846. He continued with the corps at that place until September 1848, when he accompanied it to Ferozepore, and the regiment having shortly afterwards been included in the Army of the Punjab, he commanded it throughout the Punjab campaign of 1848–49, including the passage of the Chenab and the battles of Chilianwala and Gujarat (Medal and two clasps). On the day after the battle of Gujarat he was appointed Brigadier Commanding the First Brigade of the Force sent under the command of Sir Walter Gilbert in pursuit of the Sikhs, but the appointment, having been made by mistake, was cancelled five days later, and he resumed command of his regiment, with which, on the termination of the operations, he proceeded to Wazirabad, arriving there on the 22^d April. In March 1850 he proceeded with the regiment to Meerut, and in April 1852 he accompanied it to Dinareswar. On the 20th June 1854 he was promoted to the rank of Colonel by brevet, and on the 28th November following he was appointed Quarter-Master-General of Her Majesty's Forces in India. He held this appointment continuously until January 1857, when he was appointed Acting Adjutant-General of Her Majesty's Forces in India. In this capacity, on the outbreak of the mutiny, he accompanied the Commander-in-Chief to Ambala, and afterwards moved forward with the Field Force under the command of Sir Henry Barnard, with which he was present at the action of Badli-ki-Serai, the seizure of the Delhi Ridge, and the siege of Delhi up to the end of July 1857, when having, after the death of Sir Henry Barnard and the withdrawal of Major-Genl. Reed, been passed over for the command of the Delhi Field Force, he left the force and returned to Simla; and

having about the same time vacated the appointment of Acting Adjutant-General, he there resumed the duties of Quarter-Master-General of H. M.'s Forces. During the winter of 1857-58 he joined the head-quarters of the Commander-in-Chief in the field, but his health failing, he proceeded on leave to Simla. Towards the end of 1859 he was placed on half-pay of his regimental commission. In the following year he again officiated for a brief period as Adjutant-General of H. M.'s Forces in India, but he afterwards resumed the appointment of Quarter-Master-General, which he continued holding until his death. On the 20th July 1860 he was promoted to the rank of Major-General. He died at Simla on the 29th April 1861.

Connell, Thomas John Barlow, Captain (c. 1833—1859).—*Grave at Multan: see No. 881.*—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 23rd November 1852 as an Ensign in the 3^d West India Regiment. He joined that corps in Jamaica, and served with it there for eighteen months. On the 24th March 1854 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. On the 8th September 1854 he was transferred to the 46th Foot, which he joined at Windsor. In October he embarked with the regiment for the Crimea, landed there a few days after the battle of Inkermann, and served throughout the siege and capture of Sevastopol (Medal and clasp). On the withdrawal of the British troops from the Crimea in the summer of 1856 he accompanied the regiment to Corfu, where he served for about two years. On the 31st August 1858 he was advanced to the rank of Captain. In September 1858 he embarked with the regiment for India, and landed at Karachi in the following month. He was left at that place temporarily when the regiment was moved up into the Punjab, but he subsequently rejoined the corps at Multan, at which place he died on the 5th June 1859.

Connolly, Christopher, Lieutenant (1798—1857).—*Grave at Ambala, No. 238.*—Born in the parish of Lusk, Dublin, on the 24th December 1798.—Enlisted in Dublin on the 2^d January 1816 for the East India Company's Artillery, and arrived at Fort William on the 13th September following. Having attained the rank of Sergeant-Major in the 1st Brigade of Horse Artillery, he was appointed Acting Riding-Master of the 3^d Brigade on the 13th August 1841, and was confirmed in the post on the 22^d January 1842. Early in 1845 he accompanied the brigade to Ferozepore, and with it took part in the Sutlej campaign of 1845-46, including the battles of Firozshahr and Sobroon (Medal and clasp). In March 1846 he was transferred, as Riding-Master, to the 2^d Brigade of Horse Artillery, which he joined at Ambala, and with it he afterwards served in the Punjab campaign of 1848-49, including the passage of the Chenab and the battles of Chilianwala and Gujarat (Medal and two clasps). On the 11th January 1850, "in consideration of his long, meritorious and gallant services," he was advanced to commissioned rank as a Lieutenant on the Veteran Establishment. He continued serving as Riding-Master of the 3^d Brigade until February 1853, when, on the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief, he was relieved of his duties and permitted to reside and draw his allowances at Ambala. He continued residing at Ambala until his death, which took place there on the 20th May 1857.

Cook, John, V.C., Captain and Brevet-Major (1843—1879).—*Tablet at Abbottabad, No. 924.*—Born at Edinburgh on the 28th August 1843.—Entered H. M.'s Indian Military Forces, Bengal, in 1860. Arrived in India in April 1861, and was appointed to do duty with the 4th European Infantry at Lucknow. This corps was broken up in the course of the same year, and in February 1862 he was attached, for duty, to the 107th Foot, at the same station. In the following November he was

appointed to do duty with the 3^d Sikh Infantry, which he joined at Gonda, in Oudh. In January 1863 he marched with the regiment for the Punjab, but the corps, having been employed on escort duty with the camp of the Commander-in-Chief, did not reach its destination, Mian Mir, until the 1st May. In the following September he proceeded with the regiment to Rawal Pindi, whence he afterwards moved up with it to the frontier, and joining the Yusafzai Field Force early in December, he served with the corps in the concluding operations of the Ambela campaign, inclusive of the actions of Lalu and Ambela, in which he greatly distinguished himself by his gallant conduct (India Medal and clasp). On the 26th December he was appointed Baggage-Master of the Second Brigade, and held the appointment until the Field Force was broken up on the termination of the campaign. He accompanied his regiment to Deoband in January 1864, to Haripur in February, and to Abbottabad in May, and in the following October he marched with it to Kohat. In November 1864 he was appointed Adjutant of the regiment, having already officiated in the appointment for nearly three months. In March 1867 he was admitted into the Bengal Staff Corps. In the following October he marched with the regiment to Peshawar, and in August 1868 he accompanied it to Abbottabad, whence in September he proceeded with it on service, and was present with it throughout the Hazara campaign, including the operations on the Black Mountain (clasp added to India Medal). On the conclusion of the campaign he marched with the regiment to Dera Ghazi Khan, whence early in 1872 he accompanied it to Dera Ismail Khan. Towards the end of 1872 he officiated for some time as a Wing Officer, and in December of the same year, on attaining the rank of Captain, he vacated the Adjutancy of the regiment. In January 1873 he was again appointed to officiate as a Wing Officer, and during the two succeeding months he officiated as Second-in-Command. At the end of March 1873 he was transferred, as a Wing Officer, to the 5th Gurkha Regiment, and joining that corps at Abbottabad, he officiated, from November 1873 to April 1874, as Second-in-Command. In 1875-76 he was employed as a Brigade-Major at the Camp of Exercise at Delhi. In January 1877, under the organization then introduced, he became a Wing Commander in the regiment. In the following April he went home on furlough and was absent from India until July 1878. On the outbreak of the Afghan War in November 1878 he accompanied his regiment on service to the Kurram Valley, took part in the reconnaissance of the 28th of that month, and was prominently engaged in the storming of the Peiwar Kotal on the 2^d December, on which occasion he was slightly wounded, and having displayed the most distinguished gallantry in charging the enemy and in saving the life of Major Galbraith in a hand-to-hand encounter with a party of Afghans, he was awarded the distinction of the Victoria Cross. He was afterwards in the advance to the Shutargardan and in the action in the Sapari or Mangiar Pass, and took part in various movements in the Kurram Valley. In March 1879 he was appointed Offg. Second-in-Command of the regiment, and in the following May, on the conclusion of peace, he proceeded with the regiment to Ali Khel. On the renewal of the war in September 1879 he accompanied the regiment in Sir Frederick Roberts's forward movement, and took part in the action of Charasiah and the occupation of Kabul. In the subsequent severe fighting at and around Kabul, in December 1879, he was again prominently engaged; on the 11th of that month he was slightly wounded in an action at Kila-i-Khafa Jan, in the Chardeh Valley; and on the following day he fell dangerously wounded in the storming of the Takht-i-Shah Heights. Hopes were at first entertained that he would recover, but he survived his injuries only one week, dying in the Sherpur Cantonment, Kabul, on the 19th December 1879.

Cookson, George James, Lieutenant and Brevet-Captain (1836–1838).—*Tablet at Karnal, No. 190.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1821. Arrived in India in January 1823, and in the same month was posted to the 8th Company 2^d Battalion, Foot Artillery, at Dum-Dum. In September 1824 he was removed to the 4th Company 1st Battalion, and in December to the 3^d Company 3^d Battalion at Benares, which he joined in the following March. With this company (which in July 1825 became the 3^d Company 4th Battalion, and is now the 6th Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery) he served at the siege and capture of Bharatpur in 1825–26. In February 1826, just after the capture of Bharatpur, he was removed to the 4th Company 1st Battalion (not the same company as that mentioned above), with which he served at Karnal until March 1828, when he was transferred to the 2^d Company 1st Battalion at Nasirabad. In August 1830 he was removed to the 4th Company 2^d Battalion, with which he served at Meerut and Karnal, and afterwards in the demonstration against Jodhpur in the autumn of 1834. On the termination of these operations he returned with the company to Karnal, at which place, in August 1835, he was appointed acting Adjutant of the left wing of the 2^d Battalion: this appointment he held until May 1836, when ill-health compelled him to proceed on leave to Simla. In November 1837 he was appointed Adjutant of the left wing of the 2^d Battalion, at Karnal, and in the following month the acting appointment of Adjutant of the Sirhind Division of Artillery was conferred upon him, but he resigned this within a fortnight, and reverted to the Adjutancy of the left wing of the 2^d Battalion, which he retained until his death. He died at Karnal, of small-pox, on the 20th February 1838.

Cooper, John Chamier, Lieutenant-Colonel (1809–1857).—*Grave at Peshawar, No. 972.*—Born on the 21st December 1809.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1825. Arrived in India in June 1826, and in the following month was sent up to Benares to do duty with the 49th N. I. In the following September he was posted to the 3^d N. I., at Lucknow, but he did not join that regiment, and in October he was removed, at his own request, to the regiment with which he was then doing duty, the 49th N. I. At the end of the same year he marched with the 49th to Mirzapur, whence, in December 1828, he proceeded with it to Lucknow. At the end of March 1831 he was appointed Offg. Interpreter and Quarter-Master of the corps, and he held that appointment for a year, in the course of which, in the autumn of 1831, he accompanied the regiment to Ludhiana. In January 1835 the permanent appointment of Interpreter and Quarter-Master was conferred upon him, and at the end of the same year he marched with the regiment to Neemuch. In the autumn of 1839 he served with the regiment in the Marwar Field Force, on the occasion of the demonstration against Jodhpore, on the conclusion of which business he returned with the regiment to Neemuch and thence marched with it to Cawnpore, arriving there in March 1840. In the winter of 1841–42 he proceeded with the corps to Dacca, whence, early in 1845, he accompanied it to Benares. In March 1845, on attaining the rank of Captain, he vacated the appointment of Interpreter and Quarter-Master, which he had held for more than ten years, but he continued officiating in the situation until the end of the succeeding month. Early in 1847 he accompanied the regiment from Benares to Ferozepore, and he was serving with it at the latter place when the Multan outbreak, which led to the second Sikh war, took place. In July 1848 he was detached to Kasur to receive charge of Darbar cattle for the use of the siege train detailed for service against Multan, and before the end of the month he proceeded with his regiment to take part in the operations to be entered upon for the reduction of that place, but shortly before arriving there, on the 22^d August, he was appointed by Major-General Whish to officiate in the Commissariat Depart-

ment as a Sub-Asst. Commy.-General, and in this position, to which he was formally gazetted towards the end of the following November, he served throughout the Punjab campaign of 1848–49, including both sieges of Multan, the capture of that place, and the battle of Gujarat (Medal and two clasps). On the termination of the campaign he rejoined his regiment, with which he marched to Nakodar in April 1849, and thence to Phillaur in the following November. In April 1851 he went home on furlough. Returning to India in October 1853, he rejoined the regiment at Phillaur, whence, in November 1854, he accompanied it to Mian Mir. On attaining the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel he was posted, July 1856, to the 51st N. I., and he soon afterwards took over command of that regiment at Peshawar. He was in command of the 51st when, being found to be disaffected, it was disarmed at Peshawar in May 1857, and subsequently, when, on the 28th August, it broke out into open mutiny and made for the Khaibar, he took an active part in the measures adopted for the pursuit and destruction of the mutineers. His exertions, however, proved fatal to himself, for a terrific heat prevailed at the time, and in the course of the day's operations he was struck down by *coup-de-soleil* and expired almost immediately.

Cooper, Lewis Ernest, Lieutenant-Colonel (1861–1905).—*Tablet at Kohat, No. 1059.*—Born on the 2^d April 1861.—Entered H. M.'s Service (from the Royal Milly. College) on the 13th August 1879 as a Second-Lieutenant in the 75th Foot. In the following month he was transferred to the 40th Foot, and proceeding to India he joined that regiment at Dum-Dum early in 1880. On the 24th September 1882 he was appointed an Offg. Wing Officer in the 4th Punjab Infantry on probation for the Bengal Staff Corps, into which he was subsequently admitted with effect from that date. He joined this regiment at Dera Ismail Khan, and served with it there until January 1883, when he was transferred, in the same position, to the 5th Punjab Infantry, at the same station. Soon after joining he was appointed to officiate as Quarter-Master of the regiment, and towards the end of the year he accompanied the corps on the expedition to the Takht-i-Suleiman, returning to Dera Ismail Khan on the conclusion of the affair. In January 1884 he was appointed a Wing Officer of the regiment, with which at the end of the year he marched to Bannu. He continued officiating as Quarter-Master until February 1885, when that appointment was conferred upon him permanently. From April 1886 to October 1887 he officiated as Adjutant of the regiment. He then went home on furlough, and having afterwards proceeded to Russia for the purpose of studying the language, he was absent from India until the spring of 1890. On his return he rejoined the regiment at Kohat, and was appointed, May 1890, to officiate as a Wing Commander, an appointment which he retained until the following September, about which time, having attained the rank of Captain, he vacated the situation of Quarter-Master. Early in the following year he accompanied the regiment on service and was present with it throughout the first Miranzai Expedition, on the conclusion of which he marched with the regiment to Dera Ismail Khan, arriving there on the 23^d March. In 1892 he again officiated for some time as a Wing Commander, and in 1892–93 he officiated for several months as a Wing Commander in the Infantry of the Corps of Guides, at Mardan. In March 1893 he went home on leave for eight months, and on his return in November he rejoined his own regiment at Dera Ismail Khan, and was appointed an Offg. Wing Commander. In January 1894 he marched with the regiment to Kohat, and during this and the succeeding year (in the course of which he accompanied the regiment to the Samana Range in April 1894, and moved back with it to Kohat in November 1895) he twice more officiated as a Wing Commander and once as Second-in-Command. In March 1896 he

was appointed a Wing Commander in the 2^d Punjab Infantry, and joining that corps at Edwardesabad, he officiated for some time as Second-in-Command. In August 1896 he again went home on leave, and was absent from India until April 1897. Rejoining his regiment at Abbottabad, he proceeded with it to Kohat on the outbreak of the frontier disturbances in the following summer, and he afterwards served with it throughout the Frontier War of 1897-98, in the course of which he was present at the action in the Ublan Pass, in the operations on the Samana Range, including the relief of Gulistan, in the operations in the Kuram Valley, and in the latter part of the Tirah Expedition, including the operations in the Bara Valley (India Medal and two clasps). After the war he served with the regiment in the Kohat-Kuram Force for three years, in the course of which he officiated as Second-in-Command from May 1898 to October 1899, and again from February 1900 to February 1901, when, under the organisation introduced in 1900, he fell into the position of a "Double-Company Commander." In May 1901 he went home on furlough, and in the following July he was appointed Second-in-Command of the 1st Punjab Infantry, which, on his return to India in March 1902, he joined at Dera Ismail Khan. On joining he was appointed Offg. Commandant of the regiment, and he held that position until February 1903, when he was appointed Commandant of the 4th Punjab Infantry. This corps (which in the same year became the 57th Indian Infantry, under the designation of "the 57th Wilde's Rifles") he joined at Kohat, and at the end of the year he marched with it to Malakand. In November 1904 he went home on sick leave, and on the 9th February 1905 he died at Reading, in Berkshire.

Corbyn, Frederick, Senior Surgeon (1792-1853).—*Tablet at Simla, No. 390.*—Born in May 1792.—Entered the Bengal Army, in the Medical Department, in 1813. Arrived in India in July 1814, and was appointed to do duty in the General Hospital at the Presidency. In September 1814 he was sent up to Barrackpore to do duty with a wing of the 1st Battalion 18th N. I., proceeding thence to Berhampore, on arrival at which station he was appointed to do duty with a detachment of the Bengal European Regiment quartered there. In October 1814 he was appointed to do duty with the 2^d Battalion 25th N. I., then proceeding on service against the Gurkhas as part of the Division under the command of Major-General Marley. He joined the battalion at Dinapore, and moved up with it to Lautan on the Nepal frontier, and having been temporarily attached, by General Marley, to the left wing of the 2^d Battalion 22^d N. I., stationed at the outpost of Samanpur, it was his fortune to be present in the disastrous action there on the 1st January 1815, when the Gurkhas attacked the post in overwhelming numbers and almost annihilated the detachment holding it. He continued serving on the Nepal frontier until the termination of the campaign, when he proceeded with the 2^d Battalion of the 25th to Bhagwánpur; but on the renewal of the war, early in 1816, he again moved forward with it in the force under the command of Sir David Ochterlony, and took part in the passage of the Chirriaghati and in the decisive battle of Makwanpur, or Sikarkhatri, which brought about the complete submission of the Nepal *darbar*. On the conclusion of the war he proceeded with the battalion to Ramnagar, whence, in November 1816, he accompanied it to Cawnpore. In February and March 1817, being temporarily attached to the 1st Battalion of the 25th, he served under Sir Dyson Marshall at the siege and capture of Hathras. On the formation of the Grand Army in 1817 he accompanied the 2^d Battalion of the 25th to the rendezvous at Sikandra, but early in October he was taken from the battalion, appointed Medical Store-keeper with the Army in the Field, and attached to the Centre Division, to the medical charge of the staff of which he was nominated in the succeeding

month. He was present with the Centre Division throughout all its movements under the Marquess of Hastings, until March 1818, when with the medical stores under his charge, he was transferred to the Left Division of the Grand Army, under Sir Dyson Marshall. Proceeding with a detachment under Brigadier-General Watson, he joined the Left Division in Bundelkhand, and was present with it at the reduction of the fortress of Dhamoni, and afterwards with a portion of it, styled the Saugor Field Force, at the reduction of Garrakota and the siege and capture of Asirgarh. He continued serving with the Saugor Field Force until August 1820, when he was posted to the 1st Battn. 21st N. I., at Banda; with this corps he shortly afterwards proceeded and joined the Narbadda Field Force at Hoshangabad, and in the following year he accompanied it to Nágpur. In December 1822 he proceeded to the Presidency in medical charge of three companies of Artillery, and on the completion of this duty he was, at the end of February 1823, appointed Civil Asst. Surgeon of Allahabad: this post he continued holding until May 1826, when, having been promoted to the rank of Surgeon, he reverted to military duty and was posted to the 50th N. I. (late 2^d Battn. 25th). He joined this regiment at Allahabad and served with it until the following September, when he was appointed to officiate as Garrison Surgeon at the same station. Towards the end of the same month he was removed to the 69th N. I. at Partabgarh, in Oudh, with which corps he shortly afterwards proceeded to Barrackpore. In December 1826 he was removed to the 68th N. I., which he joined at Sandoway, in Arakan, and with this corps he served until the end of October 1827, when he was transferred to the 65th N. I. at Barrackpore. In the autumn of the following year he had the temporary medical charge of the 47th N. I., at the same station, in addition to his other duties. In October 1828 he was transferred to the 38th N. I., which he joined on its arrival at Barrackpore in the following January, and he thereafter served with it at that station for two years and-a-half. In July 1831 he was appointed Offg. Garrison Surgeon of Fort William. In the following October he was removed from the 38th to the 53rd N. I., but he continued officiating as Garrison Surgeon of Fort William until March 1832, when he was made permanent in the post; this appointment he continued holding, without a break, for nearly eleven years and-a-half. In July 1843 he was appointed to officiate as Superintending Surgeon of the Sirhind Division, and he remained in that position until March 1844: he then reverted to the post of Garrison Surgeon of Fort William, and continued therein until April 1845, when he was appointed Offg. Superintending Surgeon of the Western Circle at Neemuch. In March 1846 he was appointed Superintending Surgeon of the Punjab Division, and in that position he took part in the movement of the force under the command of Sir John Littler towards Jammu, on the occasion of the rebellion of Shaik Imam-ud-Din, in October 1846. In the same position he was present at Lahore throughout the Punjab campaign of 1848-49. On the Punjab Division being divided, in April 1851, into the Cis-Jhelum and Trans-Jhelum Divisions, he was appointed Superintending Surgeon of the former, with his headquarters at Jullundur. Under a further re-arrangement he became Superintending Surgeon of the Punjab Division in March 1852, and on this being again divided into the Lahore and Peshawar Divisions, in July 1852, he remained Superintending Surgeon of the former. In this position he continued until his death, which took place at Simla on the 7th October 1853.

Cormick, Edward, Captain and Paymaster (1785-1848).—*Grave at Ambala, No. 216.*—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 4th December 1806 as a Cornet in the 20th Light Dragoons, and was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant on the 25th September 1807. In 1808, with a portion of the regiment, he proceeded

on service to Portugal, in the expeditionary force under the command of Sir Arthur Wellesley; was present at the battle of Rolica, and prominently engaged in that of Vimiera (War Medal and two clasps). He returned home with the detachment in 1809, and subsequently, with another detachment of the regiment, proceeded to Sicily, whence he went on service to the east coast of Spain and took part in all the operations there from September 1812 to September 1813, including the battle of Castalla. He was promoted to the rank of Captain on the 23rd September 1813, and thereafter served continuously with the regiment until it was disbanded in Ireland in December 1818, when he was placed on half-pay. In January 1828 he was brought back on full pay as Paymaster of the 4th Light Dragoons, which he joined at Kirkee, near Poona, in the course of the same year. After more than five years' service with the 4th, he was appointed Paymaster of the 3rd Light Dragoons in August 1833, and, returning home, he joined that regiment at Ipswich. In November 1837 he arrived in Bengal with the 3rd Light Dragoons, and served with that regiment at Cawnpore, Meerut and Karnal until January 1842. He then proceeded with it on service to Afghanistan, and was present with it throughout the campaign of that year under General Pollock (Medal for Kabul). On returning to the British provinces he was stationed at Karnal until October 1843, when he proceeded with the regiment to the newly-formed cantonment of Ambala. On the outbreak of the first Sikh war he again accompanied the regiment on service, and was present with it throughout the Sutlej campaign of 1845-46, including the battles of Mûdki, Firozshahr and Sobraon (Medal and two clasps). On the conclusion of the war he returned with the regiment to Ambala, arriving there in April 1846, and he continued serving with it at that station until his death, which took place there on the 19th May 1848.

Cosserat, John Peloquin, Lieutenant and Brevet-Captain (c. 1825—1858).—Tablet at Kohat, No. 1043.—Entered the Madras Army in 1842. Arrived in India in the summer of that year, and was appointed to do duty with the 36th Madras N. I. at Palaveram. In October 1842 he was posted to the 34th Madras N. I. (the Chicacole Light Infantry) and joined that corps at Mercara, in Coorg. He afterwards served with the regiment at Mangalore and Vellore, and in November 1848 he accompanied it to Bengal, whither it was sent to do garrison duty during the second Sikh war. He was stationed with it at Dacca until the spring of 1850, when he proceeded with it to Moulmein. He went home on leave in September 1850, and was absent from India until the summer of 1853, when he rejoined the regiment at Vizagapatam. In the following year he accompanied the corps to Secunderabad, and in June 1854 he was appointed Adjutant. He held this appointment until February 1856, when he was appointed Offg. Second-in-Command of the 6th Regiment of Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, at Lingasugur, and in the following month he was appointed to act as Adjutant of the corps as well, and also to perform the duties of Station Staff Officer. Within two months of his appointment, however, his services were placed at the disposal of the Government of India, and in April 1856 he was appointed acting Second-in-Command of the 1st (Grenadier) Regt. of Infantry, Gwalior Contingent; in this appointment he was confirmed in May 1856, and he held it until June 1857, when the regiment joined in the general mutiny which then took place at Gwalior. With other officers he succeeded in effecting his escape to Agra, and having been attached to the troops there, he took part in various movements and operations against mutineers and rebels in the vicinity, including the action of Shahganj, or Sassia, on the 5th July, and the decisive engagement with the Mhow and Central India mutineers on the Agra parade-ground

on the 10th October. Four days later, his services were, by an Agra Garrison Order, placed at the disposal of Colonel Greathed, commanding the Moveable Column from Delhi by which the action of the 10th had mainly been fought, and that officer directed him to do duty with a squadron of the 1st Punjab Cavalry, which formed a part of the force. He accompanied this squadron in the onward movements of the column, and was present with it in the action of Kanauj, at the relief of Lucknow by Sir Colin Campbell, and in the subsequent operations at Cawnpore ending in the total defeat of the mutinied Gwalior Contingent. On the 30th November a Foreign Department notification replaced his services temporarily at the disposal of the Madras Government for regimental duty, but he continued serving in the field with the squadron of the 1st Punjab Cavalry, and in February 1858 he was present with it at the capture of Mianganj in Oudh. Shortly after this event he succeeded to the command of the squadron, and he commanded it throughout the operations of March 1858, resulting in the expulsion of the rebels and mutineers from Lucknow, earning the special commendation of Sir James Hope Grant, commanding the Cavalry, who mentioned him as "a most excellent officer." The day after the fall of Lucknow he accompanied a force which pursued a body of rebels to Kursi, on the Fyzabad road, and in the sharp action which took place there on the 23rd March he fell desperately wounded whilst gallantly charging the enemy at the head of his men. He was carried back to Lucknow, where, after lingering for nearly three weeks, he died of his wounds on the 10th April 1858.

Coucher, Frederick, Lieutenant (1833—1859).—Grave at Multan: see No. 881.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 22nd June 1855 as an Ensign in the 46th Foot. Joined the dépôt at Winchester, and did not proceed to the Crimea, where the regiment was then serving, until after the fall of Sevastopol. On the termination of the war he accompanied the corps to Corfu, where he served for two years. On the 22nd June 1858 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. In September 1858 he embarked with the regiment for India, and landed at Karachi in the following month. In the spring of 1859 he accompanied the regiment to Multan, where he died on the 19th August 1859.

Coulter, John, Surgeon (1795—1835).—Grave at Subathu, No. 411.—Entered the Bengal Army, in the Medical Department, in 1817. Arrived in India in September 1818, and was appointed to do duty in the General Hospital at the Presidency. In the following December he was appointed Offg. Civil Asst. Surgeon of Burdwan; he was confirmed in the appointment in May 1819, and held it, without a break, until July 1830, when he vacated it on his promotion to the rank of Surgeon being notified. He then went on leave for some months, and in November 1830 was posted to the 8th Brigade of Horse Artillery, which he joined at Meerut on the expiry of his leave in March 1831. He served at Meerut, where he held the additional charge of a company of foot artillery, until the beginning of 1833, when he accompanied the head-quarters of the 3rd Brigade to Karnal. In April 1835 he went on leave to Simla and the neighbouring hills, and while there he was removed, May 1835, to the 42nd N. I., at Delhi, but he never joined this regiment, having died at Subathu on the 28th of the same month.

Coventry, Frederick, Captain (1820—1846).—Grave at Kasauli, No. 277.—The eldest son of Frederick Coventry, Esq., grandson of Sir Henry Halford, Bart., and great-grandson of the sixth Earl of Coventry. Born on the 6th September 1820.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 1st June 1839 as an Ensign in the 29th Fbt. Joined the regiment at Weedon, and afterwards served with it at Woolwich, Edinburgh, Glasgow and Belfast. On the 26th October 1841 he was promoted to

the rank of Lieutenant. In April 1842 he embarked with the regiment for Bengal, and landing at Calcutta towards the end of the following July, he accompanied the corps to Chinsurah, and thence to Ghazipur, where he arrived with it in December. In the autumn of 1843 he went home on leave, and was absent from India for two years. On his return he rejoined his regiment in the field during the Sutlej campaign, and was present with it at the battle of Sobraon on the 10th February 1846 (Medal). On the 27th of the following month he was promoted to the rank of Captain. On the termination of the campaign he proceeded with the regiment to Kasauli, at which place he died, of liver complaint, on the 29th July 1846.

Cowan, Thomas, M.D., Surgeon (c. 1817—1858).—*Tablet at Peshawar, No. 982.*—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 17th September 1841 as a Staff Assistant Surgeon to the Forces, and on the 5th of the following month was transferred to the 1st Battalion 60th Rifles. He joined this corps at Bolton, in Lancashire, and afterwards served with it at Manchester, Dublin, Newbridge and Fermoy. In July 1845 he embarked with it for India, landed at Bombay in October, and proceeded with it to Karachi in February 1846. Towards the end of 1847 he went home on furlough, and while there, in March 1849, he exchanged into the 17th Foot, with which he served for more than three years and-a-half at Chatham, Castlebar, Galway and Dublin. On the 5th November 1852 he was promoted to the rank of Staff Surgeon, but he did not remain long in that position, for on the 18th February 1853 he was appointed Surgeon to his late regiment, the 17th Foot, and rejoined that corps in Dublin. On the 27th May following he exchanged into the 52^d Foot, which he joined at Cork, and with which at the end of June he embarked for India. He landed at Calcutta in October 1853, and in the succeeding years accompanied the regiment to Ambala, Subathu, Meerut, Lucknow (as part of the Oudh Field Force on the occasion of the annexation of that kingdom), and Sialkot. In February 1857 he went home on leave, and on the 17th July following he exchanged to the 94th Foot. He joined this regiment at the Curragh, and served with it there and in Dublin until December 1857, when he embarked with it for India. He landed with the corps at Karachi in January 1858, and soon afterwards moved up with it to the Punjab, reaching Rawal Pindi at the end of April. At that place he died on the 7th November 1858.

Cowper, Alexander, Lieutenant-Colonel (c. 1826—1868).—*Grave at Simla, No. 364.*—Entered the Bombay Army in 1845. Arrived in India in December 1846, and did duty at Poona until the end of the following year, from which time to November 1848 he served in the Department of Public Works as Second Assistant to the Superintendent of Roads and Tanks. He was then appointed Executive Engineer at Shikarpur, in Upper Sind, and served in that appointment (for some months, in the early part of 1849, under the orders of the Officer Commanding the Multan Field Force) until July 1850, from which date to May 1855 he was Asst. Superintendent of the Revenue Survey in the Southern Mahratta country. During the next eighteen months he was Superintendent of Revenue Surveys in Khandesh, and thereafter he held for three months the appointment of Superintending Engineer in the Railway Department. From February 1857 to September 1859 he was Superintendent of Revenue Surveys in Guzerat. In November 1859 he was appointed Commandant of the Corps of Bombay Sappers and Miners, and he held this appointment until April 1862, when he went home on furlough. About the same time the amalgamation of the Indian and the Royal Engineers was effected, and he became an officer of the Royal Engineers. Shortly after his return to India, he was appointed, August 1864, to the Department of Public Works as Executive Engineer in charge of the Mhow (Malwa) Division of the Bombay-Agra Road, and he continued in that position until the end of 1866, when he was trans-

ferred to Oudh and appointed to the Third Oudh Road Division, Partabgarh. Having served in this appointment for more than a year, he proceeded on leave to Simla, and at that place he died on the 16th June 1868.

Cox, Robert, Lieutenant (c. 1824—1849).—*Grave on the battlefield of Gujarat, No. 762; tablets at Siālkot and Gujrānwāla, Nos. 727 and 736.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1841. Arrived in India in January 1842, and in the following month was sent up to Benares to do duty with the 51st N. I. In March 1842 he was posted to the 5th N. I., and that regiment having, in the preceding January, been destroyed in the retreat from Kabul, he was directed to join and do duty with the 2^d Infantry Levy at Jaunpur. In the following month, however, he was transferred to the 8th N. I., and, proceeding to Cuttack, he joined the regiment at that place. Early in 1844 he proceeded with the regiment to Barrackpore, whence in the spring of 1845 he accompanied it to Agra, and in the autumn of 1846 to Phillaur. In February 1847 he was appointed to officiate in the Dept. of Public Works as acting Executive Officer at Phillaur, and he continued in that employment until October 1848, when he was permitted to vacate the appointment temporarily for the purpose of rejoining his regiment, then on field service at Multan. Rejoining his regiment accordingly, he served with it at the siege and capture of Multan, and afterwards at the battle of Gujarat, in which he fell, 21st February 1849.

Craigie, Arthur Wellesley, Lieutenant (1833—1857).—*Grave at Delhi, No. 123; tablet at Kohat, No. 1043.*—The youngest son of George Clark Craigie, Esq., of Dunbarrie, Co. Perth. Born at Dunbarrie, on the 7th October 1833.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1833. Arrived in India in February 1854, and immediately proceeded to Meerut and joined the 36th N. I., to which corps he had, in anticipation of his arrival, been posted in the previous September. In January 1856 he accompanied the regiment to Cawnpore, whence he marched with it in the following October *en route* to Jullundur, arriving there (having escorted the Commander-in-Chief's camp from Meerut) in March 1857. He was present with the regiment on the 7th June following when it mutinied and made off to Delhi, and on the 21st of the same month he was directed, by a Station Order, to do duty with the 9th Irregular Cavalry. On the 6th July he was appointed, by the Provincial Commander-in-Chief, to do duty with the Corps of Guides, then with the force before Delhi, and joining soon afterwards, he served with the Cavalry of the corps throughout the remainder of the siege and at the capture of the place, besides taking part in various operations in the surrounding country. At the end of October he was appointed to do duty with the 15th Punjab Infantry (Pioneers), then being raised and organized at Lahore, but before the order reached him he had gone on service with a column under the command of Colonel Gerrard, despatched from Delhi to intercept the revolted Jodhpur Legion, who were making their way to the north-east from Marwar. The mutineers were met at Narnaul on the 16th November and, after a severe conflict, totally routed and almost destroyed, but in the course of the engagement this officer fell dangerously wounded whilst charging the enemy with the Cavalry of the Guides, and his career thus came to an untimely end. He was carried back to Delhi, where he died of his wounds on the 30th November 1857.

Craster, Shaftoe Craster, Captain (1826—1856).—*Tablet at Jullundur, No. 555.*—The third son of Thomas Wood Craster, Esq., of Craster Tower, Co. Northumberland. Born on the 22^d May 1826.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 27th September 1844 as an Ensign in the 8th Foot, which he joined at Weedon. In June 1845 he accompanied the regiment to Portsmouth. On the 3^d April 1846 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and in the same month he embarked with the

corps for India. Landing with it at Bombay in the following August, he accompanied it to Poona in September 1846, to Karachi in October 1848, to Deesa at the end of 1850, and to Agra early in 1854. On the 20th July 1855 he attained the rank of Captain, and in the following December he moved with the corps to Jullundur. He died at Kangra, of fever, on the 11th April 1856.

Crawford, Andrew Richard, Lieutenant (1820—1850).—*Grave at Budhi-Pind, No. 526.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1842. Arrived in India in November of the same year, and was sent up to Benares to do duty with the 45th N. I. In June 1843 he was posted to the 19th N. I., and joined that regiment at Ferozepore. He afterwards served with the corps at Bareilly and at Nagode, and with the Reserve Force at Jagraon during the Punjab campaign of 1848-49. In April 1849 he accompanied the regiment to Lahore, and in April 1850 he marched with it to Budhi-Pind, in the Jullundur Doab, at which place he died on the 7th of the succeeding month.

NOTE.—The date of death, 17th May 1850, inscribed on this officer's tomb, is incorrect.

Crawley, Richard, Lieutenant (c. 1821—1846).—*Grave at Ferozepore:* see No. 444.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 19th July 1839 as an Ensign in the 1st West India Regiment, then stationed at Demerara, but before he could join this corps he was transferred, 17th September, to the 81st Foot at Gibraltar. He accompanied the 81st from Gibraltar to the West Indies early in 1840, and served at Barbadoes, Trinidad and Antigua until the autumn of 1842. On the 31st October 1842 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in the 3d Foot (the Buffs), then serving in India, but being on leave at the time he did not proceed to join that regiment, and on the 26th July 1844 he was transferred to the 80th Foot. He came out to India in March 1845, and joined the 80th at Agra, whence in the following November he accompanied the corps to Ambala. On the outbreak of the first Sikh war he accompanied his regiment into the field and served with it throughout the Sutlej campaign of 1845-46, including the battles of Mûdki, Firozshahr and Sobraon, in the last of which he was very severely wounded. He was removed to Ferozepore, where he died of his wounds ten days later,—20th February 1846.

Creagh, George Percy Brasier, Captain. See Brasier-Creagh.

Croker, Richard Aubin, Captain (1824—1856).—*Grave at Peshawar, No. 969.*—Entered M. H.'s Service on the 13th February 1842 as an Ensign in the 57th Foot, which he joined at Fort St. George, Madras, in the course of the same year. On the 5th October 1844 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. In April 1845 he accompanied the right wing of the regiment to Arni, and in the following December he proceeded with it to Poonamallee. Early in April 1846, he went home with the regiment, and disembarking at Gravesend, he marched with it to Chatham at the end of September. On arrival in England he learnt that on the 3d April preceding he had been transferred to the 24th Foot. He accordingly joined the dépôt of that regiment at Chatham, and he served with it there until the summer of the following year, when he embarked for Bengal. Landing at Calcutta in October 1847 he proceeded to the Upper Provinces and joined the 24th at Agra. In October 1848 he marched with the regiment to Ferozepore, at which place, in the following month, it was detailed to form part of the Army of the Punjab, and he thereafter served with it throughout the Punjab campaign of 1848-49, including the passage of the Chenah, the action of Sadulapur, and the battles of Chillianwala (in which he was severely wounded) and Gujerat (Medal and two clasps). On the 15th January 1849 he attained the rank of Captain. On the termination of the war he accompanied the regiment to Wazir-

abad, whence he proceeded with it to Sialkot at the end of 1852, and to Peshawar in November 1854. At this place he died on the 19th July 1856.

Croly, George Alfred, Lieutenant (1822—1845).—*Tablet at Ferozepore, No. 442.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1841. Arrived in India in October of the same year, and on the 13th November was ordered up to Dina-pore to do duty with the 32d N. I. On the 24th of the same month he was posted to the 63d N. I. at Fatehgarh, and on 29th of December he was permitted to exchange into the 26th N. I., then at Ferozepore. That regiment having proceeded on service to Afghanistan early in January 1842, before he was able to join it, he was detained at Ferozepore until March, when, having been directed to do duty with the 6th N. I., he accompanied that corps on its proceeding to join the army under General Pollock, and he eventually joined the 26th at Jalalabad in May. Thereafter he served with the corps throughout the remainder of the campaign of 1842 in Afghanistan, and was present at the actions of Mamu Khel, Jagdalak, Texin and Haft Kotal, the re-occupation of Kabul, the capture and destruction of Istalif, and several actions in the passes between Kabul and Peshawar during the return march to Hindustan (Medal). On the breaking up of the Army at Ferozepore in January 1843 he accompanied the regiment to Ludhiana, where he served with it for nearly three years. In the spring of 1845 he served for some time as Interpreter to a detachment of H. M.'s 62d Foot at Ludhiana. On the outbreak of the first Sikh war he accompanied his regiment into the field, with the Army of the Sutlej, and was present at the battles of Mudki and Firozshahr, in the latter of which he fell, 21st December 1845.

Crommelin, John Dethick, Lieutenant and Brevet-Captain (c. 1795—1830).—*Grave at Karnal:* see No. 196.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1812 as a Cadet of Artillery. Arrived in India in November 1813, and in the following June was posted to the 1st Company 3d Battalion, Foot Artillery, at Dum-Dum. He served with this company until 1816, when he was transferred to the 4th Company 2d Battalion at Cawnpore. In February and March 1817 he was present with the company at the siege and capture of Hathras, and he also served with it in the Mahratta-Pindari campaign of 1817-18, taking part in the reduction of the forts of Dhamoni, Mandala and Garrakota. In November 1818 he was removed to the 2d Company 1st Battalion at Dum-Dum, but within a fortnight this was altered into a transfer to the 5th Company of the same battalion, then serving with the Narbadda Field Force, and before the end of the month his name was transferred to the rolls of the 1st Company of the battalion at Fatehgarh, with, however, the proviso that he was to go on and join and do duty with the 5th Company 2d Battalion. In the following year he was removed to the 6th Company 3d Battalion, and later, in July 1819, to the 8th Company 2d Battalion, which he joined at Cawnpore, and with which he proceeded to Benares in 1820 and to Dum-Dum, and thence, on command, to Dacca in 1822. In January 1824 he went home on furlough. On his return in October 1825 he joined, at Dum-Dum, the 2d Company 2d Battalion, to which he then stood posted. In July 1826 he was removed to the 1st Company 2d Battalion, at the same station, but in the following December he was transferred to the 2d Troop 2d Brigade, Horse Artillery (the Rocket Troop), which he joined at Meerut in the following year. In October 1828 he was directed to do duty with the 1st Troop 2d Brigade at Muttra, and having been formally transferred to that troop in the following December, he proceeded with it to Karnal in March 1829. He died at Karnal on the 7th September 1830.

73

Crookshank, Arthur Chichester William, C.B., Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel (1841—1888).—*Grave at Abbottabad, No. 916; tablet at Simla, No. 397.*—The eldest son of Captain Blackman Chichester Graham Crookshank, of the 51st Foot, and grandson of Lieutenant-Colonel Chichester William Crookshank, K.H., an officer with a distinguished record of service in the West Indies, South Africa (1806), South America (Monte Video and Buenos Ayres, 1807) and the Peninsula, who at the battle of Salamanca commanded a regiment of Portuguese Light Infantry (Cacadores) which captured the Eagle of the 22nd French Regiment of the Line. Born in Tasmania on the 26th August 1841. Educated in France.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 11th January 1859 as an Ensign in the 35th Foot, and after serving for some months at the dépôt at Chatham, proceeded to India in January 1860, and joined the regiment at Meerut. In November 1861 he marched with the corps to Agra, and on the 3rd October 1862, while serving there, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. Early in 1863 he accompanied the regiment to Fyzabad. From October 1863 to October 1864 he was Offg. Asst. Instructor of Musketry of the regiment, and in this period, from January to June 1864, he officiated, in addition, as Brigade-Major at Fyzabad. He subsequently officiated for many months as Interpreter and also as Quarter-Master of the regiment, with which, early in 1865, he proceeded to Multan. During that and the succeeding year he held the appointment of Station Staff Officer at Amritsar for twelve months, and officiated as Brigade-Major at Mian Mir for two. In October 1866 he was appointed Adjutant of the Chin-sura Dépôt, and he held that situation until the 29th January 1867, when he was appointed Second Wing Subaltern in the 9th N. I. on probation for the Bengal Staff Corps, into which he was subsequently admitted with effect from that date. He joined the 9th in Fort William, and in the following June he was appointed Offg. Quarter-Master of the regiment. Early in July he was transferred, as Second Wing Subaltern, to the 26th N. I., and joining at Alipur, he was appointed before the end of the month to officiate as Quarter-Master. In the autumn of the same year he accompanied the regiment to Mehidpur, in Malwa, and in December he was appointed to officiate as Adjutant and Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties. He continued officiating as Adjutant of the 26th until the following summer, and in October 1868 he was appointed Adjutant of the 32d N. I. (Pioneers), which regiment he joined at Dinapore towards the end of January 1869. In the following November he accompanied the regiment to Rannagar, thirty miles north of Moradabad, and during the next fifteen months he was employed with the corps on the construction of a road from that place to the new cantonment of Ranikhet. In February 1871 he proceeded on special duty to Simla, where he was employed until near the close of the year on the revision of the Bengal Army Regulations. He then rejoined his regiment, with which he proceeded to the Camp of Exercise at Delhi, on the breaking up of which, in February 1872, he accompanied the regiment to Ambala. At the end of November 1872 he was appointed Offg. Third Asst. Secretary in the Military Department of the Government of India, but he retained the appointment only until May 1873, when he went home on furlough. On his return to India in May 1875 he rejoined his appointment of Adjutant of the 32d at Ambala, and from June 1875 to March 1876 he officiated as a Wing Officer of the regiment. In March 1876 he was appointed Offg. Third Asst. Secretary in the Mly. Dept., and he was made permanent in the appointment on the 1st of the succeeding month. In the following December he was promoted to the position of Second Asst. Secretary, and in March 1877 he was appointed Offg. First Asst. Secretary and Offg. Depy. Secretary at Simla. In the winter of 1877-78, having volunteered his services, he took part in the expedition

against the Jowaki Afridis as an extra Orderly Officer to Brigadier-General Sir C. C. G. Ross, and was present in the action of Bori (India Medal and clasp). On the termination of the expedition he rejoined the Military Department at Calcutta and officiated as First Assistant Secretary until March 1878, when he was appointed Offg. Depy. Secretary and Offg. Secretary at the Presidency, holding the latter appointment until the following November. He then, as Offg. Depy. Secretary, proceeded to Lahore and assumed charge of the Camp Office at that place, which charge he held until near the end of December, when he was appointed Offg. Second-in-Command of the 32d N. I. (Pioneers), then on service in Southern Afghanistan, whither he proceeded and joined it in January 1879. In this position he took part in the campaign in Southern Afghanistan, including the advance to Girishk, on the Helmand. During the return march to Hindustan, by the Thal-Chotiali route, he succeeded to the command of the regiment, in consequence of the death of Colonel Fellowes (q. v.), and he brought the corps back to the Punjab, arriving at Jhelum in May 1879. In the following September he was appointed Offg. Military Secretary to the Viceroy, Lord Lytton, and he continued in that position until the end of January 1880, when he proceeded and, at Landi Kotal, resumed the post of Offg. Commandant of the 32d N. I., the regiment having been moved to that place in consequence of the renewal of the Afghan war. He thereafter took part in various operations on the Khaibar line, and commanded the corps in the action of Mazina (Medal, and promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet). In July he was invalided from Peshbolak, and going home on furlough in September, he was absent from India until near the end of October 1882. On his return he resumed his permanent appointment of Second Asst. Secretary in the Military Department, and in March 1883 he was appointed Offg. First Asst. Secretary and Offg. Depy. Secretary at Simla. In the following November he accompanied, as a volunteer, the exploring expedition to the summit of the Takht-i-Sulimah. On rejoining his appointment in the Military Department at Calcutta, in December, he was appointed Offg. Depy. Secretary, and in March 1884 he was appointed Offg. Depy. Secretary at Simla. In the following month he was appointed First Asst. Secretary permanently, but he continued officiating as Depy. Secy. at Simla until the following November. In the succeeding year he again officiated as Depy. Secy. at Simla, and in January 1886 he was appointed a Depy. Secretary permanently. In May 1887 he was appointed Commandant of the 34th Bengal Infantry, a new corps of Pioneers, the formation of which, at Mian Mir, was then ordered, and his connection with the Mly. Dept. ceased. In June 1887 he was appointed a Companion of the Order of the Bath. In March 1888 he proceeded with the corps to Jhelum. In September 1888, on the formation of the Hazara Field Force, he was appointed to the command of the Fourth (or River) Column, which began its advance from Darband, on the Indus, on the 2d October. On the 4th he took part in the action of Kotkai, and on the following day, while making a reconnaissance from Kotkai towards Kunhar, he received a severe gun-shot wound in the left leg, which afterwards necessitated the amputation of the limb, and eventually caused his death. He died of his wound at Haripur, Hazara, on the 24th October 1888.

Crosthwaite, John Graham, Captain (1868-1905).—*Grave at Dera Ismail Khan, No. 1087.*—Son of Sir Charles Hawkess Todd Crosthwaite, K.C.S.I., Bengal Civil Service, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces and Oudh. Born at Lisburn, County Down, Ireland, on the 15th October 1868.—Entered H. M.'s Service (from the Royal Mly. College) on the 22d August 1888 as a Second-Lieutenant in the 1st Battalion of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers (the 23d Foot), and he joined that corps at Lucknow the same year.

On the 13th January 1890 he was appointed an Offg. Wing Officer in the 35th Bengal Infantry (Sikhs), on probation for the Bengal Staff Corps, into which he was subsequently admitted with effect from that date. He joined that regiment at Ferozepore, and in January 1891 his officiating appointment was made permanent. In the spring of 1891 he accompanied the regiment to Nowgong, in Bundelkhand, and in the following November he went home on leave for one year. From November 1892 to January 1893 he was temporarily attached to the 1st Battalion of the 3^d Gurkha Regiment at Almora. He was then appointed Aide-de-Camp to his father, Sir C. H. T. Crosthwaite, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces and Oudh, and he remained in that position until the following November, when he entered upon civil employ in the Punjab as Asst. Commissioner of Ferozepore. In that province, as Asst. Commissioner and Depy. Commissioner, the rest of his service was passed. In 1899 he was appointed settlement officer at Dera Ismail Khan, and was just about completing the settlement of that district, when he died there on the 9th May 1905.

Crow, William, Officiating Sub-Conductor (1821–1857).—*Tablet at Delhi*, No. 165.—Born at Touden, Co. Berwick, Scotland, in the year 1821.—Enlisted at Berwick on the 2^d October 1841 for the Bengal Artillery. Arrived in India on the 13th June 1842, and having been posted to the 4th Company 2^d Battalion, Foot Artillery (now the 35th Field Battery, Royal Artillery), he attained the rank of Sergeant therein. In June 1849 he was appointed to the Ordnance Department as a laboratory-man in the Expense Magazine at Dum-Dum, and during the earlier months of 1852 he officiated for some time as Magazine Sergeant. In June 1852 he was appointed Magazine Sergeant in the Delhi Magazine, and in January 1854 he was appointed to act as a Sub-Conductor. He was appointed an Offg. Sub-Conductor in March 1854, and he still held this position when the Mutiny broke out. He was one of The Devoted Nine who, on the 11th May 1857, so gallantly and so resolutely defended the Delhi Magazine against an overwhelming host of mutineers and rebels, and, when further defence became impossible, blew it up, rather than let it fall intact into the hands of the enemy; and he was one of the five who perished in the explosion. (In recognition of his gallant conduct on this occasion he was, before the fact of his death had been ascertained with certainty, promoted to the rank of Conductor in the Ordnance Dept.)

Crowe, Henry, Lieutenant (1852–1879).—*Grave at Lawrencepur*, No. 844.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 24th April 1869 as an Ensign in the 67th Foot. He joined that regiment at Portsmouth, and afterwards served with it at Aldershot, Dover, and other places. On the 31st October 1871 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. In November 1872 he embarked for India, landed at Rangoon in the following month, and afterwards served with the right wing of the regiment at Tonghoo. He went home sick at the end of 1875, and on the expiry of his leave, early in 1878, he joined the regimental dépôt at Winchester. He returned to India early in 1879, in consequence of the 67th having been ordered up from Bangalore to the Punjab to join the Reserve Division of the forces employed in the Afghan War, but he had scarcely rejoined the regiment when he died at Lawrencepur on the 27th February 1879.

Crozier, William, Lieutenant (c. 1835–1857).—*Tablet at Delhi*, No. 162.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 16th April 1852 as an Ensign in the 4th Foot. On the 30th of the same month he was transferred to the 75th Foot, and having arrived in India in the following October, he joined that regiment at Ambala early in 1853. During the winter of 1853–54 he accompanied the regiment to Peshawar, whence he proceeded with it to Rawal Pindi in October 1855, and to Kasauli early in 1857. On the outbreak of the Mutiny he marched with

the regiment to Ambala, and thence onwards toward Delhi. On the 2^d June 1857 he attained the rank of Lieutenant. On the 8th of the same month he was present with the regiment at the action of Badli-ki-Sarai and the seizure of the Ridge at Delhi. Thereafter he took part in the siege of Delhi until the 18th July, on which day he fell in action in repelling an attack, by the mutineers from Jhansi, on the right flank of the British position, near the Sabzi-Mandi.

Cruickshank, Hugh Alexander, Lieutenant (1871–1897).—*Grave and Memorial at Datta-Khel, Tochi Valley*, Nos. 1104 and 1108.—Nephew of Alexander Walmsley Cruickshank, Esq., C.S.I., of the Indian Civil Service, and grandson of Major J. J. Farquharson Cruickshank, Bombay Engineers. Born on the 20th June 1871.—Entered H. M.'s Service (from the Royal Milly. Academy, Woolwich) on the 25th July 1890, as a Second-Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery, and having been posted to the 26th Field Battery, he came out to India and joined it at Ahmadnagar, in the Bombay Presidency, in January 1891. On the 25th July 1893 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. At the end of the same year he accompanied the battery to Kamptee, and served with it there until December 1895, when he was appointed an Offg. Subaltern in No. 6 (Bombay) Mountain Battery. He joined that battery at Dera Ismail Khan in the following month, and in January 1897 proceeded with it into the Tôchi Valley. On the 10th June 1897 he accompanied two guns of the battery which formed part of the escort of the Political Officer on the occasion of his visit to the Maizar villages, and in the fight which ensued on the escort being suddenly and treacherously attacked by a gathering of Mada Khel Waziris, he unfortunately lost his life. He was shot down at a very early stage of the affair, but rising again, desperately wounded as he was, he continued fighting his guns with the most heroic gallantry, until a second shot laid him dead.

Cruickshank, William, M.D., Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals (c. 1804–1858).—*Grave at Simla*, No. 350.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 22^d November 1827 as an Hospital Assistant to the Forces, and was promoted to Staff Assistant-Surgeon on the 5th November 1829. On the 26th October 1830 he was appointed Asst.-Surgeon to the 79th Highlanders, which he joined in Canada, and with that corps he continued serving until it returned home in October 1836. In the following December he was removed to the Staff, but he remained in that position for less than three months, having on the 3^d March 1837 been appointed Asst.-Surgeon to the 93rd Highlanders. He joined that corps at Newry, in Ireland, and served with it there and at Belfast until January 1838, when, on the departure of the regiment for Canada, he was left with the dépôt at Armagh. He subsequently joined the 93rd in Canada, and served with it there until 1843. On the 6th January 1843 he was promoted to the rank of Surgeon in the 71st Foot (the Highland Light Infantry), with which he served in Canada for several months. On the 12th May 1843 he exchanged into the 52nd Foot, and joining that regiment at Fredericton, in New Brunswick, he served with it there, in Nova Scotia, and in Canada, until it returned home in August 1847. He continued serving with the 52nd in the north of England, and in Ireland, until May 1853, when he exchanged into the 17th Foot with Surgeon Thomas Cowan (q. v.), and having joined that regiment in Dublin, he served with it there for about ten months. On the 28th March 1854 he was appointed a Staff Surgeon of the first class and detailed for duty with the forces proceeding on service to Turkey, and having been appointed to the medical charge of the Second Division of the Army, he served with it in Bulgaria in 1854, and throughout the campaign of 1854–55 in the Crimea, including the battles of the Alma, Balaklava and Inkerman, the siege of Sevastopol, and the repulse of the Russian sortie of the 26th October 1854. On the 1st February 1855 he was ad-

wanced to the rank of Depy. Inspector-General of Hospitals, and he continued serving with the Eastern Army in that capacity until the termination of the war (Medal and four clasps; the Fourth Class of the Order of the Medjidieh; and his services mentioned in terms of high commendation by Lord Raglan). On the withdrawal of the British forces from the East in 1856 he returned home and was posted to the Curragh Camp, where he served until the autumn of the following year, when, in consequence of the outbreak of the mutiny, he was ordered out to India. He landed at Calcutta on the 19th December 1857, and was soon afterwards sent up to Cawnpore as Depy. Inspector-General of H. M.'s Hospitals. He was subsequently moved up to Ambala, whence, being in bad health, he proceeded on leave to Simla. At that place he died on the 5th November 1858.

Cruikshank, Edward George Gerard, Lieutenant (1829—1849).—*Grave at Simla, No. 321.*—Son of James Cruikshank, Esqr., of Langley Park, Co. Angus, by the Lady Anne Letitia, his wife, second daughter of the seventh Earl of Northesk. Born in 1829.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1845. Arrived in India in December of the same year, and was sent up to Dinapore to do duty with the 1st N. I. In March 1846 he was directed to do duty with the 24th N. I. at Ludhiana, and in the following month he was posted to the 50th N. I., which he joined at Aligarh. In the succeeding October he proceeded on leave to the Presidency, and in December he went home on furlough on private affairs for one year, without pay. Returning to India in December 1847 he rejoined his regiment at Lahore, at which place he was in garrison with the corps throughout the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49. In April 1849 he proceeded to Simla on leave on private affairs, and he died at that place on the 23^d of the following month.

Cubitt, Thomas, Lieutenant (1824—1848).—*Grave and tablet at Multan, Nos. 855 and 883.*—Born in March 1824.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1842. Arrived in India towards the end of May 1843, and on the 2^d of the succeeding month was ordered up to Mirzapur to do duty with the 58th N. I. Before he could join that regiment, however, he was permanently posted, 14th June, to the 49th N. I., and he joined that corps at Dacca soon afterwards. In the winter of 1844-45 he proceeded with the regiment to Benares, and early in 1847 he marched with it to Ferozepore. Towards the end of July 1848 he accompanied the regiment on service to Multan, and he took part in the first siege operations directed against that place in the beginning of September; his career, however, came to an end at an early stage of the affair, he having been killed on the 12th of that month in the assault of one of the enemy's posts under the walls of the fortress.

Cuming, Walter, Lieutenant (1823—1852).—*Grave at Wazirabad, No. 741.*—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 20th May 1842 as an Ensign in the 35th Foot, and having joined that regiment in the Mauritius, he served with it there until the spring of 1846. On the 3^d April 1846 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in the 24th Foot, and proceeding to India he joined that corps at Agra in the following year. He was absent on sick leave in the hills when the regiment left Agra in October 1848 to join the Army of the Punjab, and, on account of the state of his health, he continued absent until the 16th February following, when he rejoined the corps in camp near Chilianwala. He then served with it during the remainder of the Punjab Campaign, and was present at the battle of Gujarat (Medal and clasp). On the termination of the war he accompanied the regiment to Wazirabad, whence, in October 1850, in the capacity of acting Adjutant, he accompanied a wing of the corps to Sialkot. He shortly afterwards returned to Wazirabad, where he died on the 25th June 1852.

Note:—In the inscription on his tombstone this officer's name is incorrectly entered as "Cunningham."

Cunningham, Joseph Davey, Captain (1812—1851).—*Grave at Ambala, No. 222.*—Son of Allan Cunningham, the Scottish poet. Born on the 9th June 1812.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1830 as a Cadet of Engineers. Arrived in India in June 1832, and was sent up to Delhi to do duty with the Sappers and Miners, but he had scarcely joined, when, December 1832, he was appointed to assist in a survey of the country lying between Rájmahál, on the Ganges, and the village of Mirzapur, on the Húghly, for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of excavating a canal along that line. He was employed on this duty until October 1836, from which date to the end of October 1837 he was engaged in superintending the building of the Múrshidábád Palace. On the 1st November 1837 he was appointed Assistant to the Political Agent at Lúdhiana, and towards the end of the following year he was detached to Peshawar on duty with Major (afterwards Colonel Sir Claude M.) Wade, who was in charge of the force (mostly irregulars) detailed to conduct the Sháhzádá Táimur to Kabul by way of Jalilábád, in connection with the British expedition despatched to Afghanistan for the purpose of restoring Shah Shúja-úl-Múlk to the throne of that country. He was present, in attendance on the Sháhzádá, at the forcing of the Khúbar Pass and the reduction of Ali Masjid in July 1839, and in the subsequent progress to Kabul; and returning thence with Major Wade, he resumed his political appointment at Lúdhiana before the end of the year. In March 1840 he was appointed Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent for the affairs of the Punjab and the North-Western Frontier, and he continued in the performance of the duties of that appointment for nearly three years, in the course of which, in January 1842, he was employed on a mission to Konawar and Bashahar, in the Himalayas. In January 1843 he was sent to Lahore as Private Secretary to the Envoy to Maharajah Sher Singh, on the occasion of a mission being despatched to the Ruler of the Punjab to thank him for the assistance afforded by him to the Government of India during the war in Afghanistan. After his return he was appointed, September 1843, Second Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent for the North-Western Frontier, and in January 1846 he became Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent for the Foreign Relations of the North-Western Frontier and Affairs connected with the Punjab. In this capacity he was with the Army of the Sutlej during the latter part of the campaign of 1845-46, and was present at the action of Badhowal and at the battles of Aliwál and Sobraon (Medal and one clasp). In March 1846 he was appointed Political Agent at Bhopál, where he remained for nearly three years and a half. During this period he published a *History of the Sikhs*, which in the end proved the ruin of his political career, for in July 1849 (Foreign Department notification No. 246, dated the 11th of that month) he was publicly removed from his appointment and replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief for "having made, in his late work upon the Sikhs, unauthorised use of official documents entrusted to his charge as a public officer." He was directed to join the corps of Sappers and Pioneers at Lúdhiana, but having proceeded on leave when relieved of his political duties on the 15th August, he did not actually join the corps until the following December. In January 1850 he was appointed to the Public Works Dept., and was employed in examining and reporting on the dams of the Gaggar and other streams in the Cis-Sutlej States. He died in camp near Ambala on the 28th February 1851.

Cureton, Augustus John, Lieutenant (c. 1829—1849).—*Monument on the Chilianwala battlefield No. 752.*—The youngest son of Brigadier-General Chas. Robt. Cureton, C.B.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 2nd March 1847, as a Cornet in the 14th Light Dragoons. Arrived in India in December 1847, and joined his regiment at Ambala in the spring of the following year.

On the 27th July 1848 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. On the outbreak of the second Sikh War he accompanied his regiment on service, and was present with it at the action of Rammagar (in which his father was killed), the passage of the Chenab, and the battle of Chilianwala, in the last of which he himself fell,—13th January 1849.

Cureton, Charles Robert, C.B., Colonel (1789—1848).—*Grave and tablet at Rammagar, Nos. 749 and 747.*—This officer's career was an extraordinary one, and might in some respects be described as romantic. He was born in 1789: a gentleman by birth and education, he was appointed an Ensign in the Shropshire Militia on the 21st April 1806, and shortly afterwards was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. Being, it is related, "of somewhat prodigal habits," he became embarrassed in his circumstances, and his friends being either unable or unwilling to extricate him from his difficulties, he suddenly resigned his commission and disappeared. He shortly afterwards obtained a commission in another militia regiment, which happened to be quartered in a sea-port town, but his financial difficulties pursuing him thither, he again disappeared and made his way to London, by sea, in the disguise of a sailor, and from the circumstance of his having abandoned his uniform on the beach it was long supposed that he had been drowned whilst bathing. On his arrival in London he chanced to meet a recruiting party, and on the impulse of the moment he enlisted into the 14th Light Dragoons under the name of **Charles Roberts**. In 1809 he joined that regiment in the Peninsula, and during the succeeding four years he was present in almost every engagement in which that distinguished old corps took part, including the battle of Talavera, the actions of Villa de Puerco and of the Coa, near Almeida, the battle of Busaco, the retreat to the lines of Torres Vedras (severely wounded in crossing the Mondego, near Coimbra), the second advance into Spain, the actions of Redinha, Casal Nova, Foz d'Aronce, and Sabugal, the battle of Fuentes d'Onor (severely wounded, — sabre-cut on the head and skull fractured), the siege and capture of Badajos, the action of the Guareña, the battle of Salamanca, the occupation of Madrid, and the battles of Vittoria, the Pyrenees, the Nivelle and the Nive. In the meantime his superior intelligence and education, his undeviating good conduct, and his distinguished gallantry in action had brought him promotion to the rank of Sergeant, and having, in that capacity, been sent to the head-quarters of the Army on a duty of importance, he was there recognised by an officer on Lord Wellington's staff, who had known him as a Lieutenant in the Shropshire Militia. Having been brought under the notice of Lord Wellington, he was appointed Sergeant of the post at the head-quarters of the Army and was recommended for a commission, and this being conceded to him, on the 24th February 1814 Sergeant Charles Roberts, of the 14th Light Dragoons, became Ensign Charles Robert Cureton, of the 1st Battalion 40th Foot. With the latter corps he served during the remainder of the campaign in the south of France, including the battle of Orthes, the action of Tarbes, and the battle of Toulouse, which brought the war to a conclusion. For his services during these campaigns he was subsequently awarded the war medal with eleven clasps. On the termination of the war he accompanied the corps to Ireland, and when it afterwards proceeded on service to North America he was left behind at the dépôt. On the 20th October 1814 he exchanged into the 20th Light Dragoons, which he joined in Sicily, and in that corps, on the 27th June 1816, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant and appointed Adjutant. On the disbandment of the 20th in 1818 he was placed on half-pay, but almost immediately afterwards, on the 7th January 1819, he exchanged to full pay as Lieutenant and Adjutant in the 16th Light Dragoons (Lancers). He joined this regiment at Clonmel, and

during the next three years he served with it in various parts of Ireland and England. In June 1822 he resigned the appointment of Adjutant, and in the same month he embarked with the regiment for Bengal, and having landed at Calcutta in the succeeding December, he proceeded with the corps to Cawnpore, arriving there in April 1823. On the 12th November 1825 he attained the rank of Captain, and in the winter of 1825-26 he served with the regiment at the siege and capture of Bharatpur. On the termination of the operations he accompanied the regiment to Meerut, whence in the winter of 1831-32 he marched with it to Cawnpore. On the 6th December 1833 he was promoted to the rank of Major. In January 1837 he proceeded with the regiment to Meerut, and in the following March and April he commanded the escort of Sir Henry Fane, the Commander-in-Chief, on the occasion of His Excellency's visit to Maharaja Ranjit Singh at Lahore. On the formation of the Army of the Indus in the autumn of 1838 he was appointed Asst. Adjt.-General of Cavalry, and in that capacity he proceeded on service to Afghanistan; he led the advance through the Bolan Pass, was afterwards present at the occupation of Kandahar and at the storm and capture of Ghazni (Medal, and promoted Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, 23rd July 1839), and in the following month he commanded the cavalry of the advance, which seized the whole of Dost Muhammad Khan's guns at Argandi and led the way to the occupation of Kabul. On the 20th August he succeeded to the command of the regiment, which he retained until, on a portion of the Army of the Indus being withdrawn to the British provinces, it arrived at Ferozepore in January 1840. In the following month he arrived with the regiment at Meerut, and in April he again succeeded to the command of the corps, which he retained until he was appointed, in October 1842, to command, with the temporary rank of Brigadier, the First Brigade of Cavalry of the Army of Reserve at Ferozepore. On the breaking up of that Army, in January 1843, he resumed command of the regiment and returned with it to Meerut. In the autumn of the same year he was again called into the field, and having been appointed Brigadier Commanding the Third Brigade of Cavalry of the Army of Gwalior, he served with it in the Gwalior Campaign and was present at the battle of Maharajpur (bronze star, and created a Companion of the Order of the Bath). On the termination of the campaign he went home on leave for two years, but he was back in India in August 1845, and rejoining the regiment at Meerut he shortly afterwards assumed command. On the outbreak of the first Sikh War he proceeded to the front with his regiment, and having on the 1st January 1846 been appointed Brigadier Commanding the Third Brigade of Cavalry, he served throughout the remainder of the Sutlej Campaign, including the action of Badhowal and the battles of Aliwal and Sobraon, in the two former of which he commanded the whole of the cavalry in the field (Medal and clasp, and appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Queen with the rank of Colonel in the Army from the 3rd April 1846). On the 23rd May 1846 he was appointed Adjutant-General of Her Majesty's Forces in India, and in the following year he was placed on half-pay of his regimental commission, by which measure a connection of more than twenty-eight years with the 16th Lancers was severed. He continued in the performance of the duties of Adjutant-General until October 1848, when, on the outbreak of the second Sikh War, he was appointed to the command of the Cavalry Division of the Army of the Punjab, with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General. He joined his command before the end of the month, and in November moved up to the Chenab with the rest of the Army, but on the 22^d of that month, near Rammagar, to the lasting regret of the whole Army, he fell in the first engagement of the campaign, having been shot dead in a vain en-

deavour to stop the fatal charge made by Colonel Havelock and the 14th Light Dragoons on the Sikh infantry concealed in a dry channel of the river. It was remarked as a curious circumstance that Brigadier-General Cureton terminated his career in a soldier's death in the presence of the very regiment in which, more than forty years before, he had enlisted as a private soldier.

NOTE.—This officer had three sons in the service. One, after a career of some distinction, died in 1892, being then a Lieutenant-General and Colonel of the 7th Dragoon Guards. The second, who was A. D.-C. to his father at Rammagar, and greatly distinguished himself in the mutiny campaigns as the leader of Cureton's Multani Horse (now styled the 15th Lancers), was an officer of the Bengal Army, and died a General and a K. C. B., in July 1891. The third, who was a Lieutenant in the 14th Light Dragoons, was killed in the battle of Chillianwala, less than two months after the death of his father at Rammagar.

Curtis-Hayward, Frederick Thomas, Ensign (1809—1831).—*Grave at Karnal*: see No. 196.—The second son of the Revd. John Adey Curtis, Rector of Bitton, Co. Gloucester, who, on his marriage with Albinia Frances, the eldest daughter of William Hayward, Esqr., and eventually heiress of the Haywards of Quedgeley, Co. Gloucester, took her name in addition to and after his own. Born on the 28th October 1809.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1827. Arrived India in September 1828, and in the following November was sent up to Benares to do duty with the 43rd N. I. In March 1829 he was posted to the 73rd N. I. at Jubbulpore, but he never joined this corps, and in the following month he was transferred to the 37th N. I., then stationed at Karnal. He, however, continued doing duty with the 43rd until the end of June, and having afterwards received permission to remain at Fatehgarh for four months, he did not join the 37th until January 1830. Being a supernumerary in this regiment he was, in October 1831, transferred to fill a vacancy in the 66th N. I., in Arakan, but in the following month a change was made, and he was removed from the 66th to the 29th N. I. On this being notified he was directed to proceed to Meerut and join, but before he could do so he died, while still with the 37th at Karnal, on the 20th November 1831.

NOTE.—In the register or other record from which this officer's name has been taken, the name itself is incorrectly rendered as "Hayward" only, and the regiment to which he belonged is misnamed.

Cust, George Frederick, Ensign (1825—1847).—*Tablet at Jullundur*, No. 543.—The third son of the Hon'ble William Cust and grandson of the 1st Lord Brownlow. Born on the 3rd August 1825.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1845. Arrived in India in August of the same year, and was appointed to do duty with the 35th N. I. at Allahabad, but in the following October he was, at his own request, sent on to Ferozepore to do duty with the 54th N. I. He was with this regiment when the first Sikh War broke out, and accompanying it into the field, he was present with it at the battle of Firozshahr (Medal). In February 1846 he was appointed to do duty with the 44th N. I., which was also stationed at Ferozepore, and in the following month he was finally posted to the 51st N. I., which he joined at Ferozepore, on its arrival from Meerut, in April 1846. In January 1847 he marched with the 51st to Lahore, where he died on the 8th June following.

D.

Dade, John, Lieutenant (1809—1830).—*Grave at Subathu*, No. 407.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1819. Arrived in India in June 1820, and was sent up to Dina-pore to do duty with the Bengal European Regiment. In the following October he was directed to do duty with the 1st Battalion 26th N. I., at Delhi, but a few days later this was altered to duty with the 2nd Battalion 1st N. I., and he joined that corps at Partabgarh, in Oudh. In January 1821 he was posted to the 2nd Battalion 28th N. I., which he joined at Sitapur, and

with it, towards the end of the year, he marched to Delhi. In March 1824 he proceeded on leave to the Cape Colony, South Africa, and he was absent from India for two years. On the reorganisation of the Army taking place in May 1824 he was posted to the 56th N. I. (late 2nd Battalion 28th), and when he returned from South Africa in April 1826 he joined that regiment at Nasirabad. Towards the end of 1827 he accompanied the corps to Lucknow. In February 1830 he proceeded on leave to Simla, and he resided there and in the neighbouring hills until his death, which occurred at Subathu on the 30th October 1830.

Dalgleish, Andrew (1853—1888).—*Grave at Leh*, No. 1138.—Traded for many years in Kashmir and Yarkand, and took Kashgar service with the Central Asian Trading Company, founded at Palampur in 1867. In 1883 he received a free passport from the Chinese to enter Chinese Turkistan, and in 1885, as Turkish Interpreter, he accompanied Mr. Arthur Douglas Carey throughout his travels in Chinese Turkistan and along the frontier of Tibet, his map of those regions receiving the special acknowledgments of the Royal Geographical Society. On the 8th April 1888, while he was on his way to Yarkand, he was treacherously murdered by a Kazak Pathan, near the Kara Korum Pass.

Dalrymple, John, Surgeon (c. 1796—1844).—*Grave at Ambala*, No. 205.—Entered the Bengal Army (Medical Dept.) in 1820. Arrived in India in August 1821, and in the following month was sent up to Cawnpore for duty in the hospital at that place. In February 1823 he was appointed to the medical charge of the left wing of the 2nd Battalion 6th N. I., at Delhi, with which corps (which became the 18th N. I. in May 1824) he served for eighteen months. In August 1824 he was appointed to the medical charge of the 1st Grenadier Battalion, with which he served on the Chittagong frontier and in Arakan during the Burmese War of 1824-26. In August 1826 he was posted to the 52nd N. I., with which he served, at Nasirabad, until October 1827, when he was removed to the Merwara Local Battalion. With this corps he served until December 1829, when he went home on furlough. On his return to India he was posted, November 1832, to the 20th N. I., with which he served at Sitapur and Delhi. On being promoted to the rank of Surgeon, he was re-posted, March 1834, to the 20th N. I., with which corps he continued serving until August 1835, when he was removed to the 9th Light Cavalry. He joined this regiment at Karnal, and in the following November accompanied it to Nasirabad, whence it was called out in December to form part of a force which it was found necessary to despatch to Jaipur, to repress threatened disturbances. He returned with the regiment to Nasirabad in June 1836, but in the following December he again proceeded to Jaipur in medical charge of a portion of the regiment, and at that place he also had, for two months, the additional medical charge of the Artillery of the force assembled there. In September 1839, on the occasion of the demonstration against Jodhpur, he was temporarily appointed to the medical charge of the 7th N. I., which he held until the termination of that service in the following December. He then rejoined the 9th Light Cavalry and proceeded with that corps to Muttra, whence he accompanied it to Karnal in November 1840, and to Ferozepore in the spring of 1842. At this place he was appointed, in March 1842, to the additional medical charge of the 1st Light Infantry Battalion, which he held for several months. At the end of 1842 he accompanied the 9th Light Cavalry to Sindh, where he served (part of the time as acting Superintending Surgeon of the Forces) throughout the campaign of 1843 under Sir Charles Napier, and was present at the battles of Miani and Hyderabad (Medal). After the termination of the operations he was stationed with the regiment at Hyderabad until October 1843, when he went on

leave to Simla. On the expiration of his leave approaching, he proceeded to rejoin his regiment, then at Ludhiāna, but on his way thither he was taken ill at Ambīla, and died there on the 27th November 1844.

NOTE.—In the inscription on his tombstone this officer is incorrectly styled "M. S. Dalrymple."

Daniel, Ludford Harvey, Captain and Brevet-Major (1825—1859).—*Grave at Kasauli, No. 287.*—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 9th June 1846 as an Ensign in the 38th Foot, which he joined in Jamaica in the following year. In May 1848 he accompanied the corps to Halifax, Nova Scotia, and on the 27th April 1849 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. In August 1851 he returned home with the regiment, and during the succeeding years he served with it at Manchester, Portsmouth, the Chobham Camp of Exercise, and Chatham. On the 18th October 1853 he attained the rank of Captain. When the regiment proceeded on service to Turkey in April 1854 he was left behind at the dépôt, but he joined the corps in the Crimea in the following year and served with it at the siege and capture of Sevastopol, including the assault of the 18th June, in which he was severely wounded (Medal and clasp, Fifth Class of the Order of the Medjidieh, and promoted to the rank of Major by brevet on the 2nd November 1855). On the return of the regiment from the Crimea in July 1856 he accompanied it to Aldershot, and afterwards to Dublin and the Curragh. In July 1857 he embarked with the corps for Bengal, and landing at Calcutta in the following October, he proceeded with it to the Upper Provinces and served with it in the campaign of 1857–58 in Oudh, including the capture of Mianganj, the siege and capture of Lucknow, and the affairs of Bari and Nagar (Medal and clasp). On the termination of the campaign he was stationed with the regiment at Lucknow, whence in March 1859 he was sent up to Kasauli, to do duty with the Convalescent Dépôt there. He died at Kasauli on the 8th October following.

Daniell, Averell, Major (1851—1893).—*Grave at Chilas, No. 1144; tablet at Kohat, No. 1050.*—Born in London, on the 9th February 1851.—Entered H. M.'s Service (from the Royal Mly. College) on the 23^d September 1871 as an Ensign in the 1st Battalion 21st Foot, and was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant on the 28th of the succeeding month. He arrived in India and joined the battalion at Bangalore at the end of December 1871, and thence accompanied it to Fort St. George in February 1873. In January 1874 he went home on sick leave, and on his return in March 1875 he rejoined the battalion at Rangoon. In December 1875 he accompanied a portion of the corps to Port Blair, in the Andamans, at which place he held the appointment of Station Staff Officer from July 1876 to July 1877. He then rejoined the battalion at Rangoon, whence, at the end of the year, he proceeded with it to Secunderabad. On the 28th December 1877 he was appointed an Offg. Wing Officer in the 2nd Punjab Infantry on probation for the Bengal Staff Corps, into which he was afterwards admitted with effect from that date. He joined that regiment at Dera Ismail Khan in February 1878, and in the following month was appointed to officiate as Quarter Master. This situation he held until nearly the end of the succeeding October, when he was transferred as Offg. Wing Officer to the 4th Punjab Infantry, and having joined that regiment at Edwardesabād in November, he was employed with it from January to April 1879 on field service on the Waziri border. In April 1879 he was appointed a Wing Officer permanently. He afterwards served with the corps in the Afghan Campaign of 1879, and took part in various movements in the Kuram Valley and in the Chamkani and Zaimukt expeditions (Medal), on the conclusion of which he returned with the regiment to Edwardesabād. In December 1879 he was appointed Quarter Master of the regiment, and in November 1880 he became Offg. Adjutant, in which

position he served with the corps in the expedition against the Mahsud Waziris in the spring of 1881, and was present in the affair at Shah Alam Raghza. He returned with the regiment to Edwardesabād in May 1881, and in the following December (up to which time he continued officiating as Adjutant) he marched with it to Dera Ismail Khan. Reverting to the appointment of Quarter Master, he served with the regiment until March 1882, when he went home on furlough. In January 1883 he rejoined the regiment at Dera Ismail Khan, and in the following September, having attained the rank of Captain, he vacated the appointment of Quarter Master. In November and December 1883 he served with the regiment in the expedition to the Takht-i-Suliman, in the course of which he led the skirmishers at the forcing of the Paizai Kotal. On the termination of this expedition he marched with the regiment to Dera Ghazi Khan, arriving there towards the end of December. In the autumn of 1884 he served with the regiment in the Zhob Valley Expedition, returning to Dera Ghazi Khan in December. In December 1885, for about four weeks, and again from April to November 1886 he officiated as a Wing Commander, and during the last three months of this year he was in command of a portion of the regiment detached to Fort Munro. In January 1887 he was again appointed Offg. Wing Commander, and continued in that position until the end of the following month, when he was appointed Offg. Second-in-Command of the 3rd Sikh Infantry at Abbottabad. He served there with this regiment until January 1888, when he was appointed a permanent Wing Commander in the 1st Punjab Infantry, but having at the same time been nominated to officiate as Second-in-Command of the 6th Punjab Infantry, he joined the latter regiment at Dera Ismail Khan, and served with it there for eight months. In September 1888 he was appointed Brigade-Major to the second column of the Hazara Field Force, with which he served throughout the operations of October and November on the Black Mountain (India Medal and clasp). On the conclusion of the campaign he joined the 1st P. I. at Edwardesabād, and in January 1889 he went home on leave. He rejoined the regiment in March 1890, and was then appointed to officiate as Second-in-Command, in which capacity he accompanied it to the Camp of Exercise at Attock in November, marched with it to Kohat in December, and served with it in the first Miranzai Expedition from January to March 1891. In April 1891 he was again appointed Offg. Second-in-Command, and in that position he served with the regiment throughout the second Miranzai Expedition, including the operations on the Samana Range (clasp to India Medal). He returned to Kohat with the regiment in June 1891 and served with it there as a Wing Commander, until September, when he was appointed Offg. Second-in-Command of the Corps of Guides. This officiating appointment terminating in December, he was then appointed a Wing Commander in the corps, with which he continued serving at Mardan until December 1892, when he reverted to his permanent appointment in the 1st Punjab Infantry, then serving with the Karam Force. He was shortly afterwards sent up to Gilgit, having been specially selected for the position of Second-in-Command to Colonel Durand, Commanding the Troops in that Agency. In March 1893 he was in command of the post and fort of Chilas, on the Gilgit frontier, and of the line of communication to Bunji, when, on the 5th of that month, a laskkar of Chilasis and Kohistanis came down upon the place, and in the severe fighting which ensued he was unfortunately killed, having fallen, shot through the head and the heart, in a daring attempt to storm a village from which the tribesmen were keeping up a hot fire on the fort.

Daniell, Charles Astell, Lieutenant (1832—1855).—*Grave at Lahore Cantonment, No. 658.*—Entered

the Bengal Army in 1849. Arrived in India in December of the same year, and was sent up to Cawnpore to do duty with the 1st Light Cavalry, then *en route* to that place from Peshawar; in February 1850, however, he was directed to go on to Ambala, and there join and do duty with the 11th Light Cavalry. In March 1850 he was posted to the 8th Light Cavalry, and he joined that regiment at Ferozepore. In November 1853 he accompanied the corps to Mian Mir, and he died at that place (by his own hand) on the 24th November 1855.

Darling, Patrick, Lieutenant (1829—1854).—*Grave at Srinagar, Kashmir, No. 1121.*—Born in Scotland, in April 1829.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1849. Arrived in India in May 1850, and was sent up to Benares to do duty with the 16th N. I. (Grenadiers). In the following July he was posted to the 24th N. I., which he joined at Gorakhpur. In February 1854 he marched thence with the regiment *en route* to Wazirabad, where he arrived at the end of April. In the following July he proceeded to Kashmir on leave for three months, but he had not been away from his regiment many weeks when he died at Srinagar on the 29th August 1854.

Dashwood, Francis, Captain (1804—1845).—*Grave at Mudki; tablet at Ferozepore, No. 441.*—The third and youngest son of Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Dashwood, K.C.B., Royal Navy, who was a cadet of the Dashwoods of Yellow Wood, Co. Somerset, and grandson of the 26th Lord Kingsale.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1822. Arrived in India in March 1824, and in the following month was posted to the 7th Company 2^d Battalion, Foot Artillery (now the 35th Field Battery, Royal Artillery). In January 1825 he was transferred to the Horse Artillery and posted to the 3^d Troop, from which he was removed, in the following July, to the 1st Troop 2^d Brigade. In December 1825, on the formation of the Army detailed for the reduction of Bharatpur, he was appointed Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier Macleod, C.B., Commanding the Artillery, and in that capacity was present at the siege and capture of the fortress in 1825-26. In May 1826 he was removed to the 2^a Troop 2^d Brigade, and in March 1827 he was appointed Adjutant and Quarter-Master of the 2^d Brigade of Horse Artillery, an appointment which he held for the succeeding eight years. In March 1835 he was appointed Asst. Secretary to the Military Board, having already acted in the appointment for more than thirteen months, and he continued in this situation until February 1840, when he went home on furlough. He returned to India in November 1842, and at Dum-Dum joined the 3^d Company 1st Battalion, Fort Artillery, to which he then stood posted. In March 1843 he was removed to the 2^d Company 6th Battalion, and from that, in the following November, to the 1st Troop 1st Brigade, Horse Artillery (now "F" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery), which he joined at Ambala, and with which, in April 1844, he marched to Ludhiana. In command of this troop, on the outbreak of the first Sikh War, he joined the Army under the command of Sir Hugh Gough, but in the first engagement of the campaign, at Mudki on the 18th December 1845, he received a mortal wound, from the effects of which he died at that place on the 22^d of the same month.

NOTE.—Captain (then Lieutenant) Dashwood married, at Calcutta, on the 14th January 1836, Jane, daughter of Major George Skyring, of the Royal Artillery.

Davidson, George Henry, Lieutenant (c. 1815—1843).—*Grave at Simla, No. 308.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1831. Arrived in India in February 1833, and was sent up to Dinapore to do duty with the 2^d N. I. On that regiment leaving the station he was permitted, December 1833, to join and do duty with the 63rd N. I., at Malahi. In February 1834 he was posted to the 16th N. I. at Mhow, but being on leave

at the time he did not proceed to join, and in the following month he was removed, at his own request, to the 72nd N. I., which he joined forthwith at Berhampore. In the spring of 1835 he accompanied the regiment to Saugor, and towards the end of 1837 he marched with it to Mhow. In the winter of 1838-39, while on the way from Mhow to Allahabad, he served with the regiment at the reduction of the fort of Jhansi. In January 1839 he was appointed Adjutant of the regiment, and he retained that situation until his death. He arrived at Allahabad with the regiment in March 1839, and served with it there until October 1841, when he marched with it, on escort duty with the Commander-in-Chief, *viz* Agra, to Delhi, whence, on being relieved of this duty, towards the end of December, he proceeded with the corps to Meerut. In the autumn of 1842 he accompanied the regiment to Ferozepore, where he served with it in the Army of Reserve, on the breaking up of which he proceeded with the corps to Karnal, arriving there towards the end of March 1843. In August 1843 he proceeded on sick leave to Simla, and at that place he died on the 17th October following.

Davidson, Gordon Hugh, Lieutenant (1826—1846).—See Note to No. 444.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1843. Arrived in India on the 6th August of the same year, and on the 20th was ordered up to Dinapore to do duty with the 36th N. I. On the 23rd January following, he was posted to the 1st European Light Infantry, and having joined that corps at Lúdhiana, he moved with it to Ferozepore at the end of March 1844, and to Subathu in the course of the succeeding month. On the outbreak of the first Sikh War he accompanied the regiment to the front, and with it took part in the battles of Ferozshahr and Sobraon, in the latter of which he fell mortally wounded; and having been removed from the field, he died of his wounds, in the camp of the Army of the Sutlej, on the following day,—the 11th February 1846.

Davidson, John Paton, Captain (1835—1863).—*Grave at Mardan, No. 1004; tablets at Abbottabad, Mardan, and Kohat, Nos. 919, 1006 and 1043.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1851. Arrived in India in December of the same year, and was sent up to Barrackpore to do duty with the 42nd N. I. In May 1852 he was posted to the 4th N. I., which he joined at Rawal Pindi, and with it, in October 1853, he proceeded to Peshawar. In August 1854, as a volunteer with the 1st Sikh Infantry, he served in the expedition against the Michni Mohmands, and was present at the capture and destruction of the village of Shah Mansur Khel. In March 1855 he served with his own regiment in the expedition against the Bassi Khel section of the Aka Khel Afridis. At the end of the same year he accompanied the regiment to Nurpur, and he was serving there with the right wing of the corps when the mutinies broke out in May 1857. The regiment having, as a precautionary measure, been disarmed in July, he was soon afterwards sent down to join the force before Delhi, and on the 27th of that month he was directed, by a Field Force Order, to join and do duty with the 1st Punjab Infantry. With this corps he served at the action of Najafgarh, and throughout the remainder of the siege of Delhi, including the assault and capture of the place and the six days' fighting within the city (Medal and clasp). In October 1857 he was appointed Adjutant of the regiment, and about the same time he accompanied a portion of the corps, forming part of Brigadier Showers' moveable column, on an expedition into the disaffected country lying to the west of Delhi, where he was actively engaged against insurgents for several weeks. With the detachment, he rejoined the head-quarters of the regiment at Meerut in February 1858, and proceeding with the corps shortly afterwards to join the Roorkee Field Force, he served with it throughout the campaign of 1858 in Rohilkhand, and was present at

the actions of Bhaganla and Nagina, the occupation of Moradabad and the capture of Bareilly. Shortly after the last-mentioned event he was placed, temporarily, in command of Shahzada Sultan Jan's troop of Pathan Horse, with which he subsequently served in the advance on and occupation of Mahomdi. He afterwards rejoined the 1st P. I., and towards the end of the year he returned to the Punjab with the regiment, of which, in December, he was appointed acting Second-in-Command. Arriving at Kohat towards the end of January 1859, he served there with the corps until the following December, when he again accompanied it into the field, and thereafter served with it throughout the expedition against the Kabul Khel Waziris, returning to Kohat on the conclusion of the operations. In May 1861, he was made permanent in the appointment of Second-in-Command, and in the following October he was admitted into the Bengal Staff Corps with effect from the 18th February preceding. In March 1863 he proceeded with the regiment to Abbottabad, and in the following October he accompanied it on service to the Ambela Pass; there, on the 13th of the following month, he fell in a desperate conflict with the tribesmen, whilst heroically defending the "Crag picquet" position against overwhelming numbers. It is recorded that the heroism he displayed on this occasion "elicited the admiration of one of the principal Chiefs of the Buner tribe."

Davidson, John Stewart, Captain (1809—1848).—*Grave at Delhi, No. 60.* Born on the 27th August 1809.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1828. Arrived in India in November 1829, and at the end of the following month was sent up to Dinafore to do duty with the 68th N. I. Being a supernumerary, he remained unposted to a regiment for more than three years, and in the interval he continued doing duty with the 68th until February 1832, with the 2^d N. I., at Dinafore, from February to October 1832, and with the 48th N. I., at Barrackpore, from October 1832 to July 1833. In March 1833 he was formally posted to the 72^d N. I., which he joined at Berhampore in the following July, and with that corps he marched to Saugor in 1835. From February to September 1835 he officiated as Interpreter and Quarter-Master of the regiment, and in October and November of the same year he officiated in a similar capacity with the 64th N. I. In November 1835 he was appointed Interpreter and Quarter-Master of his own regiment, and this post he held for upwards of nine years. At the end of 1837 he accompanied the 72^d to Mhow, and in the cold season of 1838-39 he served with it in the force assembled for the reduction of the fort of Jhansi. He subsequently served with the regiment at Allahabad and Meerut, and in the Army of Reserve at Ferozepore in the winter of 1842-43. On the breaking up of this Army he accompanied the regiment to Karnal, and afterwards, in October 1843, to Delhi. In February 1845, in consequence of his promotion to the rank of Captain, he vacated the appointment of Interpreter and Quarter-Master, though he continued carrying on the duties until the following month. He shortly afterwards proceeded on leave to Simla, and on the 11th April 1845 he was transferred to the invalid establishment. He continued residing at Simla until February 1848, when he was appointed to do duty with the European Invalid and Veteran Companies at Chunar, and he was on his way down to that place when he died in the *dk* bungalow at Delhi on the 25th March 1848.

Davidson, John Tierney, Ensign (c. 1839—1857).—*Tablets at Delhi, Lahore and Kohat, Nos. 162, 682 and 1043.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1856. Arrived in India in February 1857, and on the 24th of the same month was posted to the 26th N. I., which he joined at Mián Mir. He was present with his regiment on the historic occasion when the native troops at Mián Mir were disarmed (13th May 1857), and also on that when (30th July) the regiment itself broke out in open

mutiny and murdered its commanding officer, Major Spencer,—an outburst which terminated in its own absolute annihilation. On the 17th August he was ordered to proceed to Delhi and place himself under the orders of Brigadier-General Wilson, commanding the besieging force, and on arriving there, on the 27th, he was directed to do duty with the 2^d Punjab Infantry. He served with this regiment throughout the remainder of the siege, and eventually fell at the assault of the Kashmir breach on the morning of the 14th September,—little more than seven months from the date of his first landing in the country.

Davies, Charles Hugh, Captain (1861—1899).—*Grave at Chilas.*—Son of Major-General Sir William George Davies, K.C.S.I., sometime Financial Commissioner in the Punjab. Born on the 15th May 1864.—Entered H. M.'s Service (from the Royal Military College) on the 29th August 1885 as a Lieutenant in the Cheshire Regiment, and having been posted to the 2^d Battalion of that corps, he proceeded to India and joined it at Ambala before the end of the year. On the 21st June 1887 he was appointed an Offg. Wing Officer in the 1st Battalion 5th Gurkha Regiment, on probation for the Bengal Staff Corps, into which he was subsequently admitted with effect from that date. He joined the battalion at Abbottabad, and in the following year served with it in the Hazara Campaign, including the operations on the Black Mountain (India Medal and clasp). On the conclusion of the operations he returned with the battalion to Abbottabad, and in August 1889 he was appointed a Wing Officer. In the following year he officiated for a short time as Quarter-Master of the battalion. In March 1891 he went home on leave, and was absent from India until December 1892. He then rejoined the battalion at Abbottabad, and during the next three years he officiated twice as Wing Commander, twice as Quarter-Master, and four times as Adjutant, and while officiating as Adjutant for the third time he served with the battalion in the Waziristan Expedition of 1894-95 (clasp to India Medal). In August 1895 he was selected for special duty in Gilgit, and he continued serving in those parts until his death. He died at Chilas on the 15th December 1899.

Davies, Samuel Hugh James, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel (1819—1869).—*Talet at Rawal Pindi, No. 838.*—The eldest son of Surgeon Samuel Davies, Bengal Medical Service, and brother of Major-General Sir William George Davies, K.C.S.I. Born at Brompton, Middlesex, in 1819.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1836. Arrived in India in November of the same year, and was sent up to Dinafore to do duty with the 51st N. I. He was posted to that regiment in March 1837, and he accompanied it to Barrackpore in the spring of 1839, and thence to Benares towards the end of 1841. In October 1842 he marched with the regiment *en route* to Damoh, and having, in January 1843, been appointed acting Interpreter and Quarter-Master (an appointment which he held for nearly fourteen months), he served with the corps in that capacity during the suppression of the insurrection in Bundelkhand. He afterwards accompanied the regiment to Narsingpur, Jubbulpore and Jhansi, and during the winter of 1843-44 he served with it in the Gwalior Campaign and was present at the battle of Panipat (Bronze Star). On the conclusion of the campaign he marched with the regiment to Meerut, and at that station in March 1844 he was appointed acting Interpreter and Quarter-Master of the 53rd N. I. This appointment he held until the following December, when he rejoined his own regiment, at the same station. In February 1845 he was appointed Adjutant of his regiment, and he held that situation for nearly eight years. Early in 1846, during the first Sikh War, he moved up towards the Sutlej with the regiment, but he was not in time to take part in the operations, and in

April 1846 he accompanied the 51st to Ferozepore. In January 1847 he proceeded with the regiment to Lahore, and in March 1848 he returned with it to Ferozepore. Thence in the following July he accompanied the corps on service to Multan, and thereafter he served with it throughout the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49, including the first siege of Multan, the second siege and capture of the place, and the battle of Gujerat (Medal and two clasps). On the conclusion of the campaign he accompanied the regiment to Jullundur, arriving there in April 1849. In November 1852, having attained the regimental rank of Captain, he vacated the Adjutancy of the corps. In the winter of 1853-54 he marched with the regiment to Rawal Pindi, at which station he continued serving with it, in the performance of ordinary regimental duty, until June 1854, when he was appointed Officiating Brigade-Major of the Sind Sagar District. He held this situation until October 1854, when he was appointed to the Department of Public Works, in which the rest of his service was passed. In February 1861 he was admitted into the Bengal Staff Corps. From the date of his appointment to the Dept. of Public Works up to the autumn of 1867 he was employed almost entirely at Rawal Pindi and Murree, at first as Assistant Engineer and afterwards as Executive Engineer. He was then transferred to Ambala, and later he served for a brief period as Assistant to the Chief Engineer and Assistant Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, P. W. Department. In November 1867 he was transferred to Bengal as Offg. Supdg. Engineer of the Assam Circle, to which was added the post of Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam. In December 1868 he was appointed Supdg. Engineer of the Assam Circle and Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, and he continued in those appointments until his death, which took place at Shillong on the 22nd June 1869.

Davis, Charles Farquhar, Captain (1820-1855).-*Grave at Wazirabad; see No. 746-A; tablet at Sialkot, No. 728.*-Born in November 1820.-Entered the Bengal Army in 1839. Arrived in India in December of the same year, and in the following month was sent up to Barrackpore to do duty with the 58th N. I. On the 23rd January 1840 he was posted to the 24th N. I., and he joined that regiment at Saugor in the following March. In February 1842 he proceeded with the regiment to Jubbulpore, and in the winter of 1842-43 he served with it in the suppression of the insurrection in Bundelkhand and the Saugor and Narbadda Territories. He returned to Saugor with the regiment in November 1843, and in the spring of 1844 he proceeded with it to Nasirabad. Early in 1845 he marched with the regiment to Ambala, and on the outbreak of the first Sikh War he accompanied the corps into the field and served with it in the Sutlej Campaign of 1845-46, including the battles of Mudki and Firozshahr, the action of Budhowal, and the battle of Aliwal (Medal and two clasps). On the termination of the campaign he marched with the regiment to Jullundur. In the autumn of 1846 he accompanied the regiment on service towards Kashmir, in consequence of the rebellion of Shaik Imam-ud-din, and while on this expedition he served for some time as Staff Officer to a detachment under the command of Colonel Thompson, 59th N. I. In November 1846 he returned with the regiment to Jullundur, whence, early in 1847, he accompanied it to Lucknow. In March 1849 he proceeded with the regiment to Gorakhpur, and in the following July, he went on leave to Singapore. He rejoined the regiment at Gorakhpur in January 1850, and in the spring of 1854 he marched with it to Wazirabad. At that place he died on the 1st January 1855.

Davison, Gerald Clement, Lieutenant (1867-1893).-*Grave at Astor, Gilgit, No. 1145.*-The fifth and youngest son of the Revd. Charles Henry Davison, M.A., Rector of Harlington, Co. Middlesex, and nephew

of the Right Hon'ble John Robert Davison, Q.C., of Underriver, Co. Kent, and Carlton, Co. Durham, Judge Advocate-General, and M. P. for Durham. Born in London on the 25th January 1867.-Entered H. M.'s Service on the 2^d October 1886 as a Lieutenant in the 3^d Battalion of the Royal Irish Fusiliers (the Armagh Militia). Transferred to the regular forces on the 10th November 1888 as a Second-Lieutenant in the 2^d Battalion Leinster Regiment (the 109th Foot), which he joined at Shorncliffe. On the 23^d July 1890 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and having been posted to the 1st Battalion of the regiment (the 100th Foot), he came out to India and joined that corps at Agra. On the 12th January 1892 he was appointed an Offg. Wing Officer in the 10th Bengal Infantry, on probation for the Indian Staff Corps, into which he was subsequently admitted with effect from that date. He joined the 10th at Lucknow, and in December 1892 he accompanied the regiment to Barrackpore. In the earlier part of the following year he officiated for a short time as Quarter-Master of the corps. In the succeeding spring he went on leave to Kashmir, and within a few weeks, on the 22^d May 1893, he died at Astor.

Dawkins, Charles Digby, Lieutenant and Brevet-Captain (1800-1846).-*Grave at Ambala: see No. 441.*-The fifth son of Henry Dawkins, Esqr., M.P. for Aldborough (of the family of Dawkins of Over Norton, Co. Oxford), and grandson of General Sir Henry Clinton, K.B., Commander-in-Chief in North America during the Revolutionary War (of the family now represented by the Duke of Newcastle). Born in 1800.-Entered the Bengal Army in 1820. Arrived in India in November 1821, and in the same month was appointed to do duty with the 1st Light Cavalry at Sultánpur, Benares. In April 1822 he was posted to the 2^d Light Cavalry, which he joined at Kaita, in Bundelkhand. In the following August he was appointed to do duty with Baddeley's Horse (which afterwards became the 4th Irregular Cavalry), of which corps he was appointed Adjutant in June 1824; this appointment was, however, cancelled at his own request in the succeeding August, and he rejoined the 2^d Light Cavalry. In September 1825 he was appointed Adjutant of the Governor-General's Body-Guard, and in the following November he proceeded to Burma and joined the portion of the corps then serving in the field there under Sir Archibald Campbell. He served in Burma until the conclusion of the war, and returned to Calcutta in June 1826. In March 1827 he was appointed Brigade-Major to the Mewár Field Force at Neemuch, and he held the appointment until February 1834, when he was placed in temporary command of the Governor-General's Body-Guard. He was appointed permanent Commandant of the Body-Guard in April 1834, and served with that corps continuously until the autumn of 1838, when he rejoined his own regiment, temporarily, in order that he might accompany it on field service with the Army of the Indus. With the 2^d Light Cavalry he served throughout the campaign of 1838-39 in Afghanistan, and was present at the capture of Ghazni (Medal) and the occupation of Kabul. He returned to Hindustan at the end of 1839, and resumed the post of Commandant of the Body-Guard, which he held continuously for the remaining years of his military career. In January 1842 he was removed to the rolls of the 11th Light Cavalry, a new corps then formed to replace the 2^d Light Cavalry, which had been disbanded in consequence of the misbehaviour of a portion of it in Afghanistan. This transfer did not, however, in any way affect his position in the Body-Guard, in command of which he, in 1843, accompanied Lord Ellenborough into the field in the Gwalior Campaign, and was present at the battle of Máhárájpur (Bronze Star). Similarly, in December 1845, he accompanied Sir Henry Hardinge into the field on the occasion of the movement towards the Sutlej to repel the Sikh inva-

sion, and was present, on the 18th of that month, at the battle of Mûdki, in which he was so severely wounded that he was unable to take any further part in the campaign. From the effects of the wounds he received on this occasion he never entirely recovered, and on the 20th June following he died at Ambâla.

Dawson, Edward Steer Kennet, Major (c. 1832—1868).—*Grave at Simla, No. 365.*—Entered the Bombay Army in 1849. Arrived in India in March 1850, and in the following October was posted to the 27th N. I., which he joined at Poona. In April 1854 he accompanied the regiment to Kolhapur, and at that station, from August to November 1856, he officiated as Adjutant of the corps. He was with the regiment at Kolhapur in July and August 1857, when the mutinous outbreak occurred which led to the disbandment of the corps in the following year. In January 1858 he went home on furlough, and in the following June, during his absence from India, he was transferred to the 31st N. I., a new corps which was then raised to replace the disbanded 27th. He returned to India towards the end of 1860, and joined the 31st N. I. at Deesa, and on that corps being broken up in the following year he was appointed to do duty with the 11th N. I., at the same station. He remained attached to this corps until the end of July 1862, when he was posted as senior Captain to H. M.'s 106th Foot (Bombay Light Infantry), which was then formed out of the 2^d Bombay European Regiment. Having joined this regiment at Neemuch, he accompanied it to Nasirabad in January 1864, and from that station he went home on sick leave early in 1865. He returned to India in the summer of 1867, and rejoined his regiment at Mian Mir, whence in April 1868 he accompanied it to Ambala. He shortly afterwards proceeded on leave to Simla, at which place he died on the 10th September 1868.

Dawson, Reginald Harry, Captain (1862—1892).—*Tablet at Kohat, No. 1051.*—Born on the 21st January 1862.—Entered H. M.'s Service (from the Royal Mil. College) on the 22^d January 1881 as a Second-Lieutenant in the 63^d Foot, and was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant on the 1st July following, when the Army was re-organised and the 63^d became the 1st Battalion of the Manchester Regiment. He came out to India in the spring of 1881 and joined the regimental dépôt at Jullundur, the regiment itself being then at Kandahar, in Southera Afghanistan. He afterwards joined the regiment at Multan, on its return from Kandahar, and in August 1882 he accompanied it on the expedition to Egypt, where he served with it during the short campaign of that year (Medal and Khedive's Star). On the conclusion of the operations he went home with the battalion, but, having volunteered for the Indian service, he returned to India early in 1883, and on the 8th February he was appointed an Offg. Wing Officer in the 23^d Madras N. I., on probation for the Madras Staff Corps, into which he was afterwards admitted with effect from the 3^d March 1883. He joined the regiment at Hoshanagabad, and in the following June he was appointed Station Staff Officer there. In August 1884 he was transferred, as Offg. Wing Officer, to the 1st Punjab Infantry, and having joined that regiment at Kohat, he served with it there and at Dera Ismail Khan until January 1887, when he was appointed a Wing Officer in the 3^d Sikh Infantry, and at the same time nominated an Asst. Commandant in the Burma Mil. Police. Proceeding to Burma, he took part, with the Mil. Police, in various minor operations against dacoits and insurgents (India Medal and two clasps) until June 1888, when, his health failing, he was obliged to go home on leave. Returning to India towards the end of the following year, he joined the 3^d Sikh Infantry at Abbottabad, and in March 1890 he accompanied the corps to Kohat. From March 1890 to August 1891 he officiated as Quarter Master of the regiment, and during this period he served with it in both the Miranzai Expeditions of 1891, including

the operations on the Samana Range (clasp to India Medal). In August 1891 he was made permanent in the appointment of Quarter Master. In January 1892 he was appointed a Wing Officer in the newly formed Hong-Kong Regiment, and in the course of the same month he proceeded to China and joined that corps. He had not, however, served with it many months when his career came to an untimely end, he having been lost at sea in the wreck of the S. S. *Bokhara* off the Pescadores, or Fisher's Islands, in the Fokien Channel, on the 10th October 1892.

Day, Edward William, Second-Lieutenant (1830—1849).—*Grave at Gujerat, No. 759; tablet at Sialkot No. 727.*—Born on the 1st August 1830.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1846. Arrived in India in July 1847, and in the following November was posted to the 3^d Company 2^d Battalion, Foot Artillery, which he joined at Dum-Dum. In January 1848 he was transferred to the 1st Company 1st Battalion (now the 21st Field Battery, Royal Artillery), and proceeding to the Upper Provinces, he joined it at Lahore. In July 1848 he was appointed to do duty with the 6th Company 7th Battalion, proceeding from Lahore to Ferozepore, and with that company he went on service with the force under the command of Major-General Whish, and was present at the first siege of Multan, and afterwards at the second siege and the capture of the place. After the fall of Multan he proceeded with the company to join the main Army under the command of Lord Gough, and on arrival, on the 18th February, he rejoined his own company, the 1st of the 1st Battalion, to which No. 10 Light Field Battery was attached. With this battery, attached to Brigadier-General Campbell's Division, he went into action at Gujerat on the 21st of the same month, and was killed by a cannon-shot while advancing to the attack of the Sikh position.

Dayrell, Charles Lionel, Lieutenant (1836—1857).—*Grave at Kasauli, No. 288.*—The second son of the Revd Thomas Dayrell, of Shudy Camps Park, Co. Cambridge, and Rector of Long Marston, Co. York. Born on the 8th January 1836.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1854. Arrived in India in April 1855, and having, in the preceding month, been posted, in anticipation of his arrival, to the 60th N. I., he proceeded to Ambala and joined that regiment there. He was serving with the regiment at that place when the Mutiny broke out in May 1857, and the corps having been detailed to form part of the force moving on Delhi, he, with it, accompanied that force as far as Karnal. From Karnal, however, the course of the regiment was deflected to Rohtak, the continued presence with the army of a semi-mutinous and untrustworthy corps being considered undesirable, and he marched with it to that place accordingly. He was with the corps when it mutinied at Rohtak on the 10th June, but, with the other officers, he succeeded in effecting his escape to the British camp before Delhi, where shortly after his arrival, he was directed to do duty with H. M.'s 75th Foot. With this regiment he served at the siege of Delhi until the 10th September, when, his health having broken down, he was compelled to proceed to the hills on leave. On his way to Simla his illness detained him at Kasauli, and he died at that place on the 9th October 1857.

Deane-Freeman, Matthew, Lieutenant (1822—1846).—*Buried at sea: see No. 442.*—The fourth son of Joseph Deane-Freeman, Esqr., of Castle Cor, Co. Cork, by Elizabeth, only daughter of Robert McCarthy, Esqr., of Carrignavar, in the same county. Born in 1822.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 6th November 1840, as an Ensign in the 80th Foot. He joined that regiment in New South Wales, where he served with it for nearly three years. On the 18th March 1843 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. In 1844 he sailed with the regiment for Bengal, but the transport in which he had embarked, the *Briton*, was wrecked,

November 1844, on the Lesser Andaman, and he, with the rest of the detachment, remained on that island for fifty-one days, suffering severe privations, and he did not reach Calcutta until January 1845. He afterwards proceeded with the regiment to Agra, and thence in October 1845 to Ambala, and he was serving at the latter place when the first Sikh War broke out. He accompanied the regiment in the forward movement of the Army of the Sutlej, and was present with it in the battles of Mudki and Firozshahr, in the latter of which he was badly wounded. The severity of his wounds necessitated his being sent home, but he did not live to reach England, having died at sea on the 8th October 1846.

Debrett, John Edward,—Captain (1789—1835).—*Grave at Simla, No. 297.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1806 as a Cadet of Artillery. Arrived in India in November 1807, and on the 16th of the following month was posted to the 1st Company 2d Battalion, Foot Artillery, which he joined at Dum-Dum. In January 1809, on his promotion to the rank of Lieutenant being notified, he was posted to the 6th Company 2d Battalion, at the same station. In the autumn of 1810 he was sent to Prince of Wales' Island (Penang) to command the detachment of Artillery there, and he was employed on that duty until 1812, when he returned to Dum-Dum. In November 1813 he was transferred to the 5th Company 2d Battalion, which was also at Dum-Dum, and in the following year he was sent to command the detachment of Artillery at the post of Kishanganj, in the district of Purnea. On the outbreak of the war with Nepal, in the autumn of 1814, this detachment was included in the force employed in guarding the frontier from the Kosi River eastward to the Brahmaputra, and he served with that force in all its operations until December, when he fell ill and it became necessary to send him down to Berhampore. On recovering his health, in February 1815, he rejoined his company, which was then with the Division under the command of Major General J. S. Wood on the Gorakhpur frontier, and he served with it there until the termination of the campaign. On the renewal of the war he, with his company, joined the force under the command of Sir David Ochterlony, and served with it in the final operations resulting in the complete submission of the Gurkhas. On the cessation of hostilities he proceeded with his company to Benares; thence in 1816 he marched with it and joined the Narbadda Field Force; and in 1817-18-19 he served with in the Mahratta-Pindari War, taking part in the siege and capture of Chanda in 1818 and of Asirgarh in 1819, besides various other operations. Having been re-posted to the 5th Company 2d Battalion in the reorganisation of November 1818, he, after the fall of Asirgarh, proceeded with it to Agra, and having been again re-posted to it on his promotion to the rank of Captain in May 1820, he accompanied it in the summer of the same year to Dum-Dum. In December 1821 he went home on furlough, and was absent from India until the end of October 1824, when he returned and rejoined the company at Dum-Dum. On the re-organisation of the Artillery taking place in July 1825 he was posted to the 4th Company 5th Battalion, which, however, he did not join until its return from service in Ava in the succeeding year. In the autumn of 1826 he held, for a short time, the charge of the Expense Magazine and Laboratory School at Dum-Dum. In July 1827 he was transferred to the 12th Company 6th Battalion (renamed the 4th Company 7th Battalion, the same year), and joining it at Dum-Dum he served with it there until December 1828, when he was transferred to the 7th Company 6th Battalion at Neemuch; before he could join it, however, he was removed, January 1829, to the 3d Company 3d Battalion, which he joined at Allahabad, and with it he shortly afterwards marched to Agra. In January 1830 he was transferred to the 1st Company 1st Battalion at Nasirabad, and in the

following June to the 1st Company 2d Battalion, which he joined at Nasirabad, on its arrival from Cawnpore, on the 16th November. In December 1832 he was appointed Offg. Agent for Army Clothing at Fatehgarh, but he did not take up the appointment until the 1st February following. In December 1833 he was removed to the rolls of the 4th Company 2d Battalion. He continued officiating as Agent for Army Clothing until February 1835, when he vacated it on the return of the permanent incumbent, and in the course of the same month he was posted to the 1st Company 3d Battalion, at Cawnpore; he, however, never joined this company, for, proceeding about the same time to Simla on sick leave, he died at that place on the 10th May 1835.

NOTE.—Captain Debrett married, at Chittagong on the 31st October 1825, Martha, the youngest daughter of John Burrup, Esqr., of Brighton, Sussex.

Decluzeau, William, Captain (c. 1787—1826).—*Grave at Karnal, No. 174.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1803. Arrived in India in December 1804, and on the 14th April 1805 was posted to the 2d Battalion 3d N. I. He subsequently served with this battalion at Berhampore, Etawah, Aligarh, and Delhi and Rewari, and in 1812 he accompanied it to Karnal. From this station the battalion was called out on the outbreak of the Gurkha War in the autumn of 1814, and he served with it throughout the operations of the force under the command of Colonel Ochterlony in the North-Western Hills bordering on the Sutlej, including the reduction of Nalagarh and Taragarh, the action of Dibo-ka-Tiba, the reduction of the Ramgarh forts, and various other affairs, culminating in the capture, after severe fighting, of Malaoon, and the surrender of the Gurkha Army of the West. On the termination of the campaign he marched with his battalion to Etawah, where he served for three years. On being promoted to the rank of Captain-Lieutenant he was re-posted, September 1818, to the 2d Battalion 3d N. I. In the same month he was appointed to the 1st Battalion of Volunteers for Ceylon, with which he served during the suppression of the insurrection in that island in 1818-19. During his absence on this service the rank of Captain-Lieutenant was abolished, and he became in consequence a supernumerary Captain in the 3d N. I. On his return from Ceylon with the Volunteers, and the disbandment of the corps, he was directed, March 1820, to proceed to Saugor and join his old battalion, the 2d of the 3d N. I.: he joined accordingly in June 1820, and in the autumn of 1821 he marched with the corps from Saugor to Agra. On the reorganisation of the Army taking place in May 1824 he was posted to the 6th N. I. (late 1st Battalion of the 3d), which he joined at Lucknow at the end of the year, on its return from Asirgarh, in the Deccan. In 1825 he accompanied his new regiment to Agra, whence, at the end of the year, he proceeded with it on service with the Army under the command of Lord Combermere, and took part in the siege and storming of Bharatpur, 1825-26. It is related of him that on the day of the storm (18th January 1826) he was on the sick list and so ill that he was unable to walk; but his spirit was such that nothing could keep him from his post, and when his regiment advanced to the assault, he actually had himself carried up the breach by two sepoys of his company. Shortly after the fall of Bharatpur he obtained leave to proceed to Subathu and the neighbouring hills for the purpose of recruiting his health. On the expiry of this leave in October he rejoined his regiment at Karnal, at which place he died seven weeks later, on the 21st November 1826.

NOTE.—In the inscription on his tomb this officer is styled "W. M. DECLUZEAU," which is incorrect.

de Facieu, Vicomte Jean Louis Alexis Colonel (?—1843).—*Grave at Ferozepore, No. 458.*—The Vicomte Jean Louis Alexis de Facieu was the son of

Francois Joseph de Facieu de Pepegron, Officier des Gardes du Corps, and of Marie Thérese Delattre de Neuverue, and was a descendant of Jean Jacques de Facieu, Ecuyer et Capitoul of Toulouse in 1769. He was a Colonel of a regiment of Cuirassiers in France, came out to India with his family about 1830, and took service in the Sikh Army as Colonel in the Cavalry. He died at Ferozepore on the 4th December 1843, and was given a military funeral by the British troops stationed there. His widow, Adeline Victoire Tossine de Facieu, née Willay du Fresnel, died at Calcutta many years later. The Vicomte's son, Henri Joseph de Facieu, was employed in the Sikh Army under his father, and on the death of the latter is said to have been promoted by General Ventura to his place. He left the Punjab in 1844, and was at Allahabad during the Mutiny. He was later employed by Kings Mindoo Min and Thibaw as a General of Cavalry, and on the annexation of Upper Burma retired to Rangoon, where he died in 1893, leaving a son, Charles de Facieu. The de Facieus are mentioned in the memoirs of Alexander Gardner under the name of De Fasheye.

Delafosse, Henry, C.B., Major (c. 1792–1845)—*Grave at Ferozepore, No. 461.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1810 as a Cadet of Artillery, and arrived in India in October of the same year. On the 3rd February 1812 he was posted to the 7th Company 1st Battalion, Foot Artillery (now the 36th Field Battery, Royal Artillery), which he joined in Java, and with which he served there and in the Eastern Islands generally for the three years, having been present with detachments of the company in the expeditions to Palimbang, in Sumatra, in 1812, to Sambas, in Borneo, in 1813, and to Boni, in Celebes, in 1814. He returned to Bengal with the company in the spring of 1815, and in the following year he was transferred to the 6th Company 3rd Battalion (now the 34th Field Battery, Royal Artillery), which he joined at Cawnpore, and with it he served at the siege and capture of Hathras in 1817, and, in the Centre Division of the Grand Army, in the Mahratta Pindari Campaign of 1817–18. In May 1818 he was removed to the 5th Troop of Horse Artillery, which he joined at Agra. In 1820 he accompanied the troop to Hoshangabad, and he served with it there until towards the end of October in the same year, when he was appointed Adjutant and Quarter Master of the Artillery of the Narbadda Field Force (subsequently styled the Nagpur Subsidiary Force, and later, the Nagpur Division). In December 1820 he was removed to the rolls of the 6th Company 3rd Battalion; in August 1824 to those of the 7th Company 4th Battalion; and in September 1824 to those of the 4th Company 2nd Battalion; but continuing in his staff appointment he never joined any of these. In January 1825 he was posted to the 4th Company 3rd Battalion, and, reverting then to regimental duty, he joined it at Dum-Dum. On the reorganisation of the Artillery taking place in the following July he was posted to the 1st Company 5th Battalion, at Dum-Dum, and in the succeeding November he was appointed Offg. Brigade-Major of Artillery at that station; this appointment he held until April 1826, and in the following June he went home on furlough. During his absence in Europe he was removed to the rolls of the 10th Company 6th Battalion, in September 1826, and to those of the 2nd Troop 3rd Brigade, Horse Artillery, in the succeeding December, and on his promotion to the rank of Captain being notified, he was posted, October 1827, to the 4th Company 5th Battalion. He returned to India in October 1828, and joined the last-mentioned company at Dum-Dum, but in the following December he was transferred to the 3rd Company 4th Battalion, at the same station. In May 1829 he was sent to the Upper Provinces in command of a detachment of Artillery drafts, and in the July following he was transferred to the 1st Company 6th Battalion, of which he took command at Cawnpore. In August 1830 he was removed to the command of the 1st Company 3rd Battalion, with No. 9 Light Field

Battery attached, which he joined on its arrival at Cawnpore in February 1831 and commanded until February 1835, when he was moved back to the 1st Company 6th Battalion, at the same station. In March 1835 he proceeded with this company to Lucknow, at which place he served with it until the following November, when he was appointed to the command of the 3rd Troop 1st Brigade, Horse Artillery (now the 58th Field Battery, Royal Artillery). He joined this troop at Meerut, and proceeded with it to Muttra in December 1837, and to Karnal in November 1840. In November 1841 he proceeded on six months' leave to Calcutta, but the troop having been ordered on service early in 1842, he hurried back, rejoined it at Ferozepore, and with it on the 13th March crossed the Sutlej en route to join the force under General Pollock at Peshawar. Having joined the General at Jalalabad in May 1842, he was appointed to the command of the whole of the Artillery of the force, and moving forward in August, he was present in the engagements at Mamu-Khel, Jagdalak, Tezin and Haft Kotal, at the re-occupation of Kabul, and afterwards in various affairs during the return march to Peshawar (Medal, and created a Companion of the Order of the Bath). Shortly after his return from Afghanistan, January 1843, he was promoted to the rank of Major and was posted to the 2nd Battalion of Foot Artillery, the head-quarters of which he joined at Karnal and, in the following November, accompanied to Ambala. In January 1844 he was transferred to the 3rd Battalion, and joined its head-quarters at Dum-Dum. In October 1844 he was appointed Principal Commissary of Ordnance, with the additional designation of "Inspector," the new regulation then introduced making him the Inspector of all the magazines in the Bengal Presidency, with his head-quarters at Allahabad. At the end of the same month he was transferred to the rolls of the 1st Brigade of Horse Artillery, and he was re-posted to the same brigade when the general reorganisation of July 1845 took place. In the spring of 1845 he proceeded on departmental duty to Ferozepore, whence he afterwards went on to Bahawalpur; and he was on his return from that place when he died in camp near Lakki-ki-Dera, five marches from Ferozepore, on the 3rd October 1845.

NOTE.—Major Delafosse was the father of the late Major-General Henry George Delafosse, C.B., (born at Lucknow, 24th April 1835; died in Jersey, 9th February 1904), who, as a Lieutenant in the 53rd N. I., was one of the four survivors of the atrocious massacre at Sati-Chaura Ghât, Cawnpore, on the 27th June 1857.

Delamain, John Weston, Captain (1827–1857).—*Grave and inscription at Delhi, Nos. 90 and 162.*—Son of Colonel John Delamain, C.B., Bengal Infantry. Born at Agra on the 9th July 1827.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1845. Arrived in India in January 1846, and in the following March was posted to the 56th N. I., which he joined at Agra. Towards the end of the same year he accompanied the regiment to the Punjab, and served with it at Nurpur, Hajipur, Urmâr Tanda, and other places in the Jullundur Doab, and in February 1848 he proceeded with it to Ludhiana. In the autumn of 1848 he accompanied the regiment into the field with the Army of the Punjab, and was present with it at the passage of the Chenab, the action of Saddâlapur and the battle of Chilianwala, in the last of which he was dangerously wounded and obliged to undergo the amputation of his left arm (Medal and clasp). In consequence of the severity of his wounds he was compelled to proceed on leave to Simla, where he remained from February 1849 to October 1850. He was then appointed to do duty with the Regiment of Kalat-i-Ghilzai at Fatehgarh, but in January 1851 this arrangement was cancelled at his own request, and he rejoined the 56th N. I. at Ambala. In July 1851 he was appointed Offg. Adjutant of the regiment, and having been confirmed in the appointment at the end of the same month, he continued holding it for nearly five years. In the

winter of 1854-55 he accompanied the regiment to Barrackpore, whence it was called out in the summer of 1855 to aid in the suppression of the Santhal insurrection, and he was present with it throughout the harassing operations which ensued, and which did not terminate entirely until the spring of the following year. In March 1856 he vacated the Adjutancy of the regiment in consequence of his promotion to the rank of Captain, but he continued acting in the appointment until the month of May. He served with the 56th in the Santhal districts until the end of 1856, when the corps was ordered up to Cawnpore, at which place he arrived with it in February 1857. In the following April he was nominated Offg. Brigade-Major at Cawnpore, but he was then proceeding on leave, on urgent private affairs, to Ambala and Simla, and did not take up the appointment. On the outbreak of the Mutiny he cancelled the remainder of his leave and accompanied the Delhi Field Force in its forward movement from Ambala, but he unfortunately fell in the first engagement with the mutineers and rebels, having, while acting as Orderly Officer to Brigadier Wilson, been killed in the action at Badli-ki-Sera on the 8th June 1857.

de Lautour, Gideon Colquhoun, Lieutenant (c. 1842-1867).—*Grave at Dera Ismail Khan, No. 1079.*—Entered H. M.'s Indian Military Forces, Bengal, in 1860, as a Cadet of Infantry. Arrived in India in February of the same year, and was sent up soon afterwards to Benares, to do duty with the 77th Foot, with which he served there, and afterwards at Hazaribagh, until the end of 1861, when he was appointed to do duty with the 35th N. I., at Jhansi. At the end of December 1862 his services were placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal, and in the following month he was appointed an Extra Assistant Commissioner in Manbhumi. In May 1863 his services were replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief, and in the following month he was appointed to do duty with the 31st N. I. at Barrackpore. In July 1863 he was appointed a paid Doing-Duty Officer in the 4th Punjab Infantry, and he joined that corps at Bannu. At the end of the same month he was nominated a paid Doing-Duty Officer in the 43rd N. I., but this was afterwards cancelled, and he remained with the 4th P. I., in which corps he was re-appointed a Doing-Duty Officer when the new organisation, as regards officers, was introduced into the Punjab Frontier Force in February 1864. In May 1864 he was appointed Quarter Master of the regiment, and in February 1865 he was appointed Officiating Adjutant, a position which he retained for ten months. In March 1865 he accompanied the regiment to Kohat, and while serving there in the following September he was admitted into the Bengal Staff Corps with effect from June 1863. In February 1866 he accompanied the regiment to Dera Ismail Khan, and in the following July he was again appointed to officiate as Adjutant. This post he held until his death, which occurred at Dera Ismail Khan on the 14th August 1867.

Dely, William Alexander, Captain (1810-1857).—*Grave at Delhi, No. 112.*—On the 6th November 1827 this officer was nominated in India to an Ensigncy in the 48th Foot, but on the appointment being confirmed by the War Office, the date of his commission was altered to the 31st July 1828. He joined the regiment at Trichinopoly, and in the same year accompanied it to Bellary. In 1829 he was appointed Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier-General Hastings Fraser, and held that position until 1831, when he rejoined his regiment and afterwards accompanied it to Cannanore. In 1832 he was again appointed Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Fraser, and retained the post until the following year, when (having been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant on the 21st April 1833) he again rejoined the 48th, with which, in 1834, he served throughout the arduous campaign in Coorg. At the end of that year he went

home with the regiment and was placed on half-pay. On the 8th May 1835 he was brought back on full pay as Lieutenant in the 54th Foot, and returning to India he joined that regiment at Trichinopoly, and served with it there for three years. On the 28th December 1838 he was transferred to the 21st Foot, which he joined at Calcutta on its arrival from Australia in May 1839, and with that corps he served at various stations in the Bengal and Madras Presidencies for nearly nine years. On the 1st August 1843 he was granted the brevet rank of Captain in India. On the 22nd October 1847 he was promoted to the rank of Captain in the 61st Foot, but intimation of this promotion not having been received in time, he accompanied the 21st from Cawnpore to Calcutta to embark for Europe, and he did not actually join the 61st until February 1848, when it was *en route* from Ambala to Jullundur. He served with the 61st in the field during the suppression of the disturbances in the Jullundur Doab in the autumn of 1848, and afterwards throughout the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49, including the passage of the Chenab, the action of Sadulapur, the battles of Chilianwala and Gujarat, and the pursuit of the Sikhs and Afghans to the Khaibar Pass (Medal and two clasps). After the termination of the war he was stationed with the 61st at Peshawar, and in December 1849 he accompanied a detachment of the corps on the expedition into the Yusafzai country, in the course of which he took part in the capture and destruction of the insurgent villages of Sagao, Pali, Zurmandai and Sherkhana. In 1852 he marched with the regiment to Kasauli, in 1853 to Subathu, and towards the end of 1853 to Wazirabad. He was on duty at the Landour Convalescent Depôt throughout the greater part of 1856, at the end of which he rejoined his regiment at Ferozepore. He was on sick leave at Landour when the mutinies broke out in May 1857, but during the first days of July he joined the wing of his regiment then with the force before Delhi, and served with it during the siege and capture of that place and in the action of Najafgarh. On the termination of the siege he obtained leave to return to the hills, but before he could leave Delhi a fatal attack of cholera brought his career to a sudden end on the 1st October 1857.

de Morel, Alphonse Charles, Ensign (1827-1849).—*Grave and inscription on the battlefield of Chilianwala, Nos. 755 and 752.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1846. Arrived in India in December of the same year, and was sent up to Dinapore to do duty with the 57th N. I. In July 1847 he was posted to the 30th N. I., and he joined that regiment at Delhi. He was on leave at Calcutta from April to October 1848, but on the regiment being warned for service and moved up to the Sutlej, he rejoined it, and served with it in the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49, including the passage of the Chenab and the battle of Chilianwala, in the latter of which he fell, whilst in the act of spiking one of the enemy's guns,—13th January 1849.

Note.—This officer's age is mis-stated in the inscription on his grave (No. 755).

Denniss, George Gladwin, Lieutenant-Colonel (1792-1856).—*Grave at Kasauli, No. 283.*—The eldest son of Lieutenant-Colonel George Denniss of H. M.'s 43rd Foot. Born in 1792.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1808 as a Cadet of Artillery. Arrived in India in March 1809, and was posted shortly afterwards to the 3^d Company 2^d Battalion, Foot Artillery, which he joined at Dum-Dum. On the 22^d July 1810 he was transferred to the 6th Company 3^d Battalion, which he joined at Allahabad, and with it he marched to Agra in 1812. On promotion to the rank of Lieutenant he was posted, June 1814, to the 3^d Company 3^d Battalion, with which, towards the end of the same year, he left Allahabad *en route* to Dum-Dum. The Gurkha War having just then broken out, the company was halted at Benares, whence, in January 1815, he accompanied it to the

front, and he served with it for some time in the field in the Division under the command of Major-General J. S. Wood; he was not, however, actively engaged in any of the operations, and on the termination of the campaign he proceeded with the company to Chunar. On the renewal of the war early in the following year he again proceeded on service with his company, in the force commanded by Sir David Ochterlony, but, as before, the company took no actual part in the operations which ensued, and in the spring of 1816 it proceeded to its original destination, Dum-Dum. In November 1818 he was transferred to the 6th Company 1st Battalion, and accompanied it from Dum-Dum to Agra, but he had scarcely arrived at that place when, in February 1819, he was removed to the 8th Company 4th Battalion, and ordered to join it at once at Lucknow. With this company, in 1819-20, he served at the reduction of several petty forts in Oudh. He proceeded with the company to Bareilly in 1820, and on its being ordered to Ludhiana, he was removed, August 1822, to the 1st Company 4th Battalion, which he joined on its arrival at Bareilly. In January 1824 he went home on furlough, and during his absence from India he was removed, February 1824, to the 2^d Company 1st Battalion; August 1824, to the 13th Company 4th Battalion; and July 1825, to the 2^d Company 5th Battalion. He returned to India in October 1826, and joined and took command of the last-mentioned company at Dum-Dum; but in January 1827 he was transferred to the 1st Company 5th Battalion, at the same station. He remained with this company until June 1828, when he was sent to the Upper Provinces in command of a detachment of artillerymen, and in the following month he was transferred to the 2^d Company 4th Battalion, then at Saugor; this company he never joined, for on arrival at Cawnpore, with his detachment, at the end of September, he was appointed to do duty with the 2^d Battalion at that station, and at the end of the following month he was removed to the 2^d Company 2^d Battalion, which he joined at Cawnpore, and with this, in November 1830, he proceeded to Meerut. He served there with the company until January 1832, when he was transferred to the 3^d Troop 2^d Brigade, Horse Artillery. He joined the troop at Dum-Dum, and in the winter of 1832-33 proceeded with it to Meerut. From that station he went on sick leave to Mussoorie in April 1834, and he was continuously absent until October 1836; he then rejoined the troop at Cawnpore, whence, towards the end of 1837, he accompanied it to Meerut. In September 1838 he was removed to the 2^d Troop 3^d Brigade, but he did not join it, and in February 1839 he went home on furlough. In the following May he was transferred to the rolls of the 3^d Company 4th Battalion, Foot Artillery, and in October to those of the 1st Troop 3^d Brigade, Horse Artillery; and on his promotion to the rank of Major being notified he was posted, February 1840, to the 3^d Brigade, from which he was removed in February 1841 to the 3^d Battalion, and in the following month to the 6th Battalion. He returned to India in August 1842, and joined the head-quarters of the 6th Battalion at Cawnpore. In November 1843 he was nominated to the command of the Artillery at Sukkar, in Sindh, but a fortnight later he was directed to remain with the head-quarters of the 6th Battalion until further orders, and in December he accompanied the battalion into the field for the Gwalior Campaign, and was present, in command of it, at the battle of Maharajpur (Bronze Star). In January 1844 he was transferred to the 2^d Battalion, which, on the Army of Gwalior being broken up, he joined at Ambala. On attaining the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel he was posted, August 1844, to the 2^d Battalion, and he was re-posted to that battalion when the general re-organisation of the Artillery took place in July 1845, but in the following month he was transferred to the 4th Battalion, and was specially directed to remain and take command of two companies thereof then at Ambala, instead of pro-

ceeding to join the head-quarters of the battalion at Cawnpore. On the outbreak of the first Sikh War, in December in 1845, the head-quarters and another company of the battalion having arrived at Ambala in the interval, he proceeded in command to join the Army of the Sutlej, and on joining, on the 20th, he was immediately appointed Brigadier Commanding the Foot Artillery. In that capacity he served throughout the remainder of the campaign and was present and prominently engaged in the battles of Firozshahr and Sobraon (Medal and clasp, and created a Companion of the Order of the Bath). On the termination of the war, in March 1846, he proceeded to Simla and Kasauli on sick leave, which was afterwards extended into the following year, and on the 3^d July 1847, being no longer capable of carrying on the active duties of his profession, he was transferred to the Invalid Establishment. In the following September he received permission to reside at Simla or Kasauli. In December 1853, contemplating a visit to Europe, he proceeded to Calcutta on preparatory leave, but he afterwards changed his mind and returned to Kasauli in June 1854. At that place, or in the vicinity, he continued residing until his death. He died at Kalka, at the foot of the hills, near Kasauli, on the 13th January 1856.

de Rhé-Philippe, William, Assistant-Judge-Advocate-General (1807-1874).—Grave at Simla, No. 376.—The fifth and youngest son of Thomas Philippe, Esqr., titular Seigneur de Rhé, who was the representative of an ancient Huguenot family of Aunis and Poitou, which took refuge in Scotland during the religious persecutions which followed the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685, and which, during the succeeding century, migrated to Devonshire and afterwards to Berkshire, and eventually settled in London. Through his mother he was nearly related to the family of Fox (the Lords Holland and the Earls of Ilchester) and through his grandmother to the Mordaunts (Earls of Peterborough and Monmouth) and to the ducal House of Gordon. Born in London on the 15th October 1807.—Having served some time as a Midshipman in the Royal Navy, he was induced to abandon the sea and begin reading for the bar. Before he could be “called,” however, a family quarrel led to a complete change in his plans; labouring under a deep sense of injury, he determined to leave England, and under the impulse of the moment, he drove down to Westminster and, on the 23^d June 1825, enlisted into the service of the East India Company. One of a body of three hundred recruits, he sailed from England on the 18th January 1826 in the H. E. I. C.’s ship *Thames* (the officer commanding the troops on board being a son of the notorious Benedict Arnold, of malodorous memory in the American Revolutionary War), and landed at Fort William on the 16th May following. Having been selected for the Horse Artillery, he was sent up to Meerut, where, on the 3^d November 1826, he was posted to the 2^d Troop 3^d Brigade (now the 57th Field Battery, Royal Artillery), with which he served for five years. In October 1831 on the recommendation of Colonel (afterwards Field-Marshal Sir George) Pollock, moved thereto by his brother (afterwards Sir David Pollock, Chief Justice of Bombay), who was a friend of the family, he was appointed an Assistant in the Office of Judge-Advocate-General, in which he soon made his mark, and being a man of superior ability and education and, to a certain extent, a trained lawyer, he speedily won advancement, becoming, in December 1837, the head of the office,—a position which he held for nearly twenty-one years. Finally, in September 1858, he was appointed Assistant-Judge-Advocate-General of the Bengal Army, the appointment having been specially created for him as a mark of appreciation of the eminent services rendered by him in the Department to which he belonged. In these several positions, during a period of over forty years, he accompanied the Commander-in-Chief in all his movements up and down and across the

country, from Calcutta to the Khaibar, and from the wilds of Bundelkhand to the slopes of the Himalayas; was frequently, especially in later years, left in charge of the Department at Army Head-Quarters; and was present with Army Head-Quarters, and often under fire, in four campaigns—in the Gwalior Campaign of 1843-44, including the battle of Maharajpur; in the Sutlej Campaign of 1845-46, including the battles of Mudki, Firozshahr and Sobraon; in the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49, including the operations at Ramnagar, the passage of the Chenab, and the battles of Chillianwala and Gujarat; and, finally, in the campaign in Oudh in 1858, including the siege and capture of Lucknow. During this last campaign he suffered so much in health that in the summer of 1858 he was obliged to take leave for two months and-a-half and make a voyage to sea, this being all the leave he had, except casual leave for a few days at a time, in a long service of more than forty-seven years, during which he had worked with unremitting energy and, departmentally, with conspicuous ability, winning the unreserved commendation of almost every Commander-in-Chief from Sir Jasper Nicolls to Lord Napier of Magdala, and of almost every Governor-General and Viceroy, from Lord Metcalfe to Lord Lawrence. He retired from the service, at the age of sixty-five, on the 8th October 1872,—the Nestor of the Judge-Advocate-General's Department and of the Army Head-Quarter Staff,—and he died at Simla on the 6th March 1874.

He was a prolific writer in the periodical press, and from 1834 to 1836 he was the coadjutor of Joachim Hayward Stocqueler (another ex-artilleryman) in the production of the *East India United Service Journal*, in the pages of which many of his tales and sketches appeared, such as the *Tales of an Invalid*, *Sketches of the Hills*, *Rambles in the Lower Himalayas*, *Burrack Sketches*, *The First Two Years of a Soldier's Life*, *Monuments and Monumental Inscriptions*, &c., besides which he was a frequent contributor to the *Oriental Magazine*, the *Orient Pearl*, and many other now forgotten publications, as well as to the newspapers of the Upper Provinces (under the once well-known pseudonym of "WHITE SURREY").

Dering, Edgar William Wallace, Lieutenant-Colonel (1848-1894).—*Grave at Rawalpindi*, No. 791.—The third son of Cholmeley Charles William Dering, Esq., of Ayot St. Lawrence, Herts, and grandson of Sir Edward Dering, Bart. (VII), of Surrenden-Dering, Kent, and of Sir William Walter Yea, Bart. (II), of Pyrland Hall, Co. Somerset. Born on the 15th August 1848.—Entered H. M.'s Service (from the Royal Milly. College) on the 8th January 1868 as an Ensign in the 1st Battalion 25th Foot (now styled "The King's Own Scottish Borderers"), which he joined at Glasgow, and with which, during the next three years, he served at Aldershot, Portsmouth and the Gosport Forts. On the 28th June 1871 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. In December 1871 he accompanied the battalion to Ireland, where he served with it (at Birr, the Curragh, Kinsale and Buttevant) for nearly four years. On the 14th April 1875 he was appointed Adjutant of the battalion, and in the following October he embarked with the corps for India. Landing at Bombay in November he proceeded with the corps to Fyzabad, where he served with it until the end of 1877, when, having been detailed for duty at the regimental depot, he resigned the Adjutancy and went home. On the 8th February 1879 he was promoted to the rank of Captain, and having then been posted to the 2d Battalion of the 25th, he joined it at Plymouth; and during the next seven years he served with it at Devonport, Fermoy, Kinsale and Dublin. On the 21st April 1883 he was appointed Adjutant of the battalion, and he held that situation until his promotion to the rank of Major on the 15th December

1885. In February 1886 he proceeded with the battalion to Gibraltar, but he returned home with it in June, and served with it at Aldershot until the following September, when he was appointed Adjutant of the 2d Volunteer Battalion of the Royal Fusiliers, an appointment which he held until September 1891. In November 1891 he was posted, as Major to the 1st Battalion of the King's Own Scottish Borderers, and joining that corps at Devonport, he served with it there until August 1892, when he was transferred to 2d Battalion, then in India. Having joined it at Mian Mir at the end of September, he served with this battalion there, and at Dalhousie and Rawal Pindi, until March 1894, when he went home on six months' leave. On the 10th September 1894 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and was re-posted to the 2d Battalion of the regiment, which, on the expiry of his leave, in that month, he rejoined at Kuldana, in the Murree Hills; and he continued in command of this corps until his death. Early in November 1894 he marched back to Rawal Pindi with the battalion, and at that place he died on the 2d of the following month.

Dick, James Abercromby, Captain (c. 1824-1859).—*Grave at Multan*,—see No. 881; *tablet at Sialkot*, No. 730.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 1st June 1841 as an Ensign in the 58th Foot, but he was transferred the same day to the 43d Foot (Light Infantry), which he joined in Canada before the end of the year. In July 1845 he accompanied the regiment from Montreal to Halifax, in Nova Scotia, and on the 24th October following he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. In April 1846 he returned home with the regiment, with which he served at Dover, Portsmouth and Newport until March 1848, and afterwards in Ireland (Templemore, Kilkenny, Dublin and Clonmel) for three years-and-a-half. On the 28th February 1851 he was promoted to the rank of Captain, and in the following October he accompanied the regiment to South Africa, where he served with it in the Kaffir War from December 1851 to June 1852 (Medal). On the 23d November 1852 he exchanged to half-pay of the Rifle Brigade, and he remained unemployed until March 1854, when he proceeded to India in the capacity of Aide-de-Camp to Lord Harris, Governor of Madras. On the 7th July 1854 he exchanged to full pay in the 77th Foot, but he did not join that regiment (then in Turkey), and on the 20th October following he exchanged from it into the 52d Foot (Light Infantry). He continued on the personal staff of Lord Harris for nearly two years, and did not join the 52d (then at Lucknow) until the spring of 1856. In the winter of 1856-57 he marched with the regiment to Sialkot. In April 1857 he proceeded on sick leave to the hills, and was unable to rejoin the regiment until the autumn, when the operations against the mutineers and rebels at Delhi (in which the corps took part) had terminated. In October 1857 he proceeded with the regiment to Jullundur, and in March 1858 he returned with it to Sialkot. At that station he continued serving with the regiment until the summer of the following year, when, being in a bad state of health, he was granted leave to go home. He did not, however, live to embark, for, on his way down to Bombay, he died at Multan on the 22d September 1859.

Dick, Sir Robert Henry, K.C.B. K.C.H., Major-General (1786-1846).—*Grave and tablet at Ferozepore*, Nos. 476 and 444.—The eldest son of Surgeon William Dick, of the Bengal Medical Service, and afterwards of Tullymet, Perthshire. Born at Calcutta on the 29th July 1786, and baptised in the Chapel of the Old Fort on the 6th August following.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 22d November 1800 as an Ensign in the 75th Foot (now the 1st Battalion, Gordon Highlanders). Being at the time in the country with his father, who was then a Presidency Surgeon at Calcutta, his appointment was at first made directly by, and

announced in the General Orders of the Commander-in-Chief in India, General Sir Alured Clarke, K.B. On the 27th June 1802 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in the 62nd Foot, then at Home. On the 20th December 1803 he was transferred to the 9th Battalion of Reserve, and from that on the 5th January 1804 to the 42nd Foot (The Royal Highlanders). On the 17th April 1804 he was promoted to the rank of Captain in the 2^d Battalion 78th Foot (Ross-shire Highlanders), with which in the following year he proceeded to Gibraltar, and thence, in May 1806, to Messina, in Sicily. Towards the end of the following month he accompanied the battalion on Sir John Stuart's expedition to the mainland of Italy, and was present with it throughout the campaign in Calabria, including the landing at and action near St. Euphemia, the battle of Maida (in which he was wounded), and the siege and capture of Crotone. At the end of August 1806 he returned with the battalion to Sicily, and in March 1807 he embarked with it on the expedition to Egypt under Major-Genl. A. Mackenzie Fraser; landing there on the 17th of that month, he took part in the capture of Alexandria, and in the attack on Rosetta, in which last he was so severely wounded that he was obliged to return to Sicily and eventually to England. On the 24th April 1808 he was promoted to the rank of Major on half-pay of Bradshaw's Levy, a recruiting corps, from which on the 14th July following he exchanged into the 42nd Royal Highlanders. In June 1809 he embarked for the Peninsula with the 2^d Battalion of the 42nd, and landing at Lisbon in July, he served in Portugal and Spain for three years-and-a-half, in the course of the first two of which he commanded a battalion of light companies at the battle of Busaco, during the retreat to the lines of Torres Vedras, in the subsequent advance into Spain, including the action of Foz d'Aronce, in which he was wounded, and at the battle of Fuentes d'Onor. In January 1812 he commanded the 2^d Battalion of the 42nd at the siege and capture of Ciudad Rodrigo, and he also commanded it in covering the siege of Badajos in the following March and April. Shortly after the fall of Badajos the 2^d Battalion of the 42nd was ordered home, but having effected a transfer to the 1st Battalion (just arrived in Spain) he continued on service in the Peninsula. He commanded a battalion of light companies at the battle of Salamanca and in the subsequent advance on and occupation of Madrid, but he shortly afterwards rejoined his own corps, the 1st Battalion of the 42nd, and was in command of it in the advance towards the north of Spain, the storming of Fort St. Michael, the abortive siege of Burgos, and the subsequent retreat to the frontiers of Portugal. On the 8th October 1812, in recognition of his services during the campaign of that year, he was promoted to the brevet rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. In January 1813 he went home on short leave, intending to return in time for the next campaign, but while at home he was transferred to the 2^d Battalion of the 42nd and detained in Scotland, and his Peninsular services were thus brought to an untimely end. For these services and as having commanded a battalion in the battles of Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor and Salamanca, he received the gold war medal with two clasps. The 2^d Battalion of the 42nd having been disbanded after the peace of 1814, he was transferred back to the 1st Battalion, which he joined at Cork, in Ireland, and with it, in the spring of 1815, on the return of Napoleon from Elba, he proceeded on service to Belgium. He was present with the 42nd in the sanguinary battle of Quatre Bras on the 16th June, and, on the fall of his Colonel, Sir Robert Macara, succeeded to the command of the regiment in the heat of the engagement; but while the battle was yet raging he was himself so severely wounded that he was unable to take any further part in the campaign, and he thus lost the honour of commanding the 42nd in the tremendous conflict at Waterloo two days later. Consequent on the death of Sir Robert Macara he became Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment, his

commission being dated the 13th June 1815, in commemoration of the great battle; and in recognition of his services during the campaign he received the Waterloo Medal, and was created a Companion of the Order of the Bath. Subsequent to the termination of the campaign he held command of the 42nd Highlanders (in France, in the United Kingdom, and at Gibraltar) for more than thirteen years, and during this period he was, on being appointed Aide-de-Camp to the King, promoted to the rank of Colonel in the Army from the 27th May 1825. In November 1828 he exchanged from the 42nd Highlanders to half-pay unattached. On the 21st September 1831 the honour of Knighthood was conferred upon him by the King, and in the following year he was appointed a Knight Companion of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order. He remained on the half-pay unattached list until the 10th January 1837, when he was promoted to the rank of Major-General. In July 1838 he was appointed a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath. In the same year he was nominated to the staff of the Army in Madras, and having arrived in India in the following December, he was appointed to the command of the Centre Division of the Madras Army. In January 1841, in consequence of the death of Sir Samuel Ford Whittingham, he, as the next senior divisional commander, succeeded to the chief command in Madras under the designation of Provincial Commander-in-Chief, and he held that position for more than eighteen months. On the arrival at Madras of the Marquess of Tweeddale, as Governor and Commander-in-Chief, he was transferred, 30th September 1842, to the staff in Bengal, and appointed to the command of the Meerut Division. In October 1843 he was specially appointed to the command of the whole of the troops in the Sirhind and Meerut Divisions, with his head-quarters at Ferozepore, and he was thus placed in a position of great importance and of peculiar responsibility, in view of the anarchy which at that time prevailed in the Punjab, and of the mutinous spirit evinced by the native troops passing through the command under orders for garrison duty in Sindh. His measures for dealing with the misconduct of these troops did not, however, meet with the approval of the Governor-General, Lord Ellenborough, who, on the 8th March 1844, summarily removed him to the command of the Presidency Division. This command he never joined, he having proceeded on leave pending a reply to an appeal to the Horse Guards, involving his resignation of his position on the staff of the Army in India. In October of the same year (Lord Ellenborough having in the meantime been recalled, and Sir Robert's resignation not having been accepted at the Horse Guards), he was appointed to the command of the Cawnpore Division. On the 10th June 1845 the Colonelscy of the 73rd Foot was conferred upon him. He continued in command of the Cawnpore Division until December 1845, when, on the outbreak of the first Sikh War, he was directed to proceed without delay and join the Army of the Sutlej. On the 1st January 1846 he was appointed to the command of Third Division of that Army, vacant in consequence of the fall of Sir John McCaskill at the battle of Mudki, and he assumed command of it on arrival in camp a few days later. On the 10th February 1846 he led the Third Division in the assault of the Sikh position at Sobraon, and towards the close of the engagement, after the Sikh entrenchments had been forced and most of the batteries carried, whilst heroically cheering on his men, he was struck in the side by a grape shot and fell mortally wounded. He was carried off the field, and expired in his tent at six o'clock in the evening of the same day, seven hours after receiving his wound.

NOTE I.—The year of this officer's birth is mis-stated in the inscription on his tomb. The Baptismal Register deposited in St. John's Church, Calcutta, shows that he was baptised on the 6th August 1786.

NOTE II.—In the notes on the tablet to this officer's memory in St. George's Cathedral, Madras (see *Inscriptions on Tombs or Monuments in Madras*, page 78), it is stated that "for his gallan-

try at Waterloo, Dick was made Lieutenant-Colonel of the 42d Highlanders, and his appointment was ordered to date from the day of the battle". This is altogether incorrect, for he was not present at the battle of Waterloo, nor was he made Lieutenant-Colonel of the 42d "for his gallantry," having been badly wounded at the battle of Quatre Bras, he was carried to the rear, and when Waterloo was fought he was lying ill in bed at Brussels; and he succeeded to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 42d in quite ordinary course, in consequence of the fall of his Commanding Officer, Colonel Sir Robert Macrae, K.C.B. The error regarding Waterloo appears also on the Ferozepore monument.

Dicken, William Stephens, Depy. Inspector-General of Hospitals (1804–1861).—*Grave at Sialkot, No. 719.*—Entered the Bengal Army, in the Medical Dept., in 1828. Arrived in India in November 1829, and in the following month was appointed to do duty with H. M.'s 16th Foot in Fort William. During the period from April to June 1830 he was twice ordered up to Cawnpore, but was unable to go on account of illness, and eventually in July 1830 he was obliged to proceed to Europe on furlough. During his absence from India, in 1833, he was posted in succession to the 54th, the 35th and the 1 N. I., and he stood posted to the last when he returned to Bengal in December 1833; he did not, however, join that corps, then at Fatehgarh, and on the 3^d of the following month he was appointed Civil Surgeon of Balasore. In August 1834 he was appointed Civil Surgeon of Cuttack, but in the following month this appointment was cancelled at his own request, and he remained at Balasore, where he continued serving for the next twelve years. In November 1841 he was appointed Asst. Salt Agent at Balasore, in addition to his duties as Civil Surgeon, and he continued holding both appointments until September 1846, when, having attained the rank of Surgeon in the preceding March, his services were replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief, and he was posted to the 51st N. I. at Ferozepore. Before he could join, however, he was transferred, October 1846, to the 14th N. I., and in the following month to the 61st N. I., which he joined on its arrival at Barrackpore in January 1847. He continued with this regiment until June 1848, when he was appointed Offg. Civil Surgeon of Patna. In July 1848 he was transferred to the 23^d N. I., but he continued officiating as Civil Surgeon of Patna until June 1849, when he was made permanent in the appointment with effect from the 20th November preceding. In this post (to which the appointments of Post Master, Registrar of Deeds, and Marriage Registrar were afterwards added) he continued until November 1857, when his services were, at his own request, replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief. In the following month he was appointed to do duty with the Gurkha troops lent by the Nepal Darbar to aid in the suppression of the mutiny and rebellion, and with them he was present at the re-capture of Gorakhpur. In February 1858 he was appointed senior Field Surgeon with the Gurkha Army under the Maharaja Jang Bahadur, and in that capacity he took part in the siege and capture of Lucknow (Medal and clasp). On the return of the Gurkha troops to Nepal he was appointed, June 1858, to the medical charge of the faithful remnant of the 50th N. I. at Benares. In July 1858 he was appointed a Superintending Surgeon, and in the following month he was posted to the Sialkot Circle. In this appointment (the designation of which was changed in 1860 to "Depy. Inspector-Genl of Hospitals") he continued until his death, which occurred at Sialkot on the 14th December 1861.

NOTE.—Doctor Dicken was married at Plymouth, in May 1833, to Catherine Lamb, the youngest daughter of Captain Joseph Lamb Popham, R.N., and niece of Rear-Admiral Sir Home Riggs Popham, K.C.B., who were cadets of the Pophams of Littlecote, Co. Wilts. His eldest daughter, Catherine Henrietta, was married, at Bankipur, on the 25th October 1855, to Lord Henry Ulick Browne, Bengal Civil Service, and became Marchioness of Sligo in 1903.

Dickins, Thomas Eden, First-Lieutenant (1831–1857).—*Grave and tablet at Delhi, Nos. 101 and 162.*—Born on the 11th November 1831.—Entered the Bengal

Army in 1850. Arrived in India in June 1851, and in the following December was posted to the 4th Company 3^d Battalion, Foot Artillery, which he joined at Ferozepore in the spring of 1852. In November 1853 he marched with the company to Multan, and in March and April 1854 he officiated as Adjutant of the Multan Division of Artillery. In 1855 he joined the Thomason College at Roorkee, and he continued studying there until the autumn of the following year. On being promoted to the rank of First-Lieutenant he was re-posted, October 1856, to the 4th Company 3^d Battalion, and in the same month, his services having previously been placed at the disposal of the Government of N.-W. Provinces, he was appointed to officiate as Depy. Superintendent of the Roorkee Workshops. He was still in this situation when the Mutinies broke out, but he was shortly afterwards ordered down to Delhi, where he served at the siege until the 20th July: on that date he was dangerously wounded in the head whilst serving in the batteries, and he died in consequence a week later,—27th July 1857.

Dickson William, Lieutenant-Colonel (1779–1828).—*Grave at Karnal, No. 176.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1799 as a Cadet of Infantry. Arrived in India in January 1801, and in the following April was transferred to the Cavalry branch of the service, with rank as Cornet from the 12th of that month. On the 7th May following he was posted to the 6th Native Cavalry, which he joined at Cawnpore in the succeeding October. In October 1802 he accompanied the regiment to the Cavalry Camp of Exercise at Kanauj, the first ever held in India, whence he marched with it in the following December to join the force before the fort of Sasni. He served with it at the siege and reduction of that place, as well as at that of the fort of Bijaigarh. On the fall of Bijaigarh he proceeded with the regiment against the fort of Kachaura, at the investment of which, 8th March 1803, he was severely wounded. He afterwards accompanied the force to Thettia, on the surrender of which place he marched with his regiment to the cantonment of Chandausi. On the outbreak of the Mahratta War in the autumn of 1803, he proceeded with his regiment to join the Army under Lord Lake, but he was unfortunately not in time for the battle of Patparganj, and the occupation of Delhi; he was, however, present with it in the subsequent movement on Agra, at the siege and surrender of that place, and in the great battle of Laswári, in which he commanded the gunner guns attached to the regiment, greatly distinguished himself, and was again wounded. He continued in the field with Lord Lake's Army, taking part in all its movements, until it was broken up at Agra in June 1804, when he returned with the regiment to Chandausi; but the corps had scarcely reached its destination when it was again called into the field, in consequence of the disaster which had befallen Colonel Monson's detachment and the advance of Holkar towards the Company's territories. He accompanied the 6th N. C. to Agra, and served with it during the greater part of the ensuing campaign, including the relief of Delhi and of Shamli, the pursuit of Holkar, the rout of that chieftain at the battle of Farakhabad and his expulsion from the Doab, the siege and capture of Díg, and the siege of Bharatpur up to the 6th February 1805, on which date, being greatly broken in health, he proceeded on leave to Calcutta. In May 1805 he went home on furlough, and he was absent from India during the next three years and-a-half. He returned in October 1808, but did not immediately rejoin his regiment, then at Meerut, and in February 1809 he was appointed Assistant to the Superintendent of the Pusa Stud. He continued in this employment until July 1811, when he rejoined his regiment at Partabgarh, in Oudh. He afterwards served with the corps at Benares from 1812 to 1814, and in Bundelkhand from 1814 to 1816. In January 1816 he was appointed Sub-Assistant Superintendent of the Pusa Stud, a post which he retained until November 1819, when ill-health compelled him to proceed on leave to sea and to the Cape Colony. After an absence of two years and-a-half he rejoined his regiment

at Mhow in May 1822, from which place he accompanied it to Kaita, in Bundelkhand, at the end of 1823. In September 1824 he was suspended from the service pending the orders of the Court of Directors, for having submitted two intemperate and insubordinate memorials relative to the supposed injurious effect, on himself and other officers of the Cavalry, of the re-organisation carried out in the preceding May, under which he had become a supernumerary. In the following December he was allowed to go home on furlough, and during his absence, though he was still under suspension, he was brought back on the established strength of the Cavalry, and on an increase to that branch of the service taking place in May 1825, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and, in the following July, posted to the 7th Light Cavalry. Having expressed regret and contrition, and it being judged that he "fell into error more from want of judgment than from a spirit of insubordination," the Court of Directors authorised the removal of the suspension under which he had been placed, and he was accordingly restored to the service without prejudice to his rank in December 1825. He returned to India in October 1826, and on the 4th of the succeeding month he was transferred from the 7th to the 10th Light Cavalry, which he joined at Meerut. In June 1827 he was re-transferred to the 7th Light Cavalry, and joined that regiment at Karnal. He died at that place on the 24th July 1828.

Dilkes, William Charles, Lieutenant (c. 1825—1849).—*Grave at Peshawar: see No. 932.*—Entered H. M's Service on the 27th May 1842 as an Ensign in the 3d Foot (The Buffs), and in the following July proceeded to India for the purpose of joining that regiment. Before he arrived, however, he was transferred, 25th October 1842, to the 21st Foot, as a Second-Lieutenant, and on arriving at Calcutta, in November 1842, he proceeded and joined the latter regiment, then *en route* from Dinapore to Kamptee. At the latter station he served with the regiment until December 1845, when he marched with it for Agra. On the 31st of that month he was promoted, in India, to the rank of Lieutenant in the 31st Foot, then forming part of the Army of the Sutlej, but he was unable to join this corps before the conclusion of the operations, and when his promotion was confirmed by the War Office the date was altered to the 31st March 1846. The 31st, having been ordered home immediately after the conclusion of the Sutlej campaign, he exchanged, 10th June 1846, into the 53d Foot, but this exchange fell through in consequence of the War Office having, on the 8th of the preceding month, transferred him back to the 21st Foot. He accompanied the 21st from Agra to Cawnpore in January 1847, and served with it there for seven months, but this regiment being under orders to return home he, on the 21st August, exchanged into the 61st Foot, which he joined at Ambala. He accompanied the 61st to Jullundur in February 1848, and in the autumn of the same year was employed with it in operations against insurgents in the Jullundur Doab. He afterwards served with it throughout the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49, and was present at the passage of the Chenab, the action of Sadulapur, the battles of Chilianwala and Gujarat, and the pursuit of the enemy to the Khaibar Pass. (Medal and two clasps). On the conclusion of the war he was stationed with his regiment at Peshawar; at which place he died on the 4th June 1849.

Dollard, William F.R.C.S., Surgeon (1800—1845).—*Grave at Delhi, No. 73.*—Entered the Bengal Army, in the Medical D^rpt., in 1825. Arrived in India in October 1826, and in the following month was appointed to do duty with the 5th Battalion of Artillery at Dum-Dum. At the end of July 1827 he was directed to do duty with a detachment of the 6th Battalion of Artillery, but within a few days he was ordered to rejoin the 5th Battalion, with which he remained until the beginning of September, when he was ordered up to Cawnpore. On arrival there, towards the end of the same month, he was appointed to do

duty with the 1st Brigade of Horse Artillery, but in the following month he was sent to Saugor in medical charge of a detachment of Artillery, and in medical charge of another Artillery detachment he was afterwards despatched from Saugor to Mhow. In December 1827 he was appointed to the 54th N. I., which he joined at Rangpur, in Assam, in the following year. In June 1828 he accompanied the regiment to Jampalpur and in 1830 to Benares. On the departure of the regiment for Nasirabad in February 1833, he was directed to remain at Benares and take medical charge of the left wing of the 74th N. I., and he held this charge, as well as that of the Benares Division of Artillery, from the month of March until the following October. In October 1833 he was transferred from the 54th to the 7th N. I., which he joined at Gorakhpur, and with it in the following year he marched to Lucknow, and thence early in 1835 to Almora. Early in 1838 he accompanied the regiment to Cawnpore, at which place, from March to May 1839, he held the additional medical charge of the 62d N. I. In the winter of 1840-41 he accompanied the 7th to Neemuch, and at that station, in June 1842, he was appointed Offg. Medical Store-keeper, in addition. On being promoted to the rank of Surgeon he was re-posted, February 1843, to the 7th N. I. and was placed in medical charge of the staff at Neemuch as well. In 1844 he accompanied the regiment to Delhi, at which place he died on the 4th October 1845.

Dorin, Henry Alexander, Captain (1824—1858).—*Grave at Murree, No. 814.*—Son of Joseph Alexander Dorin, Esqr., of the Bengal Civil Service, sometime Member of the Supreme Council. Born at Calcutta on the 26th September 1824.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1841. Arrived in India in April of the same year, and at Etawah joined the 11th N. I., to which, in anticipation of his arrival, he had been posted on the 1st of that month. In the following October he was transferred, at his own request, to the 17th N. I., and having joined that regiment at Meerut, he accompanied it to Dinapore at the end of the year, and thence to Midnapore in October 1842. In the following December, on the re-formation of the 27th N. I., after its disasters in Afghanistan, he was transferred to that regiment, joined it at Meerut shortly afterwards, and in June 1843 proceeded with it to Moradabad. At the end of February 1845 he was appointed to the Commissariat Department as a Sub-Asst. Commissary-General, and having been posted to Agra, he served at that station until near the end of December, when, in consequence of the outbreak of the first Sikh War, he was ordered to rejoin his regiment, then forming part of the garrison of Ferozepore. He joined at that place in January 1846, and served there until the termination of the war, part of the time with his regiment and part as a Commissariat Officer with the Army of the Sutlej. On the breaking up of the Army he went back to his appointment at Agra, whence he was transferred to Dinapore at the end of 1846, and to Benares in the beginning of 1848. In September 1850 he was appointed a Depy. Asst. Commy.-Genl. of the second class, and he was further advanced to the first class in May 1852, continuing at Benares until the following August, when he was ordered down to Calcutta, and thence despatched to join the Burma Ex-^{peditionary Force.} In May 1853 he was appointed an Asst. Commy.-Genl. of the second class, but prior to this the failure of his health had compelled him to return to Calcutta, whence in June he proceeded on six months' leave to the Mauritius. Returning in December 1853 he was posted to the Presidency, whence he was transferred to Ambala in the autumn of 1854, and to Kasauli in the summer of 1855. During the next three years he was three times appointed to officiate as an Asst. Commy.-Genl., of the first class. In the spring of 1857 he was transferred to Peshawar, where the rest of his service was passed. On the 1st

May 1853 he proceeded to Murree on sick leave, and he died there on the 26th of the same month.

Dougal, Thomas Ballard, Lieutenant (1832—1863).—*Grave at Nowshera, No. 997.*—The younger son of John Dougal, Esqr., of Ratho, Mid-Lothian, and Glenferness, Co. Moray. Born on the 25th July 1832.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1852, and arrived in India on the 19th December of the same year. On the 17th of the preceding month he had, in anticipation of his arrival, been posted to the 47th N. I., then at Jhelum; he, however, never joined this regiment, for, desiring a transfer, he obtained leave to remain at Calcutta until his application could receive attention, and in January 1853 he was removed, at his own request, to the 33rd N. I., which, in the following month, he joined at Barrackpore. In the winter of 1854-55 he accompanied the regiment to Delhi, where he served with it until the end of the succeeding September. He then obtained leave to proceed to Calcutta preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe on urgent private affairs, but having learnt on arrival at the Presidency that his friends had obtained for him a commission in the Royal Service and that he had, on the 14th September preceding, been appointed an Ensign in the 79th Foot (the Cameron Highlanders), he forthwith (8th November 1855) resigned the service of the East India Company and went home. On arrival he joined the dépôt of the 79th at Aberdeen, and served with it there until the return of the regiment from the Crimea in the summer of 1856. He subsequently served with the corps at Canterbury, Shorncliffe and Dublin, and in August 1857 he embarked with it for Bengal. Landing at Calcutta in November, he soon afterwards accompanied the regiment to the Upper Provinces, where he served with it throughout the campaign of 1858-59 against the rebels and mutineers, including the siege and capture of Lucknow, the attack on Ruiya, the action of Aliganj, the battle of Bareilly, the relief of Shahjahanpur, the capture of Mahomdi, the storming of Rampur Kasaria, and the final operations beyond the Ghagra (Medal and clasp). On the conclusion of the campaign he accompanied the regiment to Mian Mir, and, while serving at that station, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant on the 9th September 1859. In January 1861 he proceeded with the regiment to Ferozepore, whence in the spring of 1862 he marched with it to Nowshera, and in November of the same year to Peshawar. On the expedition against the Hindustani fanatics of Sitana and their allies being undertaken in October 1863, he volunteered his services, and on the 1st November he was attached to the 71st Foot (the Highland Light Infantry), with which he served during the operations in the Ambela Pass up to the 6th of that month. On that day he was, with a detachment under the command of Major Harding, employed in covering the working parties engaged in constructing a road towards the village of Ambela, and here, late in the afternoon after a day of ceaseless conflict, he fell in resisting a furious attack made by the tribesmen on the working parties and the detachment.

Douglas, Adam, Lieutenant (1788—1812).—*Grave at Karnal, No. 170.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1803. Arrived in India in December 1804, and was granted rank as Ensign from the 17th September preceding, and as Lieutenant from the 21st of the same month. On the 14th April 1805 he was posted to the 2nd Battalion 6th N. I., with which he served at Cawnpore from 1805 to 1807, at Agra from 1807 to 1809, and at Delhi and Rewari from 1809 to 1811. In 1811 he proceeded with the battalion to Karnal, and he died at that place on the 7th August 1812.

Douglas, Archibald Philip, Captain (1832—1863).—*Grave at Kasauli, No. 289.*—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 12th April 1850 as an Ensign in the 16th Foot. Joined that regiment in the Ionian Islands, and served there until August 1851, when he proceeded with

it to Jamaica. On the 14th September 1852 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. At the end of 1854, he accompanied the regiment to Nova Scotia, and while serving there, on the 9th February 1855, he was appointed Adjutant of the corps. In July 1855, he proceeded with the regiment to Canada, and there in March 1857 he resigned the Adjutancy. In the following June he returned home with the regiment, with which he served in Dublin until December, and afterwards at the Curragh until the spring of the following year. On a second battalion being added to the regiment, he was promoted, 26th February 1858, to the rank of Captain and posted to it, and he served with this battalion at Armagh and afterwards at Newry until the end of the year. On the 17th December 1858 he exchanged into the 4th Light Dragoons, with which he served at Birmingham, Manchester and Dublin. On the 18th December 1860 he exchanged into the 7th Dragoon Guards, and proceeding to India he joined that regiment at Sialkot early in 1861. Towards the end of the following year he accompanied the corps to Ambala. In the spring of 1863 he went up to Kasauli on leave, and he died at that place on the 5th September following.

Douglas, Charles, Major (1800—1847).—*Grave at Ambala, No. 212.*—The eldest son of General Sir Howard Douglas, Bart. (III), G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Colonel of the 15th Foot, and grandson of Captain Sir Charles Douglas, Bart. (I), Royal Navy, who was created a baronet for his eminent services in forcing the passage of the St. Lawrence and relieving Quebec in 1776, and who was afterwards Rodney's Flag-Captain in the great battle with the Count de Grasse, off Dominica, in the West Indies, on the 12th April 1782. Born in 1800.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 19th May 1814 as an Ensign (afterwards Ensign and Lieutenant) in the 1st Battalion 3rd Foot Guards (now the Scots Guards). With this corps he served in various parts of the United Kingdom until September 1823, when he was appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Commander of the Forces in North America. On the 16th June 1825 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant and Captain, and posted to the 2nd Battalion of the 3rd Foot Guards, but he was afterwards re-transferred to the 1st Battalion, which he rejoined in London, in May 1831, on his return from North America, where, during a period of nearly eight years, he had served as Aide-de-Camp to three successive Commanders of the Forces,—the Earl of Dalhousie, Sir James Kempt, and Lord Aylmer. On the 12th July 1831 he exchanged, as a Captain, into the 9th Foot, which he joined at Limerick, and with which he afterwards served at Fermoy and Cork. In January 1833 he sailed with the regiment for the Mauritius; he arrived there in the following April, and continued serving there for nearly two years and a half. Towards the end of 1835 he accompanied the regiment to Bengal, and landing at Calcutta in November, he proceeded with the corps to Chinsura in January 1836. On the 28th June 1838 he was promoted to the rank of Major by brevet, and at the end of that year he accompanied the regiment to Hazaribagh. In August 1839 he was appointed Brigade-Major to H. M.'s Troops, Fort William, a situation which he retained for more than six years, vacating it only in consequence of his promotion, on the 19th December 1845, to the regimental rank of Major. His regiment was then in the field with the Army of the Sutlej, but, having been detained at the Presidency to settle his accounts, he was unable to reach the scene of operations in time to take any part in the campaign. On the termination of the war he accompanied the regiment to Meerut, and thence, at the end of 1846, he proceeded with it to Dinsapore. The 9th having been ordered to return home, he exchanged, on the 18th January 1847, into the 61st Foot which he joined soon afterwards at Ambala, and at that place he died on the 20th July following.

NOTE.—Major Douglas' age and the date of his death are both mis-stated in the inscription on his tomb (No. 112).

Douglas, Charles Robert George, Lieutenant and Brevet Captain (c. 1824–1857).—See Nos. 149 and 157.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1841. Arrived in India in September of the same year, and in the following month was sent up to Dinapore to do duty with the 32^d N. I. In November 1841 he was posted to the 25th N. I., and having joined that regiment at Barrackpore, he in May and June 1842 officiated as Adjutant. In September 1842 he was transferred to the 32^d N. I., which he joined at Dinapore, and with it he proceeded to Jubbulpore in 1844, and to Neemuch in the following year. From September 1846 to March 1847 he acted as Interpreter to the 14th Light Dragoons at Ambala. He then went on leave to Simla, and in August 1847 he was appointed acting Interpreter to the 2^d European Regiment at Subathu. In the following October he was appointed Interpreter and Quarter Master to his own regiment, which he then rejoined at Lahore. In February 1848 he resigned this appointment and went home on furlough, and he was absent from India until December 1850. In January 1851, his own regiment being then in the Punjab, he was appointed Offg. Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 54th N. I. at Barrackpore, which appointment he held until near the end of the following month. From February 1851 to the end of the following November he officiated as Second Asst. Mily. Auditor-General. He then rejoined his regiment at Wazirabad, but towards the end of February 1852 his services were placed at the disposal of the Govt. of the N.-W. Provinces, by whom in the following month he was appointed Commandant of the Delhi Palace Guards and Asst. Agent to the Lieutenant-Governor at Delhi. Except that he was absent on leave from April to October 1856, he continued in this appointment until the outbreak of the Mutiny on the 11th May 1857, when he perished in the massacre which took place within the Palace.

NOTE.—Captain (then Lieutenant) Douglas married, on the 13th August 1850, Louisa, the only daughter of Sir George Best Robinson, Bart. (II), of Batts House, Co. Somerset.—This lady married, secondly, on the 7th January 1863, the Revd. John Prideaux Lightfoot, D. D., Rector of Exeter College, Oxford.

Douglas, James Mainwaring, Major (1840–1881).—Grave at Kasauli, No. 293.—Born at Lankbeare House, Tallaton, near Ottery St. Mary, Co. Devon, on the 8th February 1840.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 22nd June 1859 as a Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery. Having been posted shortly afterwards to No. 7 Battery, 11th Brigade, he came out to India and joined it at Peshawar in the spring of 1860. Early in 1862 he accompanied the battery to Amritsar, whence at the end of the year he proceeded with it (its designation altered to "D" Battery, 11th Brigade) to Bareilly. In September 1864 he went home on leave, and on his return to India in the autumn of 1866 he rejoined the battery at Agra. In the following year he was appointed Adjutant of the Royal Artillery at Agra, and he held the appointment until he went home with his battery at the end of the year. He continued serving with D—11th,—at first at Shorncliffe and afterwards at Woolwich,—until February 1871, when he was transferred to "H" Battery, "B" Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, stationed at Birmingham. On the 2nd December 1871 he was promoted to the rank of Captain and posted to No. 4 Company, 6th Brigade, at Aden, but on the 1st April following he was transferred to the 7th Brigade and appointed Adjutant thereof. In this situation he served, at Portsmouth and afterwards at Halifax, until April 1877, when he was transferred to "B" Battery, 8th Brigade, then in India, and immediately afterwards to a battery of the 3rd Brigade serving in Ireland. In August 1877 he was removed to the Horse Artillery, and having been posted to "I" Battery, "A" Brigade, he proceeded to India and joined it at Rawal Pindi in the spring of 1878. In October of the same year he proceeded with the battery to Peshawar, where he remained with it during the whole of the first phase of the

Afghan War, moving with it to Nowshera in May 1879. On the 15th July 1879 he was promoted to the rank of Major, and having been posted soon afterwards to No. 11 Battery, 9th Brigade, he joined it at Landi Kotal in September. In command of this, equipped as a Mountain Battery, he served throughout the second phase of the Afghan War in 1879–80, at first on the Khaibar line and afterwards in the more important operations necessitated by the disaster at Maiwand, including the celebrated march from Kabul to Kandahar, the reconnaissance of the 31st August, and the battle of Mazra (Kandahar) on the 1st September 1880 (Medal and clasp, and bronze decoration). He subsequently commanded the battery in the punitive expedition against the Marris in October and November 1880. Immediately after the termination of these operations he was sent up, with his battery, to Jutogh, where he died two months later, on the 12th February 1881.

Down, Cecil Paton, Captain (1867–1902).—Grave and tablet at Bannu, Nos. 1070 and 1078.—Son of the Revd. Charles John Down, of Corffe, near Barnstaple, Co. Devon. Born at Hemington, near Frome, Co. Somerset, on the 2nd September 1867.—Entered H. M.'s Service (from the Royal Mili. College) on the 22nd August 1888 as a Second-Lieutenant in the 2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment (the 99th Foot), which he joined at Ambala early in the following November, and with which he proceeded to Subathu in March 1889, and to Mian Mir in the succeeding November. On the 1st April 1890 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and from July to November following he was on duty at Dalhousie. In April 1891, on the second Miranzai Expedition being undertaken, he was appointed to the staff of the Expeditionary Force as an Asst. Superintendent of Army Signalling, and in that capacity he served throughout the campaign, including the operations on the Samana Range (India Medal and clasp). He rejoined his battalion at Mian Mir in June, and continued serving with it there for nearly two years. On the 1st April 1892 he was appointed an Offg. Wing Officer in the 1st Punjab Infantry, on probation for the Indian Staff Corps, into which he was subsequently admitted with effect from that date. He joined the regiment at Kohat, and subsequently accompanied it to the Kuram Valley in October 1892. In May 1893 he was appointed a Wing Officer permanently, and in the same month he proceeded with the regiment to Abbottabad. In December 1893 he was selected for civil employment and appointed an Asst. Commissioner in the Punjab, and during the succeeding five years he served as such at Sialkot, Dalhousie, Lahore, Jhelum, Mardan and Peshawar, at which last he also officiated for some time as Depy. Commissioner. During this period he had the good fortune to take part, in a civil capacity, in some of the minor operations of the Frontier War of 1897–98, he having been the Civil Officer with the force placed at Rustam during the operations in Upper Swat in August 1897, and the Asst. Political Officer with the troops employed in the operations in Buner in January 1898 (India Medal of 1895, with clasp). In January 1899 he went home on furlough. On his return to India in the summer of 1900 he was appointed Offg. Depy. Commissioner in Hazara, but later in the same year he was transferred, as Political Officer, to the Tochi Valley. In November 1901 he was transferred to the new North-West Frontier Province, and in 1901–02 he was employed as a Civil and Political Officer with the troops engaged in the Mahsud Waziri blockade and in the operations connected therewith. In the course of these operations he was, on the 6th January 1902, mortally wounded at Jalak or Tutia Khel, in the Shaktu Valley, Waziristan, and he died in consequence on the following day.

Dowse, Richard Robert, Surgeon (1817–1859),—Grave at Multan, No. 871.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 15th January 1841 as an Assistant-Surgeon in the 1st West India Regiment, with which he served at

Demerara. In June 1842 he was transferred to the 16th Foot, which he joined at Portsmouth, and with that corps he afterwards served at Manchester and in Ireland until October 1843, when he was appointed a Staff Assistant-Surgeon. He remained on the staff for seven years and-a-half, during a considerable portion of which period he was employed at Hong-Kong. After his return home in 1848 he served at Southsea Castle and Portsmouth until promoted to the rank of Surgeon in the 13th Light Infantry on the 4th April 1851. He joined the 13th at Winchester, and in May 1851 embarked with it for Gibraltar, where he served with it for more than two years and-a-half. On the 2nd December 1853 he exchanged into the 30th Foot, which was also then at Gibraltar, and in the following year he accompanied the corps on service to Turkey and thence to the Crimea, where he was present with it at the battles of the Alma and Inkerman, and at the siege and capture of Sevastopol (Medal and three clasps, and Fifth Class of the Order of Medjidieh). On the withdrawal of the British troops from the Crimea he returned with the 30th to Gibraltar, and on the 11th July 1856 he exchanged to the Staff. As a Staff Surgeon he served at Birr, in Ireland, until the autumn of 1858, when he was sent out to India. Subsequently, on the 18th January 1859, he was appointed Surgeon to the 70th Foot, and, having landed at Karachi, he was on his way to join in the north-western part of the Punjab, when he died, within a day's journey of Multan, on the 14th February 1859.

Dowson, Ralph, Captain (c. 1818—1851).—*Tablet at Kohat, No. 1042.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1834. Arrived in India in February 1835, and at the end of the same month was posted to the 5th N. I., which he joined at Saugor. In December 1835 he proceeded with the regiment to Sikrol, Benares, and thence in the autumn of 1838 he accompanied it to Ferozepore, whither it was moved to form part of the Army of the Indus. In December 1838 he was placed under the orders of Major Wade, who had been selected to proceed to Afghanistan, by way of Peshawar and the Khaibar, at the head of a large irregular force, and conduct the Shahzada Taimur, the eldest son of Shah Shuja-ul-Mulk, to Kabul, and having been placed in command of a battalion of this force, he led it in the operations of the 24th, 25th and 26th July 1839, and took part in the forcing of the Khaibar Pass and the capture of Ali Masjid. He subsequently accompanied the force to Kabul, arriving there on the 3rd September, and on the 1st of the following month he was appointed to Shah Shuja's Forces. He was at first employed as Adjutant of Ferris's Jazelchis, and he was with that corps in January 1840, but later in the year he was appointed, under the designation of "Inspector," to the command of a corps of Durani horse styled "the 3rd Jan-baz Cavalry," and at the head of this body he served throughout Sir Robert Sale's campaign in the Kohistan of Kabul in the autumn of 1840, being particularly mentioned in connection with the attack on Julgarh, and for a daring attempt to capture the ex-Amir, Dost Muhammad Khan, in the Ghorband Pass. After the termination of this campaign he was sent with his regiment of Jan-baz to Peshbolak, and in February 1841 he commanded it in the operations against the Sangukhel Shinwaris, in the Nazian Valley. He was subsequently moved with his corps to Gandamak, and he was still at that place in October 1841 when the force under Sir Robert Sale arrived there from Kabul; and when the general insurrection took place in November, the Jan-baz having mutinied and deserted to the enemy, he accompanied Sir Robert's force to Jalalabad, in the subsequent gallant defence of which, he took part (Medal). In July 1842 he was appointed acting Adjutant of Ferris's Jazelchi corps, which had come up to Jalalabad with the relieving force under General Pollock, and he served with it in the expedition against the Shinwaris, including both the actions at Mazina, and in General Pollock's subsequent forward movement, in the

course of which he was present at the actions of Tezin and Haft Kotal and at the re-occupation of Kabul (Medal). He returned from Afghanistan, with the Army under the command of General Pollock, in December 1842, and early in 1843 he rejoined the 5th N. I., then being reorganised (at Jaunpur) after its disasters in the retreat from Kabul in January 1842. He had, however, served with his regiment for less than a year when, in February 1844, he was appointed Second-in-Command of the 4th Regiment of Infantry of the Gwalior Contingent, then in course of formation. He served with this corps, at Parsa and afterwards at Sipri, until February 1846, when he was appointed Second-in-Command of the 10th Irregular Cavalry, then being raised and organised at Delhi. In the spring of the same year he proceeded with this corps to the Jullundur Doab, and after serving with it for some time at Mokerian, he accompanied it to Ferozepore in November 1846. He shortly afterwards became acting Commandant of the corps, a position which he continued holding until January 1848, and during this period, in September 1847, the number of the regiment was altered and it became the 11th Irregular Cavalry. In July 1848 he accompanied the regiment on service with the Multan Field Force, and thereafter he served with it throughout the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49, including the first siege of Multan, the action of Surajkund, the second siege of Multan, terminating in the capture of the place, the battle of Gujarat, and the pursuit of the Sikhs to Rawal Pindi (Medal and two clasps). On the conclusion of the campaign he accompanied the regiment to Hansi, but he had scarcely arrived there when, in May 1849, on the formation of the Punjab Irregular Force, he was appointed Commandant of the 4th Punjab Cavalry. This corps he raised and organised, and he continued in command of it, latterly at Dera Ghazi Khan, until August 1850, when he was granted leave to proceed to Bombay, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe. He, however, never got any farther than Bombay, where he died on the 26th February 1851.

Doyne, Charles Armstrong, Lieutenant (1826—1857).—*Grave at Ambula, No. 239.*—The fifth son of the Revd. John Doyne, of Old Leighlin, Co. Carlow (who was a cadet of the Doynes of Wells, Co. Wexford), by Ellen, his wife, daughter of Thomas Armstrong, Esq., of Farney Castle, Co. Tipperary. Born at Old Leighlin, Co. Carlow, on the 18th February 1826.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1843. Arrived in India in July of the same year, and at once proceeded to Ferozepore and joined the 60th N. I., to which, in anticipation of his arrival, he had been posted on the 16th of the preceding month. In 1844 he marched with the regiment to Karnal, whence he accompanied it to Benares in 1845, to Barrackpore in 1846, and to Mirzapur in the winter of 1847-48. On the outbreak of the second Sikh War he moved up with the regiment to Ferozepore, and he was with it while it formed part of the Reserve Force at Jagraon during the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49. In 1849 he accompanied the regiment to Wazirabad, whence, in the following year, he proceeded with it to Cawnpore and afterwards to Banda. In July 1853 he went home on furlough, and he was absent from India until October 1855. On the day after his arrival he was appointed to do duty with a body of recruits at Dum-Dum, and having been detained there a month and then sent up to Allahabad on duty with these recruits, he was unable to rejoin his regiment, at Ambala, until early in 1856. He was afterwards for some time, in the winter of 1856-57, attached to the Ambala dépôt for musketry instruction. He was with his regiment when the mutinies broke out in 1857, but was left behind, sick, when the corps marched from Ambala on the 22nd May. He died at Ambala on the 18th June 1857.

Note.—The 60th N. I. marched from Ambala as part of the Delhi Field Force, but as the regiment was in a disaffected

condition, it was not considered expedient to keep it with the force, and accordingly, on the 27th May, it was detached from Karnal to Rohtak, where it mutinied on the 10th June. The British officers of the corps all fortunately escaped.

Doyne, Philip Kavanagh, Lieutenant-Colonel (1848–1900).—*Tablets at Ambala and Rawal Pindi, Nos. 272 and 808.*—The eldest son of Richard Doyne, Esq., of Hermitage, Co. Dublin (who was a cadet of the Doynes of Wells, Co. Wexford), by Susanna, his wife daughter of Thomas Kavanagh, Esq., of Borris, Co. Carlow. Born on the 11th April 1848.—Entered H. M.'s Service (from the Royal Milly. College) on the 14th March 1868 as an Ensign in the 38th Foot, which he joined at Sialkot early in 1869. At the end of the same year he accompanied the regiment to Peshawar, and on the 16th March 1870 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. In January 1871 he went home on leave, and the regiment returning home the same year, he rejoined it at Dover in January 1872. On the 16th December 1874 he exchanged into the 13th Hussars, which he joined at Lucknow early in 1875, but in the following August he was again obliged to return home on account of the state of his health. He rejoined at Lucknow in the succeeding year, and served there with his regiment until early in 1880, when he was sent home for a tour of duty at the dépôt. On the 9th February 1882 he was advanced to the rank of Captain. In the autumn of the same year he rejoined his regiment at Muttra, and he served with it there until November 1884, when he accompanied it to Bombay and embarked with it for Natal. He returned home with the regiment in November 1885, and served with it at Norwich, Colchester and Manchester. On the 3d August 1887, he was promoted to the rank of Major in the 4th Dragoon Guards, which he joined in Dublin. On the 7th March 1892 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and in September 1894 he embarked for India in command of the regiment. Having landed in the following month, he proceeded with the regiment to Rawal Pindi, and he served with it there until, having completed the prescribed period in command, he was placed on half-pay on the 7th March 1896. On the 17th June following he retired from the service, and exactly four years later, on the 17th June 1900, he died at Simla.

NOTE.—This officer's age is incorrectly stated in the tablet in St. Paul's Church, Ambala : it was 52, not 49.

Drummond, James, Major (1808–1852).—*Grave at Simla, No. 328.*—Born at Earlston, Co. Dumfries, in October 1808.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1825. Arrived in India in May 1826, and was sent up to Mirzapur, to do duty with the 4th Extra N. I. On the 26th September following he was posted to the 19th N. I., then stationed at Nasirabad, but having shortly afterwards proceeded on leave to Calcutta, and been subsequently directed, on the expiry of his leave in March 1827, to join and do duty with the 49th N. I. at Mirzapur until the middle of the following September, he did not join his own regiment at Nasirabad until November 1827. In the winter of 1828–29 he accompanied the regiment to Bareilly. He subsequently served with it at Hansi from 1830 to 1832, and in the cold season of 1832–33 he proceeded with it to Barrackpore. In February 1834 he was appointed acting adjutant to a wing of the regiment detached from Barrackpore to Benares on escort duty, and he held the appointment until the return of the wing to regimental head-quarters in the summer. In November 1835 he proceeded with the regiment to Cuttack, and he served with it there until December 1836, when he was appointed to superintend the drilling of a local company of irregulars ; he was subsequently appointed to the command of this, the Khurda Paik Company, and was in actual command until the end of February 1838, when he proceeded on sick leave to the Himalayas. He was still on leave in March 1839, when he was appointed Second-in-Command of the Kamaon Local Battalion, but he immediately joined the corps at

Lohúghát, and he continued serving with it there until March 1842, when he was ordered to proceed to Ferozepore and rejoin his own regiment, which was then under orders for Sindh. He accompanied the 19th to Sunkur and served with it there until the following October, when, his health failing, he was sent back to Ferozepore. In March 1843, as the regiment was returning from Sindh, he was permitted to rejoin the Kamaon Battalion, and having done so, he officiated as Commandant from April to October following. In December 1846, he accompanied the battalion from Lohúghát to Almora. In November 1847 he was advanced to the position of Commandant, which he held for nearly four years. In December 1850 he proceeded with the head-quarters and the right wing of the battalion to Dehra, where he continued serving until September 1851, when he resigned the appointment of Commandant and went on leave for three months. He rejoined the 19th N. I. at Budhi-pind in January 1852, and he held command of the regiment until the 7th April following, when extreme ill-health compelled him to proceed on leave to Simla, at which place he died on the 26th of the same month.

Drummond, John Gavir, C.B. Lieutenant-Colonel (1788–1851).—*Grave at Jhelum, No. 768.*—Born in Edinburgh in 1788.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1807. Arrived in India in November 1808, and in the usual course was sent to the Cadet College at Barasat. Having passed out in July 1809, he was directed on the 26th of that month to do duty with the 1st Battalion 8th N. I., at Barrackpore. On the 1st of the following month he was posted to the 2d Battalion 3d N. I., then stationed at Aligarh, but having been directed to remain with the 1st Battalion 8th until further orders, he continued serving with that corps for twenty-one months. In July 1810, on the 1st Battalion 8th being ordered to Balasore, he was directed to join his proper corps, but this order was afterwards rescinded and he accompanied the battalion to that place, and served with it there until the end of April 1811. He then proceeded to the Upper Provinces and joined the 2d Battalion 3d N. I. at Rewari, from which place he marched with it to Delhi in 1812, and thence to Karnal early in 1813. On his promotion to the rank of Lieutenant being notified he was reposted, January 1813, to the 2d Battalion 3d, with which, on the Gurkha War breaking out in the autumn of the following year, he proceeded on service in the Division under the command of Colonel (afterwards Sir David) Ochterlony. Towards the end of November 1814 he was appointed to officiate as Interpreter and Quarter-Master to the battalion and, at the same time, to act as Staff Officer to the Reserve of Ochterlony's Division, and in this position he served throughout the campaign of 1814–15 in the North-Western Himalayas, taking part in the capture of Nalagarh and Ramgarh and at the reduction, after severe fighting, of Malao, which led to the surrender of Amar Sing Thapa and the whole of the Gurkha forces from the Sutlej to the Jumna. On the conclusion of the war he proceeded with the battalion to Etawa, and while serving there in March 1816 he was made permanent in the appointment of Interpreter and Quarter-Master, which he subsequently held for six years and-a-half. In 1818 he accompanied the battalion to Banda, whence he proceeded with it to Saugor in 1819, and to Agra in 1821. In September 1822 he was appointed to officiate in the Quarter-Master General's Department, and he was employed during the next eighteen months in the survey and construction of a road from Mirzapur to Saugor. In April 1823 he was appointed a Depy. Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl. of the third class, and in the spring of the following year he became Superintendent of Roads in Central India. In May 1824 he was appointed a Depy. Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl. of the second class, and in the same month, on the re-organisation of the Army taking place, he was posted to the 6th N. I. In the summer of the same year, the first Burmese War being then in progress, he was transferred to the

Chittagong frontier, and in the spring of 1825 he served as a Depy. Asst. Quarter-Master Genl. with the force (afterwards styled the South-Eastern Division) under the command of Brigadier-General Morrison, which defeated the Burmese on the Padha Hills, at Mahati, and, finally, on the heights overlooking the town of Arakan, and accomplished the conquest of the extensive province of the same name. (For these and earlier services he afterwards received the India War Medal with clasps for Nepal and Ava). Towards the end of 1825 he returned from Arakan on sick leave, on the expiration of which he was posted, as Depy. Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl., to Cawnpore; but he was shortly afterwards transferred from that station and appointed to superintend the construction of roads in the Jubbulpore and Saugor districts, and in September 1826 he was appointed to the general control and superintendence of roads in the Saugor and Narbadda Territories. In January 1829 he was advanced to the position of a Depy. Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl. of the first class and appointed Superintendent of Roads in Central India, and he continued in this position until the end of 1831, when he was appointed Superintendent of Roads in the Jumna Doab, his superintendence being limited subsequently to the road between Allahabad and Delhi, and extended afterwards, in 1834, to roads in both Central India and in the Doab. In April 1837 he was promoted to Second Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl., and he continued in that position until April 1838, when his services were placed at the disposal of the Governor-General and he was appointed to survey a line of road from Agra to Bombay, vacating his appointment in the Quarter-Master General's Department. In the survey and construction of this road he was employed until November 1840, when he proceeded on leave to the Lower Provinces, eventually going home on furlough in May 1841. He returned to India in November 1842, and in January 1843 he was appointed Depy. Quarter Master General of the Army and posted to Cawnpore. Thence, towards the end of the year, he was called up to the head-quarters of the Army, with which he served in the Gwalior Campaign and was present at the battle of Maharajpur (Bronze Star, promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, and nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath). On the conclusion of the campaign he was posted as Depy. Qr. Mr. Genl. to Meerut, and he proceeded to that station in the spring of 1844. On his promotion to the rank of regimental Lieutenant-Colonel being notified, he was posted, March 1844, to the 61st N. I., but in the following December he was removed to the rolls of the 42nd. In December 1845, on the outbreak of the first Sikh War, he proceeded to the front with the Meerut force, and, as Depy. Qr. Mr. Genl., he served in the latter part of the Sutlej Campaign, including the battle of Sobraon (Medal). On the termination of the war he returned to Meerut, at which place and afterwards in the North-Western Provinces generally, he was employed on various departmental duties for upwards of two years. During this period he was transferred to the 48th N. I. in March 1846, to the 24th N. I. towards the end of the same month, to the 14th N. I. in January 1847, to the 73rd in the following month, and finally to the 30th N. I. in May 1847, but, continuing in the discharge of the duties of his staff appointment, he never joined any of these regiments. In July 1848, on the formation of the Multan Field Force, he was attached to it as Depy. Quarter-Master General, and in that capacity he served throughout the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49, including the first siege of Multan, the second siege and capture of the place, and the battle of Gujerat (Medal and two clasps). After the termination of the campaign he was retained at Army Head-Quarters, and continued in the discharge of the ordinary duties of his appointment until the 1st December 1849, when he was nominated to officiate as Quarter-Master General of the Army. In this appointment he was made permanent on the 8th February 1850, but he held it for less than

two years. In 1851 he proceeded, as usual, on tour with the Commander-in-Chief (Sir William Gomm), and he died in His Excellency's camp at Kharian, in the Jhelum district, on the 11th December following.

Drysdale, James St. Clair, Ensign (c. 1842-1862).—*Grave at Jalozi, No. 992.*—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 9th March 1860 as an Ensign in the 93rd Foot (the Sutherland Highlanders), and joined the dépôt of that regiment at Aberdeen. Came out to India at the end of 1861, joined the corps at Rawal Pindi, and early in 1862 proceeded with it to Peshawar. He accompanied the regiment when, in October 1862, it moved into camp on account of a severe outbreak of cholera, and he died of that disease on the 23rd of the same month, between Armur and Jalozi, in the Peshawar District.

Dubignon de Talbot, Robert Walter (1809-1867).—*Grave at Ludhiana, No. 589.* Born in France in 1809.—We first hear of this gentleman as Captain Commandant of the Begum Samru's Body Guard in 1834-35. From that service he was introduced by General Ventura (whose sister-in-law he had married) into that of the Maharaja Ranjit Singh, but nothing is known as to when and under what circumstances he quitted the Sikh service. He died at Ludhiana in 1867.

Notes.—M. Dubignon de Talbot married at Sardhana, on the 2d January 1835, Miss Helen Moses, sister in-law of General Ventura (*q. v.*). This lady died at Ludhiana on the 4th October 1850, and lies buried there (see No. 585) near her sister, Madame Ventura.

Duffin, Adam, Lieutenant-Colonel (1788-1838).—*Grave at Bahawalpur, No. 898.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1804. Arrived in India in April 1806, and on the 1st February 1807 was posted to the 7th Native Cavalry, which he joined at Ghazipur. In November 1807 he accompanied the regiment to Partabgarh, and in the following year he served with it in some minor operations against various refractory *zamindars* and petty chiefs in Oudh. At the end of 1808 he proceeded with the regiment to Muttra, and thence, almost immediately on arrival, in January 1809, to Gurgaon. In the latter year, and again in 1810, he was employed with the regiment in the suppression of disturbances in Haryana, whence, in November 1810, after much harassing service, he accompanied the corps to Ludhiana. At the end of 1812 he marched with the regiment to Meerut, whence, on the outbreak of the war with Nepal in the autumn of 1814, he accompanied a portion of the corps which had been detailed to form part of the Field Division under the command of Major-General Gillespie, and with it he took part in the operations in the Dehra Dun, including the blockade of Kalanga. With this detachment he rejoined the regiment at Meerut early in 1815, and he shortly afterwards accompanied the corps to Muttra. Early in 1817 he proceeded with the regiment on service, and was present with it at the siege and reduction of Hathras. He returned to Muttra with the corps on the conclusion of these operations, but in the autumn of the same year he was, on the formation of the Grand Army, again called out with it, and he thereafter served with it throughout the Mahratta-Pindari War of 1817-18, taking part in many arduous operations, including the reduction of Dhamoni, the capture of Mandala, the re-occupation of Multai, the actions of Harda and Burdai, in the Baitul valley, and the operations in the Mahadeo Hills against Apa Sahib, the ex-Rajah of Nagpur, and his Gond and Arab adherents. On the termination of these operations he was stationed with the regiment at Hoshangabad, on the Narbadda, whence in May 1819 he went on leave to Meerut. He rejoined at Kaita in March 1820, and early in 1821 he marched with the regiment to Karnal. In the course of the succeeding ten years, he accompanied the corps to Neemuch at the end of 1822, to Nasirabad in October 1824, to Karnal in the spring of 1826, to Kaita in December 1828, and to Mhow in December 1831. In January 1833 he went on leave

to Bombay, and thence to Singapore and China, and was absent from India for a year. During his absence he attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and was at first, in June 1833, re-posted to the 7th Light Cavalry, but in the following December he was transferred to the 2^d Light Cavalry, and, returning from China, he joined and took command of this corps at Neemuch in the spring of 1834. In the autumn of the same year he commanded the regiment on the occasion of the demonstration against Jodhpur, returning afterwards to Neemuch, whence, in the winter of 1835-36, he marched with the corps to Meerut. In the autumn of 1838 he proceeded with the regiment to Ferozepore, and thence marched in command of it with the Army of the Indus, on the expedition to Afghanistan. His share in that movement was, however, very small, for he died in camp near Bahawalpur, on the Sutlej, on the 23rd December 1838, being the first officer who died with the Army of the Indus after it marched from Ferozepore.

NOTE.—Lieutenant-Colonel (then Lieutenant) Duffin was married at Muttra, on the 10th August 1815, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Colonel Gregory Hickman, of the Bengal Infantry. Several of his sons followed him into the Bengal Army.

Duffin, Robert, Colonel (1821—1874).—*Grave at Simla, No. 378.*—Son of Lieutenant-Colonel Adam Duffin, of the Bengal Cavalry. Born in camp at Shikarpur, Bulandshahr District, on the 19th February 1821.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1841. Was already in the country when nominated to a Cadetship; was formally admitted into the service in India on the 2^d February 1842; and on the 14th of the same month was ordered up to Barrackpore to do duty with the 66th N. I. In June 1842 he was posted to the 58th N. I., which he joined at Mirzapur. In the autumn of 1843 he marched with the regiment *en route* to Saugor; before it could reach its destination, however, the corps was detailed to form part of the left wing of the Army of Gwalior, and he was present with it at the battle of Paniar (Bronze Star). On the conclusion of the campaign he proceeded with the regiment to Jubbulpore, arriving there in April 1844, and from that station he marched with it to Mhow in the spring of 1846. On the formation of the Army of the Punjab, in the autumn of 1848, the regiment was ordered up to Ferozepore, and he accompanied it to that station, arriving there early in December, and throughout the campaign of 1848-49 he served with the corps in the Reserve Force assembled at Jagraon. In April 1849 he accompanied the regiment to Lahore, whence he proceeded with it to Hoshiarpur in March 1850, to Jhelum in November 1853, and to Rawal Pindi in April 1856. He was with the corps when it was disarmed, at Rawal Pindi in July 1857, and he continued serving with it there until May 1859, when, having been rearmed, the regiment was moved up to Peshawar. In the autumn of the same year he went on leave, and in January 1860 he proceeded to Europe on furlough. He returned to India in January 1861 and rejoined his regiment at Peshawar, but the corps was soon afterwards disbanded, and on the 1st June following he was directed to do "general duty" at that station. In the succeeding August he was appointed to do duty with the 4th (the late 33rd) N. I., which was also at Peshawar, and in the winter of 1861-62 he accompanied that regiment to Ambala. Soon afterwards, in May 1862, having been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, he was directed to do "general duty" at that station. In this position, varied by leave to Simla during the summer months, he continued until January 1874, when he succeeded to the Colonel's allowance. Thereafter he was permitted to reside at Ambala. He died at Simla (where he was residing temporarily) on the 7th November 1874, from injuries sustained in a fall from his horse.

NOTE.—Colonel Duffin married, at Rawal Pindi on the 14th November 1857, Charlotte Maria, the only daughter of Lieutenant F. W. Burkinyoung, 5th N. I., an officer who perished in the retreat from Kabul in January 1842.

Dunlop, John, Lieutenant-Colonel (c. 1790—1840).—*Grave at Simla, No. 301.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1807. Arrived in India in November 1808, and in the usual course was sent to the Cadet College at Barasat. On the 1st August 1809 he was posted to the 1st Battalion 4th N. I., then stationed at Etawa. Having been discharged from Barasat in October 1809, he was, in the following month, sent to the Upper Provinces, and he eventually joined his battalion at Benares early in 1810. At the end of 1812 he accompanied the corps to Fatehgach, and he served with it there until October 1813, when he was appointed to do duty with the Mirzapur Local Battalion. He continued with this corps until the end of May 1814, when, being in bad health, he proceeded to the Presidency, and thence on prolonged leave to sea, remaining absent from India until the spring of 1817. Having been re-posted to the 1st Battalion 4th on promotion to the rank of Lieutenant, he rejoined that corps at Almora, whence, at the end of the year, he accompanied it to Bareilly. In September 1818 he was appointed to the 1st Battalion of Volunteers formed for service in Ceylon, where an outbreak had taken place, and having embarked with it in October, he served with the corps in that island until January 1820, employed on various desultory services against the rebels. He returned to Bengal in February 1820, and the volunteer battalion having been broken up in March, he went on leave for a brief period, preparatory to rejoining the 1st Battalion 4th at Muttra. On the 30th March, however, he was transferred to the 2^d Battalion 4th, and on the expiration of his leave, in June, he proceeded to the Upper Provinces (on duty with a body of newly-appointed officers), and joined the corps at Allahabad, whence at the end of the year he accompanied it to Sultanpur, in Oudh. At the end of January 1821 he was appointed Adjutant of the 1st Battalion 4th, which he joined forthwith at Muttra, and with it in the following year he marched to Jubbulpore. In the general reorganisation of May 1824 he was promoted to the rank of Captain and posted to the 23rd N. I. (late 2^d Battalion 4th), but in the following September he was directed to continue doing duty with the 7th N. I. (late 1st Battalion 4th) until further orders, and about the same time, on the formation of the 1st Battalion of Grenadiers, he was appointed to it, with the Grenadier Company of the 23rd N. I. With this corps he served at Chittagong and in Arakan during the first Burmese War, occupying at one time, from December 1825 to March 1826, the position of Offg. Fort Adjutant at Arakan. In April 1826 he returned to Bengal with the 1st Grenadier Battalion and accompanied it to Dinsapore, where it was broken up. He then rejoined his own regiment, the 23rd N. I., at Almora, and served with there until June 1828, when he proceeded on leave to Calcutta. In August 1828 he went home on furlough, and he was absent from India for nearly four years. On his return in June 1832 he was sent to the Upper Provinces in charge of a detachment of recruits, and he rejoined his regiment at Karnal in the autumn. In November 1834 he accompanied the corps on service to Rajputana, on the occasion of the demonstration against the refractory Raja of Jodhpur, upon whose submission he proceeded with the regiment to Neemuch. In November 1837 he marched with the corps to Agra, from which station he proceeded on sick leave to Simla in April 1840; and he died at that place on the 18th July following.

NOTE.—This officer attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on the 9th July 1840, only nine days before his death. The promotion, not having been gazetted until the following September, appears to have escaped notice, as in the inscription on his tomb he is described as a "Major." The date of death given in the inscription (No. 301) is incorrect.

Dunlop, Robert, Ensign (c. 1824—1843).—*Grave at Subathu, No. 418.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1840. Arrived in India in February 1841, and in the following month was sent up to Ghazipur to do duty with

the 2^d European Regiment. On the 1st April following he was posted to the 50th N. I., then stationed at Saugor, but he never joined that regiment, and on the 5th of May he was transferred to the 1st European Light Infantry. He joined this regiment at Karnal, and in the autumn of 1842 he accompanied it to Ferozepore, at which place it formed part of the Army of Reserve. On the breaking up of the Army he proceeded with the regiment to Subathu, arriving there at the end of March 1843, and at that place he died on the 31st July following.

Dunne, James, Captain (c. 1812—1845).—*Tablet at Ferozepore, No. 442.*—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 27th April 1829 as an Ensign in the 44th Foot. He proceeded to India before the end of the year and joined the regiment at Cawnpore, and on the 17th November 1832 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. In the winter of 1833-34 he proceeded with the regiment to Chinsura, whence in January 1835 he accompanied it to Fort William. On the 8th May 1835 he was transferred to the 9th Foot, joined the regiment at Calcutta on its arrival from the Mauritius in the following November, and proceeded with it to Chinsura in January 1836. In December 1838 he accompanied the regiment to Hazaribagh, whence he proceeded with it to Agra in the spring of 1840, and to Meerut in the succeeding October. When the regiment left Meerut for Ferozepore in December 1841, *en route* to Afghanistan on service, he was left at Meerut in command of the regimental dépôt, and he remained in command until the corps returned to the British provinces, when he rejoined it and accompanied it to Subathu in April 1843. On the 19th August 1843 he was promoted to the rank of Captain. In March 1844 he moved with the regiment to Kasauli, whence in November 1845 he marched with it to Ambala. On the outbreak of the first Sikh War he accompanied the regiment into the field in the Army of the Sutlej, and was present with it in the battles of Mudki and Firozshahr, in the latter of which he fell,—21st December 1845.

Dunning, William, Lieutenant and Adjutant (c. 1815.—1846).—*Grave at Kasauli; monument at Ferozepore, No. 474.*—Having served many years in the ranks of the 53^d Foot and attained the rank of Sergeant-Major, he was appointed Adjutant of the regiment, with the rank of Ensign, on the 26th July 1844. In the following month he embarked with the regiment for Bengal, landed at Calcutta on the 30th December, and in January 1845 proceeded with the corps to Chinsura. In the spring of the same year he marched with the regiment to Cawnpore, whence he proceeded with it to Agra in October, and to Delhi in December. In January 1846 he proceeded with the corps to join the Army of the Sutlej, and a junction having been effected with the force under the command of Sir Harry Smith, at Jagraon, on the 21st, he was present with the corps in the action of Badhowal and the battle of Aliwal, and later, after joining the main body of the Army, in the battle of Sobraon, in which last, 16th February 1846, he was very severely wounded. On the 11th February, consequent on a casualty in the battle, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. In the following month he was despatched, with other wounded officers and men, to the hills, but he did not live to reach his destination, having died of his wounds at Kalka on the 6th April 1846. His remains were carried up to Kasauli and there interred.

Durand, Sir Henry Marion, K.C.S.I., C.B., Major General (1812—1871).—*Grave at Dera Ismail Khan, No. 1090; tablet at Tank, No. 1093.*—Son of Colonel the Hon'ble Henry Percy, C.B., formerly of the 7th Foot (the Royal Fusiliers) and the 14th Light Dragoons, who was Aide-de-Camp to Sir John Moore at Corunna and to the Duke of Wellington at Waterloo, and was specially deputed by the Duke to carry home the Waterloo despatches; grandson of the first

Earl of Beverley, and great-grandson of the first (Smithson) Duke of Northumberland. Born on the 6th November 1812.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1828 Sailed for India in October 1829 in the H. E. I. C.'s ship *Lady Holland*, but that vessel having been wrecked on Dassen Island, near Table Bay, on the 13th February following, he proceeded, after a detention of three weeks at Cape Town, in the *Moira*, and eventually reached Fort William on the 22^d May. On the 19th of the following month he was ordered to proceed to the upper country and place himself under the orders of the Superintending Engineer, N.W. Provinces, under whom he served, at Meerut and Landour, until February 1832. He was then employed under Major Colvin, Superintendent of Canals in the Delhi Territory, until June 1834, when he was appointed Assistant Superintendent of Feroze Shah's Canal. In June 1837 his services were placed at the disposal of the Government of the N.-W. Provinces for the purpose of reporting on the drainage of the Najafgarh Jhil, in the Delhi Territory, and he was so employed until September 1838, when he was placed under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief and appointed Asst. Surveyor with the force then being organised for service beyond the North-Western Frontier,—the Army of the Indus. He was employed with that army throughout the campaign of 1838-39 in Afghanistan, including the occupation of Kandahar, the expedition to Girishk, the storm and capture of Ghazni (Medal), and the occupation of Kabul. At the capture of Ghazni his services were of a specially distinguished character, he having headed the explosion party and fired the train which blew in the Kabul Gate of the fortress, through which an entrance was effected by our troops. On the 23^a August his services were placed by Sir John Keane, Commanding the Forces in Afghanistan, at the disposal of the Envoy and Minister at the Court of H. M. Shah Shuja-ul-Mulk, but a strong difference of opinion having arisen between the Envoy and himself as to where and how the British troops to be retained at Kabul should be housed, he decided on declining the employment offered to him, and on the 5th October he was permitted, at his own request, to resume his duties as a surveyor with the Army of the Indus. He returned to Hindustan with Sir John Keane early in 1840, and after a brief interval spent on leave, he was appointed in October 1840 to the charge of "the Survey and Executive" of the Rohilkhand Canals. In February 1841 he went home on furlough, and was absent from India until the end of February 1842, when he came out with Lord Ellenborough in the capacity of Aide-de-Camp; from the date of landing, however, he was appointed Private Secretary to His Lordship. He thereafter accompanied Lord Ellenborough in all his movements, was with him in the Army of Reserve at Ferozepore in 1842-43, and in the Gwalior Campaign of 1843-44, including the battle of Maharajpur (Bronze Star), and he remained in this position until His Lordship was recalled and left India in June 1844. On Lord Ellenborough's departure he was appointed Private Secretary to His Lordship's temporary successor, and remained in the post until the arrival of Sir Henry Hardinge towards the end of July. In September 1844 he was appointed to succeed Major Broadfoot as Commissioner of the Tenasserim Provinces, and he held that important post until the end of 1846, when, in consequence of a disagreement with the President in Council, he was arbitrarily removed from his appointment and recalled to Bengal. In January 1847 he went home on furlough, and was absent from India until early in December 1848. Immediately on his return he received orders to proceed express to Ferozepore and join the Army of the Punjab. He joined that Army beyond the Chenab on the 3rd January 1849, and, in attendance on the Commander-in-Chief, was present at the battle of Chillianwala, and afterwards, attached to the Third Division under Brigadier-General Campbell, at that of

Gujarat (Medal and two clasps, and promoted to the rank of Major by brevet). Towards the end of March 1849 his services were placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department, and on the last day of May he was appointed Offg. Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent for the Affairs of Sindha's Dominions; and he continued in this situation until the end of the following October, when he was appointed Political Agent at Bhopal in succession to Captain J. D. Cunningham (*q.v.*). In September 1851 he was appointed to officiate temporarily as Resident at the Court of the Raja of Nagpur, and remained in that post for two months. In November 1851 he resumed the duties of his appointment at Bhopal, and he continued in that situation until December 1853, when he went home on furlough. He returned to India in January 1856, and on the 1st April following his services were placed at the disposal of the Dept. of Public Works, in which he was appointed, from that date, to be Superintending Engineer, First Circle, N.-W. Provinces, but to officiate for a time as Superintending Engineer, First Circle, Lower Provinces; and on certain changes and transfers being made in the Department in the following October, he was re-appointed to officiate in the latter appointment. In March 1857 his services were placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department, by which he was appointed Offg. Commissioner in Nimar, and to take charge of the Central India Agency at Indore. He took up the appointment of acting Agent to the Governor-General at Indore on the 5th April, and was still holding it when, on the 1st July, the wave of disturbance caused by the revolt of the Bengal Army reached that place and resulted in Holkar's troops breaking out in open mutiny and, in conjunction with the rabble of the city, attacking the Residency. He defended the Residency as long as it was tenable and then retreated to Sehore, whence he proceeded to Hoshangabad, and afterwards to Asirgarh. At the last-mentioned place he met and joined a column under the command of Brigadier Stuart, which was moving up against the Central India rebels, and with it he marched to Mhow, near Indore. Subsequently, as Political Officer, he accompanied Brigadier Stuart's force into the field, and was present with it in various operations against mutineers and rebels, including the siege and capture of Dhar and the actions of Mandisor, Guraria, &c. (Medal and clasp; promoted to the rank of Colonel by brevet; and created a Companion of the Order of the Bath). In December 1857, on the return of the permanent incumbent from Europe, his appointment as Acting Agent to the Governor-General for Central India came to an end; he went down to Bombay, and thence proceeded by sea to Calcutta, where he arrived in January 1858; but he remained unemployed until near the end of April, when he was ordered to join the Governor-General at Allahabad. On arrival there he was placed on special duty in connection with the re-organisation of the Indian Armies, an important matter which at that time occupied the attention of the Government, and he was thus employed until the middle of September, when he was ordered to proceed to the Presidency and thence to England, for the purpose of conferring with the Home authorities on the question of the re-construction of the Indian Armies, and of giving evidence before a Commission that was to be assembled to consider that matter. He went home accordingly towards the end of September, and having completed the duty entrusted to him, he was, in January 1859, granted furlough in Europe for three years and appointed a Member of the Secretary of State's Council. This appointment he held until June, 1861, when he resigned it and returned to India. On his arrival, in August, he was appointed Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India in the Foreign Dept., and having been confirmed in that appointment in March 1862, he held it for more than three years. In January 1865 a good-service pension was conferred upon him. In April 1865 he was appointed a temporary ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General, was confirmed

in that appointment (Military Member of Council) on the 27th July following, and held it for nearly five years, in the course of which he was created a Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India in February 1867, and promoted to the rank of Major-General on the 1st of the following month. On the 1st June 1870 he was advanced to the high office of Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, but he held it for only the short period of seven months. On the 31st December, while on tour on the frontier, he met with a fatal accident while entering, on an elephant, a gateway in the town of Tank, in the Dera Ismail Khan district: the gateway being too low to admit of a howdahed elephant passing through, the howdah in which Sir Henry was seated collided with the lintel, and he was thrown to the ground with great violence, and sustained such severe injuries that he died on the following day,—the 1st January 1871.

NOTE.—Sir Henry Durand married, first, at Meerut on the 28th March 1843, Anne, daughter of Major-General Sir John McCaskill, K.C.B., of H. M.'s Service. This lady died at Mhow in September 1857.—He married, secondly, in 1859, Emily Augusta, the youngest daughter of C. B. Allnatt, Esqr., of Shrewsbury, Barrister-at-Law, and widow of the Revd. Henry Stedman Polehampton, M.A., of the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment (died in the Lucknow Residency during the siege, 20th July 1857). Lady Durand died at Grindelwald, in the Bernese Oberland, Switzerland, in March 1905.

Durnford, Herbert, Ensign (c. 1838–1857).—*Grave at Ludhiana, No. 588; tablet at Jullundur, No. 556.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1856. Arrived in India on the 3rd February 1857, and on the 24th of the same month was posted to the 61st N. I., which he joined at Jullundur. He was present with the regiment when the native troops at that station mutinied on the 7th June 1857, and on that occasion, while defending the bells of arms of his company against the mutineers, he received a severe wound, from the effects of which, and of fever, he died at Ludhiana on the 8th August following.

Dyas, Joseph Henry, Lieutenant-Colonel (1824–1868).—*Grave at Delhi, No. 129.*—Son of Captain Joseph Dyas, half-pay 2^d Ceylon Regt., and formerly of the 51st Foot, with which he served in the Peninsula and at Waterloo. Born on the 7th April 1824.—Educated at Dungannon College and at Addiscombe.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1843, but did not arrive in India until November 1845. Shortly after his arrival he was ordered up to Meerut, to do duty with the Sappers and Miners; the corps had, however, been moved up to join the Army of the Sutlej; and he went on and joined it there a few days before the conclusion of the campaign,—too late, however, for the battle of Sobraon. Shortly after joining he was nominated to the command of the 5th Company of the corps, with which he proceeded to Phialaur and afterwards to Kot Kangra, at the reduction of which he was present. At the end of the year he was posted to the 10th Company at Kangra. In January 1847 he was appointed Offg. First Assistant to the Superintendent of Canals west of the Jumna, and having been made permanent in that appointment in the following December, he held it until December 1849. In that month his services were placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept. for employment under the Civil Engineer in the Punjab, and he was appointed Executive Engineer of the Bari Doab Canals, with his head-quarters at Malikpur. In 1853 he became Superintendent of the Bari Doab Canals, with his head-quarters at Madhopur. In May 1854 he was appointed Director of Canals in the Punjab, and this appointment he held (for a short time under the altered designation of Superintendent of Canals) for more than five years. During this period the Mutiny took place, and it was his fortune to be present at Trimmu Ghat, on the Ravi, on the occasion of the defeat of the Sialkot mutineers by Nicholson in July 1857 (Medal). In July 1859 he went home on furlough, and he was absent from India until January 1861. In the monthly

following his return he was re-appointed Director of Canals, and he held this post until September 1864, when he was appointed Superintendent-General of Irrigation in the N.-W. Provinces, with the departmental rank of a Chief Engineer of the second class: soon afterwards, however, the designation of his appointment was changed to Chief Engineer for Irrigation Works, N.-W. P. In 1865 he was appointed Under-Secretary to the Govt. of the N.-W. Provinces, in addition, and he held that position until the end of the year. He continued in his appointment of Chief Engineer for Irrigation Works until his death, which took place at Delhi on the 4th March 1868.

E.

Eagar, Francis Russell, Major (c. 1787—1832).—*Grave at Karnal*,—see No. 196.—The third son of Robert Eagar, Esq^r of Lystry, who was a cadet of a once well-known Irish family, the Eagars of Kerry.—Entered H. M.'s Service in February 1804, as an Ensign in the 31st Foot. Promoted to the rank of Lieutenant on the 19th September 1804, and was posted to the 2^d Battalion of the 31st on its being formed at Chester. He subsequently served with the battalion at Winchester, Guernsey, Limerick and Dublin, and on the 15th January 1807 he was advanced to the rank of Captain. Towards the end of 1808 he embarked with the battalion for Portugal, and was present with it in most of the actions and sieges in which it was engaged during the Peninsular War,—the battle of Talavera, the sieges of Olivenza and Badajos, the battle of Albuhera, the action of Arroyo-dos-Molinos, the capture of the Almaraz forts, the battles of Vittoria, the Pyrenees, the Nivelle, and the Nive, the action of Garris, the battle of Orthes, the action of Aire, and the battle of Toulouse. On the conclusion of the war he went home with the battalion to Ireland, whence it was moved, in September 1814, to Portsmouth, and there disbanded in the following month. On this measure being carried out he was transferred to the 1st (the only remaining) Battalion of the 31st, which he joined at Messina, in Sicily, in May 1815, and with which he served in the same month on the expedition to Naples. In the following year he accompanied the 31st to Malta, and in July 1818 he returned home with the regiment, with which he subsequently served in various parts of the United Kingdom for seven years. On the 19th July 1821 he was promoted to the rank of Major by brevet, and on the 2^d June 1825 he was further advanced to the rank of regimental Major. In June 1825 he embarked with a portion of the regiment for Bengal, and landing at Fort William in November, he proceeded with the corps shortly afterwards to Dinapore. In the winter of 1826-27 he marched with the regiment to Meerut, and in January 1831 he accompanied it to Karnal. In the following October he proceeded with the regiment to Rupan, on the occasion of the meeting between Lord William Bentinck, the Governor-General, and Ranjit Singh, the Ruler of the Punjab. He returned with the regiment to Karnal in November 1831, and having succeeded to the command in the spring of 1832, he continued holding it until his death, which occurred at Karnal on the 21st December 1832.

Note.—In the register or other document from which this officer's name has been taken the date of his death is incorrectly stated, and the name itself is mis-spelt.

Eagle, George, Captain and Brevet-Major (1764—1811).—*Grave at Delhi*, No. 46.—Born in November 1764. Was admitted into the Bengal Army in 1782 as a "Country Cadet." In February 1783 he was appointed an Ensign, provisionally, and posted to the 1st European Regiment, in Fort William, for duty. On the 7th May 1783 he was granted rank as Ensign from that date, and remained posted to the 1st European Regiment, with which he continued serving until 1786,

when the reorganisation of the Army reduced him to the position of a supernumerary on half pay. On the 5th February 1790 he was brought on to the strength of the 2^d European Battalion. On the 1st June 1790 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant; on the 12th of the same month he was posted to the 5th European Battalion; and on the 16th he was transferred to the 29th Battalion of Sepoys. With this corps he served upwards of two years, and he was then transferred to the 3^d European Battalion, from which he was removed, on the 16th April 1793, to the 35th Battalion of Sepoys. He served with this battalion, at Benares and afterwards at Cawnpore, until June 1796, when, on the general reorganisation of the Army taking place, it was broken up and he was posted to the 2^d Battalion 5th N. I. (late 23^d Battalion of Sepoys) at Cawnpore. In February 1798 he accompanied his battalion to Lucknow, to which place it was moved in connection with the deposition of Wazir Ali, the spurious Nawab-Wazir of Oudh, afterwards so notorious as the contriver and instigator of the Benares massacre of 1799. In October 1798 he accompanied the battalion to Fatehgarh; in the following January he was transferred to the 2^d Battalion 1st N. I., from which, in March 1799, he exchanged into the 2^d Battalion 3^d N. I. With this battalion he served, during the next six years, in various parts of the Bengal Presidency, ranging from Fatehgarh on the north-west to Chittagong in the south-east and Cuttack in the south-west, and saw much service against rebellious zemindars and petty chiefs, but he never had the good fortune to take part in any extensive operations, the most important of which, at this period, Lord Lake's campaigns, he missed in consequence of his battalion being employed at the time in the Lower Provinces. In 1806 he accompanied the battalion from Berhampore to Etawah, in 1808 from Etawah to Aligarh, and in 1810 from Aligarh to Delhi and Rewari. He died at Delhi on the 29th June 1811.

Eatwell, Augustus Coverdale, Lieutenant (1822—1845).—*Grave at Ferozepore*, No. 442.—Born on the 10th October 1822.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1840. Arrived in India on the 5th January 1841, and on the 9th of the same month was posted to the 26th N. I., which he joined at Ferozepore. Early in January 1842, he crossed the Sutlej with the regiment and accompanied it on service to Afghanistan, in which country he served throughout the campaign of that year under General Pollock, taking part in the forcing of the Khaibar Pass, the advance to Jalalabad, the actions of Mamu-Khel, Jagdalak, Tezin and Haft Kotal, the re-occupation of Kabul, the capture and destruction of Istalif, and various actions in the passes between Kabul and Peshawar during the withdrawal of the British forces to Hindustan (Medal). On returning from Afghanistan he proceeded with the regiment to Ludhiana, arriving there in January 1843. At the end of June 1845 he was appointed acting Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 6th Light Cavalry, at the same station, and he held that appointment until the middle of the following October, when he rejoined his own regiment. On the outbreak of the first Sikh War he accompanied his regiment, with the Ludhiana brigade, to join the Army of the Sutlej under Sir Hugh Gough, and he was present with it in the battles of Mudki and Firozshahr, in the latter of which, on the 21st December 1845, he was killed.

Edwardes, Henry John, Lieutenant (1818—1848).—*Grave at Ferozepore*, No. 485.—The eldest son of the Revd. Benjamin Edwardes; grandson of the Revd. Sir John Thomas Cholmondeley Edwardes, Bart. (VIII), of Shrewsbury; and brother to Major-General Sir Herbert Benjamin Edwardes, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., of the Bengal Army. Born on the 28th August 1818.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1837. Arrived in India

in May 1835, and on the 2^d of the following month was sent up to Barrackpore to do duty with the 15th N. I. On the 1st September following he was posted to the 50th N. I., which he joined at Mirzapur. In October 1840 he was transferred, at his own request, to the 15th N. I., which he joined about the middle of the following February, when the corps was *en route* from Chittagong to Dinapore, and he arrived with it at the latter station early in April 1841. In the succeeding cold season he marched with the regiment for Delhi, but he was taken ill on the way and left behind at Fatehpur, and was unable to rejoin the regiment, at Delhi, until the middle of March 1842. In April 1843 he accompanied the regiment to Khaital, where a serious outbreak had taken place, and he remained there with the corps until the following October, when he marched with it for Ferozepore, arriving there on the 24th November. On the regiment being ordered to Sindh in the autumn of 1845, he was appointed, 17th October, to the command of the recruit dépôt of the corps at Aligarh, and he held this command until the regiment returned from Sindh in the spring of 1846, when he rejoined it at Jullundur. In November 1846 he was appointed Offg. Fort Adjutant at Chunar, and he held this appointment until April 1847, when he was appointed an Offg. Sub-Assistant in the Stud Department at Buxar, in which situation he remained for eighteen months. In October 1848, on the formation of the Army of the Punjab, he was directed to rejoin his regiment, which was under orders for service, and he rejoined it accordingly, at Ferozepore, early in the following month. There, however, a lamentable accident terminated a promising career : he was riding down to camp the night before the regiment left Ferozepore for the front, when his horse stumbled over the Park Train ropes, came down with him, and threw him heavily ; he was immediately picked up by a sepoy, but never spoke again, his skull having been fractured, as was supposed, by a kick from the struggling horse, and he expired early on the following morning—the 15th November 1848.

NOTE.—The date of this officer's death is incorrectly given on his tombstone. It will be observed that there are other inaccuracies in the inscription.

Edwards, Benjamin, Sergeant (1825—1857).—*Tablet at Delhi, No. 165.*—Born at Karnal in 1825. As the son of a soldier, he was brought up in the Lower Orphan School at Calcutta, from which he was taken on the 1st May 1837 for the purpose of being trained for the Governor-General's Band. He was enlisted into the band at Fort William on the 3^d February 1844, and served in it until he was discharged on the 1st December 1848. On the 4th January 1849 he re-enlisted at Dum-Dum for the Bengal Artillery, and having subsequently been posted to the 2^d Company 4th Battalion (now the 4th Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery), he rose therein to the rank of Corporal. On the 24th February 1855 he was appointed a Laboratory-man in the Delhi Magazine, and he was subsequently advanced to the rank of Sergeant in the Ordnance Dept. He was still serving in the Delhi Magazine when the Mutiny broke out, and he was one of **The Devoted Nine** who, when the Magazine was assailed by an overwhelming host of rebels and mutineers, on the 11th May 1857, defended it with heroic gallantry for four hours, and eventually blew it up rather than let it fall intact into the hands of the enemy ; and he was one of the five who perished on that memorable occasion.

Edwards, Ernest Andrew, Lieutenant (1830—1857).—*Grave at Delhi, Nos. 113 and 114.*—The eldest son of R. V. Edwards, Esq^r, of Clifton, near Bristol. Born in 1830.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1846. Arrived in India in June of the same year, and was sent up to Benares to do duty with the 9th N. I. In the following December he was posted to the 54th N. I., which he joined at Lahore in January 1847. At

the end of the same year he marched with the regiment to Agra, whence, in the winter of 1849-50, he proceeded with it to Barrackpore. Early in 1852 he accompanied the regiment to Aligarh, whence he marched with it to Delhi in April 1856. From December 1856 to March 1857 he officiated as Adjutant of the regiment. He was with the 54th at Delhi when the Mutiny broke out on the 11th May 1857, and he was one of the many officers who perished in the massacre which ensued.

NOTE.—Lieutenant Edwards married, at Calcutta, on the 4th September 1855, Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Leigh, and widow of Mr. R. E. Blaney, of the Sulke Salt Golahs.

Edwards, Thomas, Lieutenant (c. 1827—1855).—*Grave at Lahore Cantonment, No. 656.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1845. Arrived in India towards the end of November of the same year, and in January 1846 was sent up, with all unposted cornets and ensigns then in the country, to join the Army of the Sutlej. On arrival at Lahore, where the Army then was, on the 3^d March, he was directed to do duty with the 43rd N. I. On the 8th of the same month, however, he was regularly posted to the 11th N. I., which he joined at Lahore, and with which he shortly afterwards marched to Jullundur, arriving there on the 22^d. In the following May he accompanied the corps on the expedition against Kot Kangra, and he was present at the surrender of that place, whence he afterwards returned with the regiment to Jullundur. In November 1846 he moved with the corps to Ludhiana. In July 1847 he was transferred, at his own request, to the 49th N. I., and he joined that regiment at Ferozepore. In the following October he was nominated to do duty with the United Malwa Contingent, and having joined at Mehidpur, he was, in January 1848, appointed Adjutant of the Infantry, and, in the following June, Adjutant of the Cavalry of the Contingent. In November 1848 he was directed to rejoin his own regiment, the 49th N. I., then before Multan, and having joined it accordingly on the last day of the month, he served with it at the siege and capture of the place (Medal and clasp). In March 1849, on the termination of the Punjab Campaign, he rejoined his appointment in the United Malwa Contingent, which he continued holding until June 1850, when, his services having been replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief, he returned to the 49th at Phillaur. In January 1851 he was re-appointed to the United Malwa Contingent as Adjutant of Infantry, joined on the 27th of the same month, and from the 15th February to the 31st March he officiated as Commandant of Infantry. In February 1853 he proceeded on leave to Bombay, whence, on the 1st of the following month, he went home on furlough, vacating his appointment in the Contingent. He returned to India in February 1855, and in the succeeding month he rejoined the 49th N. I. at Mian Mir, at which place he died on the 18th July following.

Egerton, John Francis, Captain (1810—1846).—*Grave at Ferozepore, No. 470.*—The third son of the Revd. Sir Philip Grey Egerton, Bart. (IX), of Egerton and Oulton Park, Co. Chester. Born on the 10th August 1810.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1825 as a Cadet of Artillery. Arrived in India in February 1827, and in the following April was posted to the 4th Company 2^d Battalion, Foot Artillery, which he joined at Dum-Dum, and with which, in the following September, he proceeded to Dinapore. In December 1828 he was transferred to the 1st Troop 3^d Brigade, Horse Artillery ; joined it at Meerut, and in February 1833 accompanied it to Karnal. On promotion to the rank of First-Lieutenant he was posted, November 1833, to the 3^d Troop 3^d Brigade, at Muttra, at which station he served with it until December 1835, when his services were placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, for survey duty, and he was appointed Revenue Surveyor and Deputy Collector in the Bhagalpur and Monghyr districts, and afterwards in the Hissili district. In August

1839 he went home on furlough, vacating his appointment in the Survey Dept. In October 1841, he was removed to the rolls of the 4th Company 4th Battalion, and on his return to India, in August 1842, he joined that company at Cawnpore. Towards the end of the following December, he was removed to the 4th Troop 3^d Brigade, Horse Artillery, which he joined at Meerut, afterwards proceeding with it to Ambala in November 1843, and thence to Ludhiana in March 1844. He continued serving with the troop at the last-mentioned place until the end of February 1845, when he was appointed a Depy. Asst. Quarter-Master-General on the Establishment, and was posted to the North-West Frontier, Ferozepore. On the general augmentation and reorganisation of the Artillery taking place in July 1845, he was promoted to the rank of Captain and posted to the 1st Company 5th Battalion, Foot Artillery, which, however, continuing in his staff appointment, he never joined. In December 1845, on the outbreak of the first Sikh War, he was appointed Depy. Asst. Quarter-Master-General to the Fourth Division of the Army of the Sutlej, and marching out with it from Ferozepore on the 21st of that month, he was present with it in the sanguinary battle of Firozshahr in the afternoon of the same day; though often in the thickest of the fight, he escaped unscathed, but he was not so fortunate when the battle was renewed on the following morning, for in the course of the second day's operations, while conveying an order, he was intercepted and cut down by a party of Sikh horsemen, and was afterwards so terribly hacked while lying helpless on the ground, that, after lingering for a month in great suffering, he succumbed to his injuries, at Ferozepore, on the 23^d January 1846.

Ekins, Charles, Captain and Brevet-Major (1809—1849).—Grave and monument on the battle-field of Chilianwala, Nos. 757 and 752: tablet at Jullundur, No. 747.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1825. Arrived in India in May 1826, and on the 24th of the same month was posted to the 7th Light Cavalry, then stationed at Karnal. On reaching Cawnpore, however, on his way up to join his regiment, he was directed, 11th September, to halt at that place and do duty with the 9th Light Cavalry until the 15th of the succeeding month, and he consequently did not join the 7th until the month of November. At the end of 1828 he accompanied the regiment to Kaita, and while serving at that station he officiated as Adjutant of the corps from September 1829 to February 1830. In October 1831 he was granted leave to proceed to Karnal and there do duty with the 2^d Light Cavalry until November of the succeeding year, but this was cancelled a few weeks later, at his own request, consequent on his having been appointed, on the 30th October, to officiate as Adjutant of his own regiment. He shortly afterwards marched with the regiment to Mhow, arriving there in the middle of December, and at that station he continued officiating as Adjutant of the corps until November 1832. In January 1834 he proceeded on leave to Calcutta, whence, in the following May, he went home on furlough. He returned to India in February 1837, and rejoined his regiment at Cawnpore. In the following August he was appointed Offg. Adjutant, and in March 1838 he was made permanent in that appointment. In February 1839 he accompanied the regiment to Meerut, and there in April 1840, he resigned the Adjutancy, in which, however, he again officiated for a brief period in February and March 1841. In December 1841 he accompanied the regiment in a forced march to Delhi, where a disturbance was anticipated, and from that place (after going on escort duty with the Commander-in-Chief to Ambala, and returning) he proceeded with the corps to Karnal in March 1842. In October 1842, on the Army of Reserve being formed at Ferozepore, he was appointed Asst. Adjutant-General of Cavalry with that force, and on its being broken up in January 1843 he rejoined his regiment (which

had formed part of the Army) at that place, and marched with it to Ludhiana. On the 5th November following he was ordered to proceed to Army Head-Quarters and report himself to the Adjutant-General, and on the 10th of the same month he was appointed Second Asst. Adjt.-Genl. of the Army. He joined at Agra shortly afterwards, and accompanying the Head-Quarters of the Army into the field in the Gwalior Campaign, he was present at the battle of Maharajpur (Bronze Star, and promoted to the rank of Major by brevet). In November 1844 he proceeded on leave to Calcutta, whence in January 1845 he went on leave to the Cape Colony, South Africa. Returning to Calcutta in December, he assumed charge of the Adjutant-General's Office at the Presidency, and a few days later, on the 31st of the month, he was appointed First Asst. Adjutant-General of the Army. On the 1st March 1846 he received further departmental advancement, having been appointed Depy. Adjutant-General of the Army in succession to Major (afterwards Field Marshal Sir Patrick) Grant, appointed Adjutant-General, and he shortly afterwards joined the Head Quarters of the Army in the Upper Provinces. As Depy. Adjt.-Genl. he accompanied Army Head Quarters into the field in the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49, and was present at the action of Ramnagar, the passage of the Chenab, and the battle of Chilianwala, in which last he was unfortunately killed, having first been disabled by a shot and afterwards hacked to death by the enemy, in spite of the strenuous and almost frantic efforts of his friend Major Chester (q. v.) to bring him off in the face of the hostile cavalry.

NOTE.—Major (then Cornet) Ekins married, at Kaita, on the 27th March 1830, Julia, daughter of Brigadier W. G. Maxwell, C. B., Bengal Infantry, Commanding in Bundelkhand.

Elderton, Charles Augustus, Surgeon (1815—1854).—Grave at Murree, No. 813.—Entered the Bengal Army, in the Medical Dept., in 1840. Arrived in India in June of the same year, and after doing duty in the General Hospital for six weeks, was sent up to Allahabad in August, and thence to Meerut in October. In November he was ordered to Dehra, to take medical charge of the Sirmoor Battalion, and he continued on that duty until July 1841, when he was moved back to Meerut and detailed to do duty in the hospital of H. M.'s 16th Lancers. In September he was sent to Karnal to do duty with H. M.'s 3^d Buffs, and he remained there until early in December, when he was detached to Meerut to do duty with the 1st Troop 2^d Brigade, Horse Artillery, during its march from that place to Karnal. On the completion of this duty he rejoined the Buffs at Karnal, and continued serving there until the end of January 1842, when he was moved up to Ferozepore. In March 1842 he was detailed to do duty with H. M.'s 31st Foot, then proceeding on service to Afghanistan, and he accompanied that regiment as far as Peshawar, but at that place, towards the end of April, he was left behind in charge of some of the sick and wounded of General Pollock's force, and did not rejoin the regiment, beyond the Khaibar, until a later period (Medal). On the return march to Hindustan, in the following November, he was placed in medical charge of the 64th N. I., with which he marched across the Punjab to Ferozepore. In January 1843 he was appointed to the medical charge of the Regiment of Kalat-i-Ghilzai, which he joined at Agra at the end of March. In the following December he accompanied the flank companies of the regiment on escort duty with the Governor-General (Lord Ellenborough), and was thus employed for nearly four months, during which period he was present at the battle of Maharajpore (Bronze Star), and frequently held the additional medical charge of various details of the escort, including at one time the left wing of the 14th N. I., and at another the left wing of the 39th N. I. He returned with the flank companies to Agra in March 1844, and continued serving there with the Regiment

of Kalat-i-Ghilzai until April 1845, when his services were placed at the disposal of the Lieutenant-Governor of the N.-W. Provinces, by whom, in the following month, he was appointed Civil Assistant-Surgeon of Meerut. On the outbreak of the first Sikh War his services were placed temporarily at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief for employment with the Army of the Sutlej and he was sent up to Ludhiana, in the fort at which place he was left in charge of the sick and wounded when Sir Harry Smith moved out to attack the Sikhs under Sardar Ranjor Singh (Medal). On the termination of the war he returned to his post at Meerut, and he continued serving there until October 1848, when, on the outbreak of the second Sikh War, his services were again placed temporarily at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief, and he was ordered up to Ferozepore; two days later, however, he was directed to do duty under the Superintending Surgeon of the Sirhind Division, and during the next six months he was employed at Ambala in a variety of miscellaneous duties, such as the medical charge of the staff at that station, of the dépôts of British regiments in the field in the Punjab, and of various detachments. In April 1849 he returned to his civil duties at Meerut, and in the following year the additional duties of Civil Surgeon of Mozafernagar were imposed upon him. He continued in this position until February 1854, when, having been promoted to the rank of Surgeon, he reverted to military duty, and was posted to the 4th N. I., at Peshawar. In the following June he was transferred to the 15th N. I., also at Peshawar, and at the same time he was placed in medical charge of the 2^d Company of Sappers and Miners. Towards the end of the same month, his health having failed, he proceeded on leave to Murree, where he died on the 3^d October 1854.

Elgin and Kincardine, James Bruce, Eighth Earl of (1811—1863).—*Grave at Dharmasala, No. 510.*—Born in London on the 20th July 1811; educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; and became a Fellow of Merton College in 1835. He succeeded his father in the Scottish peerage in 1841, was Governor of Jamaica from March 1842 to August 1846, and Governor-General of Canada from September 1846 to September 1854; and in recognition of his services in the latter appointment he was created (November 1849) a peer of the United Kingdom by the title of Baron Elgin. In 1857 he was despatched to China as H. M.'s High Commissioner and Minister Plenipotentiary, and on his way thither he, at the request of Lord Canning, diverted the troops intended for service in that country to Bengal, to aid in the suppression of the Indian Mutiny. In June 1858 he negotiated and concluded the Tien-Tsin Treaty with China. He was Postmaster-General in Lord Palmerston's Government in 1859, and in 1860 he again went to China (in the same capacity as before) to secure the ratification of the Tien-Tsin Treaty. On the 16th October, after the surrender of Pekin, he caused the Summer Palace (Yuen-Ming-Yuen) to be destroyed, as a punishment for the murder of several Englishmen and Sikhs treacherously taken prisoners by the Chinese. Having in January 1862 been appointed Viceroy and Governor-General of India, he arrived in the country and took up the Government in the following March. In the autumn of the succeeding year he proceeded on a tour to the Upper Provinces, in the course of which, on the 20th November 1863, he died at Dharmasala of a heart affection, brought on by over-exertion.

Elliott, John, Captain and Brevet-Major (c. 1795—1837).—*Grave at Simla, No. 300.*—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 25th August 1812, as a cornet in the 8th Light Dragoons, and being in India at the time, he joined that regiment at Cawnpore, and afterwards, towards the end of the year, proceeded with it to Meerut. Early in 1817 he accompanied the regiment on service against Hathras, and was present at the

siege and capture of the place, returning afterwards to Meerut. On the 15th April 1817, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. In October of the same year, on the formation of the Grand Army, he was appointed Brigade-Major to the Second Brigade of Cavalry, forming part of the Right Division, under the command of Major-General Donkin, and with it he served throughout the Mahratta-Pindari War of 1817-18. On the conclusion of the campaign he returned with the regiment to Meerut, and he continued serving with it there until 1820, when he went home on leave. On the 8th July 1820 he was promoted to the rank of Captain on half pay of the 21st Light Dragoons. He returned to India in 1822, in a *quasi*-staff situation, and for sixteen months after his arrival he was attached to the office of the Commander-in-Chief. In April 1824, on Lieutenant-Colonel Tidy proceeding on service with the expedition to Rangoon, he was appointed acting Asst. Adjt.-Genl. of H. M.'s Troops in Bengal, and in the following year he was brought on full pay as Captain in the 4th Light Dragoons, with effect from the 1st July 1824. As acting Asst. Adjt.-Genl. he accompanied the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Combermere, to the Upper Provinces, in the autumn of 1825, and in this staff situation he served throughout the siege and capture of Bharatpur in the winter of 1825-26. In 1826 he was made permanent in the appointment of Asst. Adjt.-Genl., and he continued in that situation for eleven years. In February 1835 he went on sick leave to the Cape Colony, South Africa. On his return, in January 1837 (on the 10th of which month he was promoted to the rank of Major by brevet), he proceeded to Simla and rejoined his appointment; but he had not been there long when he again fell ill, and he died at that place on the 5th July 1837.

Elkington, Samuel Bucknall, Lieutenant (1836—1857).—*Grave and tablet at Delhi, Nos. 112 and 162.*—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 30th November 1835 as an Ensign in the 61st Foot, and soon afterwards joined the regimental dépôt at Chatham. He came out to India in the autumn of 1856, but having been detained on duty at Karachi, he did not join the regiment, then at Ferozepore, until the spring of 1857. He was at that place when the mutiny broke out, and went through much harassing service there, repressing disturbances and disarming disaffected native troops. He subsequently proceeded with the regiment to Delhi, and took part in the siege. On the 25th August he marched out with a wing of the regiment, forming part of a column under the command of General Nicholson, to attack the Neemuch mutineers at Najafgarh, and in the sharp action which took place near that village he was very dangerously wounded. He was carried back to the British camp before Delhi on the 26th, and on the following day he attained the rank of Lieutenant in succession to Lieutenant Gabbett (*q. v.*), who had succumbed to a wound received in action on the same occasion. His own wounds eventually proved mortal, for, after lingering for nearly a fortnight, he died in camp before Delhi on the 7th September 1857.

Elles, Sir William Kidston, K. C. B., Lieutenant-General (1837—1896).—*Tablet at Simla, No. 401.*—Son of Malcolm Jamieson Elles, Esq.^{r.}, of Bournemouth, Hants. Born on the 5th May 1837.—Entered H. M.'s Service (from the Royal Military College, Sandhurst) on the 6th June 1854 as an Ensign in the 38th Foot. The regiment being then in Turkey, he joined the dépôt at Walmer, where he served with it until the autumn. In November 1854 he joined the regiment in the Crimea, and thereafter he (having been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant on the 2^d February 1855) served with it throughout the siege and capture of Sevastopol, including the assault of the 18th June 1855 (Medal and clasp, Turkish Medal, and created a Knight of the Legion of Honour by the Emperor of the French). He returned home with the regiment in July 1856, and during the

succeeding twelve months he served with it at Aldershot, Dublin and the Curragh. In May 1857 he was appointed Instructor of Musketry to the regiment. In the following August he embarked with the corps for Bengal, landed at Calcutta in the following month, and soon afterwards proceeded with it to the Upper Provinces, where he served with it during the campaign of 1857-58 against the rebels and mutineers, including the defeat of the Gwalior Contingent at Cawnpore, the capture of Mianganj, the siege and capture of Lucknow, and the affairs of Bari and Nagar (Medal and clasp). On the 13th July 1858 he was promoted to the rank of Captain. On the termination of the campaign he was stationed with the regiment at Lucknow, whence he accompanied it to Rae-Bareli in 1859. In January 1860 he vacated the appointment of Instructor of Musketry, and in the following April he proceeded on leave to Roorkee, where he went through a course of instruction at the Civil Engineering College. In the following November he rejoined his regiment at Rae-Bareli, whence, in March 1861, he accompanied it to Dinapore. In the same year he went home and joined the Staff College at Sandhurst, and having completed a course of instruction there, and afterwards gone through the artillery course at Woolwich, he was, on his return to India in January 1864, attached to the 2d Dragoon Guards at Benares, and in the following April to the 19th Hussars at Meerut, for the purpose of going through a course of instruction in the duties of the cavalry branch of the Service. In September 1864 he was appointed an Offg. Depy. Asst. Adjt. Genl. at Army Head-Quarters, and he continued in that position until the 1st December 1866, when he was made permanent in the appointment. On the outbreak of disturbances in Hazara in the autumn of 1868 he was permitted to rejoin his regiment temporarily, the corps having been ordered on service, but he was subsequently attached, as Depy. Asst. Adjt. Genl., to the headquarters of the force employed in the field, and in that capacity he served throughout the operations on the Black Mountain in October (India Medal and clasp), returning to his appointment at Army Head-Quarters on the conclusion of the campaign. On the 7th May 1870 he was promoted to the rank of Major, and in the following July he vacated his appointment at Army Head-Quarters and rejoined his regiment at Peshawar, whence, in January 1871, he went home on leave. The regiment having returned home in the following winter, he, on the expiration of his leave, rejoined it at Dover in April 1872, and at that place, and at Aldershot, he served with it until April 1875, when he was attached to the Intelligence Branch at the Horse Guards. In April 1876 he was appointed a Depy. Asst. Qr.-Mr. Genl. in the Intelligence Branch at the Horse Guards, a situation which he retained for eighteen months. On the 29th September 1877 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and, vacating his appointment at the Horse Guards, he rejoined and assumed command of his regiment in Dublin. He continued in command until July 1878, when he was appointed Asst. Adjt.-General at the Horse Guards and placed on half-pay of his regimental commission. This appointment he held for the usual term of five years, during which period he was appointed, August 1879, a Companion of the Order of the Bath in the Civil Division, and, on the 22d June 1881, an Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, with the rank of Colonel in the Army. On completion of his term of service at the Horse Guards he was nominated to the command of a brigade in the Madras Presidency, and, proceeding to India, he was appointed, in October 1883, to the command of the Nagpur Force, with the rank of Brigadier-General. With his headquarters at Kamptee, he held this command until August 1885, when he was appointed Adjutant-General of the Madras Army, and in this capacity he served in Burma for a short time, during the operations of 1886-87 (Clasp to India Medal, and nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath in the Military Division). On

the 15th February 1887 he was appointed Adjutant-General in India, with the local rank of Major-General, and having, on the 1st April 1890, been promoted to the rank of Major-General in the Army, he was, on the 15th October following, appointed to the command of a First Class District in Bengal, and posted to Rawal Pindi. In the spring of 1891 he commanded the Hazara Field Force, and conducted the operations against the tribes of the Black Mountain to a successful conclusion (Clasp to India Medal, and created a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath). On the termination of the campaign he resumed the command of the Rawal Pindi District and (except when on leave in Europe from February to October 1892) he continued in command until the 1st April 1895, when he was, under the new system then introduced, appointed to the command of the forces in Bengal, with the local rank of Lieutenant-General. This command he continued to exercise until the 5th August 1896, when he died of cholera at Naini Tal.

Note.—Sir William Ells married, in 1863, Eleanor Noble, daughter of George Warre, Esqr.

Ellis, Henry, Cornet (c. 1825-1845).—*Tablet at Ferozepore, No. 442.*—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 1st November 1842 as a Cornet in the 3d Light Dragoons. Arrived in India in the spring of 1843, and joined the regiment at Karnal, whence he proceeded with it to Ambala in November of the same year. On the outbreak of the first Sikh War he accompanied the regiment into the field with the Army of the Sutlej, and was present with it in the battles of Mudki and Ferozshahr, in the latter of which he fell,—21st December 1845.

Elsegood, Frederick James, Lieutenant (1819-1844).—*Grave at Ambala, No. 202.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1839. Arrived in India in May of the same year, and was sent up to Barrackpore to do duty with the 12th N. I. Later in the same year he accompanied that regiment to Benares, arriving there on the 9th October, and on the 5th December following he was posted to the 25th N. I., then *en route* from Saugor to Barrackpore, but he never joined this regiment, and in January 1840, he was transferred, at his own request, to the 41st N. I.; and having joined that corps at Benares, he, in the following November, proceeded with it to Gorakhpur. In October 1841, he was appointed to do duty with the 2d Assam Sebundy Corps, and joined it at Rangagora, but he remained with this corps only a short time, his services having been replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief in April 1842, for employment with his own regiment. On rejoining the 41st at Gorakhpur, in May 1842, he was appointed acting Interpreter and Quarter-Master to the corps, and in the following September he was made permanent in that appointment. Early in 1844 he accompanied the regiment to Ambala, arriving there on the 14th March, and at that place he died on the 5th July following.

Note.—In the inscription on his tombstone this officer is erroneously stated to have belonged to the 44th N. I.

Erskine, George Keith, Captain (1809-1849).—*Grave at Multan, No. 857.*—The fourth son of David Erskine, Esqr., of Cardross, Co. Stirling, and grandson of the 11th Lord Elphinstone. Born on the 19th February, 1809.—Entered the Bombay Army in 1825. Arrived in India in 1826, and was posted to the 1st Bombay Light Cavalry, in which he attained the rank of Lieutenant on the 30th December 1832. He was subsequently appointed Second-in-Command of the Poona Auxiliary Horse, stationed at Sirur, with which corps, in the autumn of 1838, he proceeded on service to Afghanistan. On the 1st November of that year he was promoted to the rank of Captain in his own regiment, the 1st Light Cavalry, but he continued in his appointment

in the Poona Horse, with which he was present, in July 1839, at the siege and capture of Ghazni (Medal). During the subsequent advance on Kabul, he was detached, from Shekabad on the 3^d August, with the special force sent, under the command of Captain (afterwards Sir James) Outram, in pursuit of the Amir Dost Muhammad Khan, who was chased as far as Bamian, whence, the Amir having got clear off, the force returned, and rejoined the head-quarters of the Army at Kabul on the 18th. About the same time he was appointed Commandant of the Poona Auxiliary Horse, and during the march back to Sindh of the Bombay Division of the Army of the Indus, he commanded the regiment throughout Captain Outram's operations (October and November 1839) against the Ghilzais and the Kakars, and took part in the capture and destruction of Kila Abdul Rahiman Khan and Maruf. In the following spring he returned with the head-quarters of the regiment to Sirur, at which place he commanded the corps for eight years, excepting only the period from November 1842 to November 1843, during which he was on sick leave in the Neilgherries. Towards the end of 1848, on the 1st Light Cavalry being detailed to form part of the Bombay Division of the Army of the Punjab, he rejoined the regiment at Deesa, accompanied it in its movement northwards from Sindh, and served with it at the siege of Multan, up to the 12th January 1849, on which date he died in the camp of the besieging army.

Evans, Edward, Ensign (c. 1830—1850).—*Grave at Ambala, No. 274.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1847. Arrived in India in May of the same year, and was sent up to Dinapore to do duty with the 57th N. I. In December 1847 he was posted to the 45th N. I., which he joined at Ambala early in 1848. In the autumn of the same year he marched with the regiment to Ferozepore, and he subsequently served with it in the Punjab campaign of 1848-49, including the passage of the Chenab and the battles of Chilianwala and Gujerat (Medal and two clasps). On the termination of the campaign he returned with the regiment to Ambala, whence he proceeded on sick leave to Simla. He rejoined the 45th at Ambala in October 1849, but his state of health was such that in December he was obliged to ask for leave to proceed to the Presidency preparatory to going home; the leave was granted from the 24th December and the grant of furlough was notified on the 2^d of the succeeding month, but he was too ill to move from Ambala, and he died at that place on the 4th January 1850.

Evans, Ernest Riddle, Major (1851—1891).—*Tablet at Abbottabad.*—Born on the 19th October 1851.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 28th February 1874 as a Sub-Lieutenant in the 1st Battalion, 23^d Foot (the Royal Welsh Fusiliers), and was afterwards promoted to the rank of Lieutenant from the same date. He joined the battalion at Aldershot, and during the succeeding five years he served with it at that place and at Cork, Dublin, Enniskillen and Woolwich. In May 1879 he proceeded on special service to South Africa, where he served as a signalling officer in the latter part of the Zulu War, and as Superintendent of the Military Telegraph in the operations against the insurgent chief Sekukuni (Medal and clasp). He returned home in the summer of 1880, rejoined the battalion at Woolwich, and almost immediately afterwards, in August, embarked with it for India. Landing at Bombay in September, he accompanied the battalion to Jubbulpore, whence, early in 1881, he marched with it to Chakrata. On the 24th December 1881 he attained the rank of Captain. In the cold season of 1882-83 he accompanied the corps to Dum-Dum, whence, soon after his arrival, in January 1883, he went home for duty at the regimental dépôt in North Wales. On completion of his tour of duty, in January 1885, he joined the Staff College at Sandhurst, where he remained

for twenty-one months. On the 9th December 1885 he was promoted to the rank of Major, and having been re-posted to the 1st Battalion of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, he returned to India in October 1886 and rejoined the corps, then on service in Burma, where he served with it during the latter part of the campaign of 1886-87, including the expedition to Wuntho and the affair of Mawlu (India Medal and clasp). He returned to Bengal with the battalion in March 1887, and accompanied it to Lucknow, whence, in the autumn of 1890, he proceeded with it to Peshawar. In the spring of 1891 he accompanied the battalion on service against the tribes of the Black Mountain in Hazara, and in the course of the operations he died at Palosi, on the right bank of the Indus, on the 5th April 1891.

Evans, James, Lieutenant (1822—1846).—*Grave at Delhi, No. 80.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1840. Arrived in India in May 1841, and at once proceeded to Benares and joined the 67th N. I., to which, in anticipation of his arrival, he had been posted on the 1st April preceding. In December 1841 he marched with his regiment to Allahabad, and thence in the autumn of the succeeding year to Banda, where he served with it for three years. In the autumn of 1845 he accompanied the 67th to Allahabad, but the Sikh invasion having then taken place the regiment was ordered to continue its movement to Delhi, and he accompanied it thither, arriving there on the last day of January 1846. He continued serving with the regiment at Delhi until his death, which occurred at that place on the 8th September 1846.

Evans, John, Ensign (1814—1856).—*Grave at Lahore Cantonment, No. 669.*—Having served for many years in the ranks of the 81st Foot, and attained the position of Sergeant-Major therein, John Evans was recommended for an Ensigncy, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Ensign R. W. O'Dell (g. v.). The recommendation was accepted, and on the 31st October 1856 he was gazetted Ensign in the 81st, with effect from that date. The appointment was, however, void, Sergeant-Major Evans having then been dead for nearly six weeks. He died at Mian Mir on the 18th September 1856,—one of the victims of the cholera epidemic which at that time more than decimated the regiment.

F.

Facieu, Jean Louis Alexis de,—(See de Facieu).

Fagan, Robert Charles Henry Baines, Captain (1823—1857).—*Grave and tablet at Delhi, No. 162.*—The fourth son of Major-General Christopher Sullivan Fagan, C.B., Bengal Infantry, who was a cadet of the Fagans of Feltrim, Co. Dublin, and of the Fagans of Kiltallagh, Co. Kerry. Born at Fatehgarh, on the 14th May 1823.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1840, as a Cadet of Artillery. Arrived in India in January 1841, and in the following August was posted to the 5th Company 7th Battalion, Foot Artillery, at Dum-Dum, from which he was removed, in June 1842, to the 5th Company 4th Battalion at Cawnpore. In the following month he proceeded to the Upper Provinces as acting Adjutant and acting Detachment Staff to a large body of drafts and recruits, and on arrival at Cawnpore joined the company to which he stood posted, and to which he was re-posted in the following November, on his promotion to the rank of First-Lieutenant being notified. In January 1843 he was transferred to the 2^d Company 7th Battalion, at Almora, and from that, in October 1844, to the 4th Company of the same battalion at Bareilly. In January 1845 he was removed to the 1st Company 6th Battalion, at Jubbulpore. On the corps being reorganised in July 1845 he was posted to the 1st Company 5th Battalion, at Cawnpore, but in the following month he was directed

to continue in charge of his former company (which had now become the 1st of the 7th Battalion) at Jubbulpore until further orders, and in consequence he did not join the 1st of the 5th until December. In the same month, shortly after joining, he was appointed Adjutant and Quarter-Master to the left wing of the 5th Battalion at Cawnpore, and he continued in that appointment until early in 1847, when he accompanied the 1st of the 5th to Lahore. With this company he served as part of the garrison of Lahore during the Punjab campaign of 1848-49 (Medal). In September 1850 he was transferred to the 3^d Company 4th Battalion, which he joined in the following November on its arrival at Lahore from Ambala. In August 1851 he was removed to the 1st Company 2^d Battalion, which, on the departure of the 3^d Company 4th Battalion for Peshawar, he joined at Mian Mir in November. In January 1852 he was appointed temporarily to the Department of the Civil Engineer in the Punjab, as Superintendent of Civil Buildings at Lahore. On attaining the rank of Captain, he was posted, October 1853, to the 1st Company 4th Battalion, but he continued in the appointment of Sup^{dt.} of Civil Buildings until October 1854, when he was appointed Offg. Executive Officer at Dalhousie, in which appointment he was absorbed into the Dep^{t.} of Public Works in the following year. In November 1856 he was appointed Executive Officer at Jullundur, and he was still serving in that appointment when the outbreak of the mutinies at Meerut and Delhi, in May 1857, called him into the field. On the 19th of that month he was directed to proceed immediately to Ambala and there place himself under the orders of Major Laughton, and on the 23^d he was appointed an Asst. Field Engineer with the Delhi Field Force. He joined the Force in this capacity, but on the 6th June, in the course of the advance on Delhi, he was placed at the disposal of Major Kaye for service with the siege-train, and reverted to his proper position as an officer of artillery. He was present with the Force at the action of Badli-ki-Serai and throughout the greater part of the siege of Delhi, and repeatedly distinguished himself, especially in the repulse of the attack on the right rear of our position on the 9th July. On the 12th September, two days before the termination of the siege and the storming of the city, he was unfortunately killed in No. 4 Breaching Battery whilst gallantly directing the fire of the battery on the Kashmir Gate and bastion, and he fell lamented by the whole Force. It was recorded of him that his career during the whole period that the Force had been before Delhi "was marked by unceasing energy and conspicuous devotion to his profession," and that he "had gained for himself the respect of officers and men in every branch of the Force."

NOTE.—Captain (then Lieutenant) Fagan married, at Cawnpore, on the 8th July 1846, Sarah Humphrey, the eldest daughter of Surgeon Thomas Wm. Burt, M. D., Bengal Medical Service. She was born at Wareham, Dorsetshire, in 1825.

Faithfull, George Charles Norris, Lieutenant (1831-1857).—*Grave at Ambala, No. 240.*—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 14th March 1851 as an Ensign in the 56th Foot, and the regiment being then at Gibraltar, he joined the dépôt in the Isle of Wight. On the 16th September following he was transferred to the 75th Foot, and joined the regimental dépôt at Chatham. In the summer of the following year he embarked for India, and having landed at Calcutta in October 1852, he joined the 75th at Ambala in February 1853. In the winter of 1853-54 he accompanied the regiment to Peshawar, and in October 1855 he marched with it thence to Rawal Pindi. Early in 1857 he proceeded with the corps to Kasauli, and on the 15th May following he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. On the outbreak of the mutiny he marched with the regiment to Ambala, and thence accompanied it in the movement to Delhi; was present with it in the action of Badli-ki-Serai, and at the siege and capture of Delhi; and

was wounded in the action of the 14th July before that place. He was afterwards invalided to Ambala, where he died on the 31st October 1857.

Faithfull, Henry Jacob Young, First-Lieutenant (1823-1846).—*Grave and tablet at Ferozepore, No. 444.*—Son of Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Coventry Faithfull, Bengal Infantry. Born at Cuttack on the 8th October 1823.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1841 as a Cadet of Artillery. Arrived in India in June 1842, and in the following December was posted to the 5th Company 5th Battalion, Foot Artillery, which he joined at Benares. In January 1845 he was transferred to the 4th Company 2^d Battalion at Dum-Dum, but before he could join it he was removed, February 1845, to the 2^d Company 4th Battalion at Cawnpore. On the Corps of Artillery being reorganised in July 1845, he was promoted to the rank of First-Lieutenant, and posted to the 1st Troop 2^d Brigade, Horse Artillery (now "K" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery), which he joined at Meerut. On the outbreak of the first Sikh War he accompanied the troop to the front and with it joined the Army of the Sutlej in January 1846. By some unexplained accident he was not present with the troop at the battle of Aliwal, in which it was prominently engaged, but he was with it in the final engagement at Sobraon, in which he unfortunately lost his life, having fallen by a cannon-shot in the preliminary bombardment of the Sikh entrenchments,—10th February 1846.

NOTE I.—Stubbs, in his *History of the Bengal Artillery*, Volume III, p. 153, asserts that Lieutenant Faithfull was present at Aliwal, but the statement is disproved by the Medal Roll of the troop.

NOTE II.—Lieutenant Faithfull, married, at Calcutta, on the 1st July 1844, Louisa Sophia, daughter of Archer Wilson, Esq^{r.}, of Ramkalla Factory, Chaprala.

Farquhar, Trevor Graham, Cornet (1826-1846).—*Grave at Ludhiana : see No. 443.*—The third and youngest son of Sir Thomas Harvie Farquhar, Bart. (II), of London and Grennard Lodge, Roehampton, Co. Surrey, and afterwards of Poleden Lacey, near Dorking, in the same county. Born on the 5th August 1826.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1844. Arrived in India in May 1844, and in the following August was directed to proceed to Muttra and do duty with the 5th Light Cavalry. On the 6th November 1845 he was posted to the 1st Light Cavalry, at Muttra, and early in January 1846 he accompanied that regiment on service towards the Sutlej. He was present with it in the battle of Aliwal, 28th January 1846, in which he was mortally wounded; and he died in consequence at Ludhiana on the 31st.

Farrington, Henry Wortham, Major (1798-1851).—*Grave at Ambala No. 221.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1818. Arrived in India in May 1819, and in the following July was sent up to Dinapore to do duty with the Bengal European Regiment. In the succeeding October he was directed to do duty with the 2^d Battalion 14th N. I., and having joined that corps at Dinapore, he accompanied it to Cawnpore in January 1820. In June 1820 he was posted to the 2^d Battalion 1st N. I., which he joined at Partabgarh, in Oudh, and with that corps, at the end of 1821, he marched to Nee-much. On the Army being re-organised in May 1824 he was finally posted to the 2^d N. I. (late 1st Battn. 1st N. I.), and having joined this regiment at Sultanpur, in Oudh, he afterwards accompanied it to Kaita, in Bundelkhand, in 1826, and to Barrackpore in the winter of 1827-28. From December 1827 to March 1829 he officiated as Interpreter and Quarter-Master of the corps. Early in 1830 he proceeded with the regiment to Dinapore, whence he marched with it to Sangor early in 1834, and to Lucknow at the end of 1836. In the autumn of 1838, the regiment having been detailed to form part of the Army of the Indus, he proceeded with it to Karnal, and thence to Ferozepore, arriving at the

latter place and joining the Army on the 27th November; the corps, however, was eventually not required to accompany the Army, and having been ordered to remain at Ferozepore, he continued serving with it there until February 1840, when he marched with it for Kabul. Proceeding across the Punjab and through the passes, he arrived there in the following May, and thereafter he served with the regiment throughout the campaigns of 1840-41-42 in Afghanistan. In the summer of 1840 he served with the corps in the expedition into the Ghilzai country. In the winter of 1840-41 he commanded a field detachment on service in the district of Zamindawar, and on the 3^d January he had the good fortune to inflict a severe defeat on the insurgents under Sardar Aktar Khan at Landinawa. After the general outbreak of November 1841 he served with the regiment throughout the operations at and around Kandahar, under General Nott, and afterwards in the movement to the north, in the course of which he was present at the action of Goaine, the re-capture of Ghazni, the actions of Beni Badam and Maidan, the re-occupation of Kabul, and various actions in the passes between Kabul and Peshawar during the withdrawal of our forces from Afghanistan (Medal). A few days after his arrival at Ferozepore he proceeded on leave to Subathu and the North-Western Hills, and he never rejoined his regiment, having, a few weeks later, been transferred to the Invalid Establishment with effect from the 1st January 1843. In March 1843 he received permission to reside at Simla, and at that place, with a change to Ambala in the winter months, the remainder of his life was passed. He died at Ambala on the 24th February 1851.

NOTE.—Major (then Captain) Farrington, married, first, at Dinapore, on the 18th July 1831, Hannah, daughter of—Inshaw, and widow of Mr. John Jones, Indigo Planter, of Mehndi Ghat, near Cawnpore. This lady, who was born at Halifax, Co. York, on the 30th January 1797, died at Dinapore on the 23rd August 1831, only five weeks after her second marriage.—Major Farrington married, secondly, at Calcutta, on the 21st December 1833, Frances, widow of John Turner, Esqr., solicitor, of the Supreme Court. She died at Subathu on the 16th February 1853.

Fellowes, Halford, Lieutenant-Colonel (1833—1879).—Tablet at Jhelum, No. 774.—Son of Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Fellowes, Kt., C.B., Royal Navy. Born at “The Leigh” near Great Bradford, Co. Wilts, on the 16th October 1833.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1851. Arrived in India in June of the same year, and was sent up to Benares to do duty with the 16th N. I. On the 24th of the succeeding month he was posted to the 31st N. I., and having joined that regiment at Jullundur, he served with it there for three years, subsequently accompanying the corps to Barrackpore in the cold season of 1854-55. He was acting Adjutant of the regiment from July 1855 to April 1856, and during the whole of this period he was actively employed in the field against the insurgent Sardhals. On the conclusion of the operations against these people he returned with the regiment to Barrackpore, and he continued serving with it there until November 1856, when the corps left for Saugor and he went on leave. He rejoined at Saugor in February 1857, and was soon afterwards sent with a detachment to Nagode, where he served as Station Staff Officer for a short time in March. In May 1857 he was appointed acting Adjutant of the regiment, and on the 31st July following he was made permanent in the appointment, which he held for nearly six years. As Adjutant he served with the regiment (which was one of the few that remained faithful) throughout the Mutiny campaigns of 1857-58-59 in the Saugor District and Central India, and was present at the defence of the fort of Saugor, the actions of Jalimpur and Danlatpur, the capture of the forts of Shahgarh and Patna, and the pursuit of Tantia Topi (Medal and clasp). In February 1859 he was appointed to act as Quarter-Master of the regiment, in addition to his duties as Adjutant. He shortly afterwards accompanied the regiment

to Kalpi, at which station, from April to July, he served, in addition, as Station Staff Officer. He subsequently proceeded with the regiment to Shahjahanpur, arriving there towards the end of August 1859, and at that station he continued acting as Quarter-Master, in addition to his other duties, until November 1860. In February 1861 he was admitted into the Bengal Staff Corps. In November 1862 he was again appointed to officiate as Quarter-Master of the regiment (which had now become the 2^d N. I.), in addition to his duties as Adjutant. In the following month his services were placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, but this was cancelled soon afterwards, and continuing in his regimental appointments, he accompanied the corps to Multan in the winter of 1862-63. On attaining the rank of Captain in January 1863 he vacated the Adjutancy of the regiment, but he continued officiating in that appointment, as well as in that of Quarter-Master, until the middle of the following April, when he became Offg. Commandant of the corps. This command he held until November, when he fell into the position of an officer doing duty with the regiment. In January 1864 the appointment of Wing Officer was conferred upon him, and on the 30th of the same month he was appointed to officiate as Second-in-Command. In the following March he left Multan with the regiment, for Lucknow, but while still *en route*, in April, he was appointed Second-in-Command of the 15th N. I. (Sikhs), and, proceeding to Doranda, he joined that regiment there. In January 1865 he was appointed a Brigade-Major on the establishment and was posted to Allahabad, at which station, in the autumn of 1866, he officiated for a short time as Asst. Adjt.-Genl. In December 1866 he was transferred, as Brigade-Major, to Ambala, and he served there for nearly a year. On the organisation of the expedition to Abyssinia, in the autumn of 1867, he was appointed Brigade-Major of the Bengal Brigade, and in this capacity he served throughout the campaign in that country from the beginning of February to the end of May 1868 (Medal). On the termination of the war he went home on furlough and was absent from India until December 1869, when, on his return, he was posted, as Brigade-Major, to Jubulpore; but he remained at that station for little more than a month, having, in January 1870, been appointed Offg. Second-in-Command of the 14th N. I. (Sikhs), which he joined soon afterwards at Jullundur. In January 1871 on the return to duty of the permanent incumbent, he vacated this appointment, and he afterwards did general duty at Jullundur, until May 1871, when he went home on leave. On his return to India in November he was again directed to do general duty at Jullundur, but this was for only a few days, for on the 17th of that month he was appointed an Offg. Wing Officer in the 23rd N. I. (Pioneers), and he immediately proceeded and joined that regiment at Rawal Pindi. On the 1st of the following month, on joining, he was appointed Offg. Second-in-Command, and he remained in that position until June 1872, when he was made permanent in the appointment. He accompanied the regiment to the Hassan Abdal Camp of Exercise at the end of the year, and he afterwards proceeded with it to Jhelum in February 1873 and to Mian Mir in October 1876, and he was with it at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi in the winter of 1876-77. In March 1877 he accompanied the regiment to Simla, but he had been there only a month when, on the 9th April, he was appointed Offg. Second-in-Command of the 32nd N. I. (Pioneers), then at Jhelum. He joined this regiment there, and in the following August he was made permanent in the appointment of Second-in-Command. In the winter of 1877-78 he proceeded with the regiment to Quetta, and on the outbreak of the Afghan War in the following November he accompanied the corps on service in the Second Division of the Southern Afghanistan Field Force. On the 12th December he was appointed Officiating Commandant of the regiment, and he was afterwards (in January 1879) made permanent in the appointment from the same date. In command of the corps he served

throughout the campaign of 1878-79 in south-western Afghanistan, including the occupation of Kandahar and the advance to the Helmand. Subsequently on the Second Division being broken up and a part of the troops sent back to India by the Thal-Chotiali route, he proceeded in command of the regiment in the Second Column. He did not, however, live to reach India, having died, of dysentery, in camp in the Han Pass, near Barkhan, on the 9th April 1879.

NOTE.—Lieutenant-Colonel (then Ensign) Fellowes, married, at Mussorie, on the 6th October 1858, Isabella Harriet, the eldest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel John Grant Gerrard, Bengal Infantry.

Ferguson, Robert, Lieutenant (1825—1849).—*Tablet at Jullundur, No. 550.*—Born on the 18th January 1825.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1842. Arrived in India on the 29th June 1843, and having, in anticipation of his arrival, been posted, on the 14th of that month, to the 4th N. I., he proceeded to Bareilly and joined that regiment there. In the spring of 1844 he accompanied the regiment to Sukkur, in Sindh, where he served with it for nearly two years. On the formation of the Sindh Field Force, which was organised for the purpose of making a diversion in favour of the Army of the Sutlej during the first Sikh War, he accompanied the regiment on that service, but the battle of Sobraon having brought the war to an end, the force was broken up, and he marched with the corps to Delhi, arriving there towards the end of April 1846. In the autumn of 1848 he accompanied the regiment to Ludhiana, and on the 14th November he was appointed to act as Adjutant to the left wing, temporarily detached to Nakodar, whence he marched with it in December and rejoined the head-quarters of the regiment at Jullundur. He subsequently served with the regiment, in the force under the command of Brigadier Wheeler, throughout the operations in the Jullundur and Bari Doabs, during the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49, and took part in a sharp affair with the rebels under Ram Singh near the heights of Dalla. On the termination of the campaign he accompanied the regiment to Jullundur, at which station he died on the 15th September 1849.

Fergusson, Josias Dupre, Lieutenant (1815—1844).—*Grave at Subaihu, No. 416.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1829 as a Cadet of Infantry. Being already in the country, he was formally admitted into the service in India on the 10th December 1830, but, being supernumerary to the establishment, he remained a cadet for two years and-a-half, and continued unposted for nearly three. A few days after his admission into the service he was ordered up to Dinapore to do duty with the 2d N. I., but early in January 1831 this arrangement was altered, and he was directed to do duty instead with the 33d N. I. at Cawnpore. On the 33d leaving Cawnpore in the following October, he was appointed to do duty with the 10th N. I., until the arrival at that station of the 60th, and that regiment marching in at the end of the same month, he joined it, and he continued doing duty with it for nearly two years. He was granted rank as Ensign on the 21st June 1833 (subsequently antedated to the 19th July 1830), and in the succeeding October he was posted to the 36th N. I. He joined that regiment at Mhow, and in the winter of 1834-35 he served with it in the field in Rajputana on the occasion of the demonstration against Jodhpur and of the operations subsequently undertaken for the restoration of order in the district of Shekhawat. On the conclusion of this campaign he accompanied the corps to Agra, arriving there in April 1835, and in the cold season of 1837-38 he proceeded with the regiment to Jamnapur, in Eastern Bengal. In November 1838 he was nominated acting Interpreter and Quarter-Master to the regiment, but he had held this post less than a month when, on the 6th of December, he was appointed an Asst. Revenue Surveyor in the Cawnpore district. He continued in this employment until October 1840, when he

was appointed Adjutant of the Bhopal Contingent, and having joined that body at Sehore, he continued serving with it there until February 1843. He was then appointed a Depy. Commissioner of the Second Class in the Saugor Division, was posted to Damoh, and appointed to the command of the 2d Battalion of Military Police at that station. In October 1844 he proceeded on sick leave to the hills, and he died at Subathu on the 27th December following.

Fergusson, William Tierney, Ensign (c. 1820—1838).—*Grave at Karnal : see No. 196.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1837. Was already in India when nominated, and was formally admitted on the 24th July 1837, with rank from the 3d March preceding. In the following December he was posted to the 27th N. I., which he joined at Karnal; and he died at that place on the 9th August 1838.

NOTE.—In the register from which this officer's name has been taken (*see No. 196*), the date of death is wrongly stated, and the name itself is mis-spelt.

Ferris, Joseph, Captain and Brevet-Major (1807—1853).—*Grave at Dharmasala, No. 508.*—Born at Penzance, Co. Cornwall, on the 3d May 1807.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1823. Arrived in India in April 1825, and was sent up to Berhampore to do duty with the 28th N. I. In the following July he was posted to the 20th N. I., which he joined at Barrackpore. In October 1827 he proceeded to the Upper Provinces on leave, on the expiration of which he rejoined the regiment at Kaita in February 1828. In the winter of 1830-31 he marched with the regiment to Sitapur, whence he proceeded with it to Delhi in the spring of 1834, and to Ludhiana in November 1836. In May 1838, he was appointed to the command of a detachment which had been detailed to form the escort of a mission to the Maharaja Ranjit Singh, and he continued on this duty until the return of the mission from Lahore in the following July. In November 1838, on the regiment being detailed to form part of the Army of the Indus, he marched with it to Ferozopore, but the force under orders to proceed to Afghanistan having been reduced by two brigades, in one of which the 20th N. I. was included, he returned to Ludhiana with the corps in January 1839. In the following month he was detached in command of two companies of the regiment, which had been detailed to escort guns and treasure to Peshawar, and eventually to form part of the escort of Major (afterwards Sir Claude) Wade in his movement on Kabul with the Shahzada Timur. While the forces (mostly irregular levies) destined to advance on Kabul from this point were assembling at Peshawar, he was employed in forming and organizing several other irregular corps to aid in the movement through the Khaibar, the principal one of which was a body of border Pathans (320 strong) armed with the *jazail* (a long matchlock, usually, but improperly, called a "rifle"). At the head of this corps (which in the latter part of the Afghan War won high distinction under the designation of "Ferris' Jazailchis") and of the detachment of the 20th N. I. he took a distinguished part in the forcing of the Khaibar Pass and the reduction of Ali Masjid in July 1839. On the conclusion of these operations, when the greater part of the force moved on towards Kabul, he was left at Ali Masjid in command of the garrison, which consisted of the grenadier company of the 20th and the Jazailchi Corps. In this position he remained (repulsing several Afridi attacks on his post) until October 1839, when, his services having in the preceding month been placed at the disposal of the Envoy and Minister at the Court of Shah Shuja-ul-Mulk, he was appointed Commandant of the Corps of Jazailchis, the strength of which was considerably augmented, and the head-quarters of which were removed, in 1840, to Peshawar, in the Shinwari country. In February 1841 he led the Jazailchis throughout the operations against

the Sangu Khel Shinwaris, in the Nazian Valley, in which the corps was prominently engaged, highly distinguished itself, and suffered considerable loss. In the following November, immediately after the outbreak at Kabul, he was attacked at Peshbolak by a combination of all the neighbouring tribes, and having only 250 of his men with him at the time, the greater part of the corps having been detached to Gandamak, he was obliged to take up a position in an old ruined fort in the neighbourhood. This he defended with great gallantry, against unceasing attacks, from the 13th to the night of the 16th, when, having lost nearly one-fifth of his men, the failure of ammunition left him no alternative but to evacuate the post and reach, if possible, a place of safety, the difficulties of the situation being greatly aggravated by the circumstance that there were ladies (his wife and her sister) in the garrison. After a sharp conflict, and with much loss, he succeeded, during the darkness of the night, in cutting his way through the enemy with the remains of the garrison, and next morning he made his way to Girdi Kas, where the friendly aid of Torabaz Khan, the Mohmand Chief of Lalpura, was received, and by the assistance of this Chief he eventually reached Lalpura with his party, whence the whole were conducted by the Tartara route to Peshawar, arriving there on the 21st. During the succeeding months he was busily engaged at Peshawar in recruiting, reforming and refitting his gallant little corps, and when General Pollock advanced to the relief of Jalalabad in April 1842, he took, with his Jazailchis (now 400 strong), a prominent part in the forcing of the Khaibar Pass, the General, in his despatches, making special mention of "Captain Ferris, Commanding the Jazailchis, whose conduct excited the delight and admiration of all who beheld them." He subsequently moved forward with General Pollock to Jalalabad, and here he was joined by the remains of the detachment formerly at Gandamak, which had taken a gallant part in the defence of the former place. In July 1842, with the whole of the Jazailchi Corps, he took part in the Shinwari Expedition, and was present in both the actions at Mazina, and when General Pollock moved forward in August, he and his Jazailchis accompanied the Army and took part in the actions of Tezin and Haft Kotal, and in the re-occupation of Kabul. On the conclusion of the operations he returned with General Pollock's force to Peshawar (at which place the greater part of the Jazailchis were paid up and discharged), and thence accompanied it to Ferozepore, from which place, in January 1843, he proceeded on leave for six months. For his eminent services during the war he was promoted to the rank of Major by brevet and was created a Companion of the Order of the Bath, and in common with the rest of General Pollock's force he received the medal for Kabul. On the expiration of his leave he rejoined the 20th N. I. at Nasirabad, and he served with it there until September 1843, when he was appointed Commandant of the Bundelkhand Military Police, consisting of two battalions, stationed at Banda, of a combined strength of 2,800 men, in which some remains of the Jazailchi Corps had been incorporated. This appointment he held until August 1847, when, the Bundelkhand Military Police having been disbanded under orders issued in the preceding April, he obtained leave to remain at Banda until his regiment, *en route* from Barrackpore, should arrive at Allahabad. Before this event happened, however, he was, on the 8th January 1848, appointed Commandant of the 2^d Sikh Local Infantry, and he joined that corps at Kot Kangra early in the following month. During the second Sikh War, 1848-49, he was actively employed against the insurgents under Ram Singh, both in the Jullundur Doab and in the country beyond the Beas, and on the 26th November he took part in the defeat and dispersion of a body of the rebels at Dinanagar (Medal). On the termination of these operations he returned with the regiment to Kangra, whence, in May 1849, he moved with it to Dharmshala, where a cantonment was then first formed. At this station

he continued in command of the regiment until his death, which took place there on the 14th August 1853.

NOTE.—Major (then Lieutenant) Ferris was married, at Calcutta on the 28th March 1826, to Georgiana Matilda, daughter of William Blanchard, Esqr., an Indigo Planter of the Dacca District. One of her sisters was the wife of Colonel Stephen Williams, 56th N. I., and perished at Cawnpore in 1857.

Field, John Frederick, Captain (c. 1809—1845).—Tablet at Ferozepore, No. 442.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 28th June 1827 as a Second-Lieutenant in the Ceylon Rifle Regiment, in which corps he attained the rank of First-Lieutenant on the 21st February 1834. After nearly eight years' service in Ceylon he was transferred, on the 8th May 1835, to the 9th Foot, which he joined at Fort William, on its arrival there from the Mauritius, in the following November. In January 1836 he accompanied the regiment to Chinsura, and thence, in December 1838, to Hazaribagh. In the spring of 1840 he proceeded with the corps to Agra, whence he marched with it to Meerut towards the end of the same year, and to Ferozepore in December 1841. In January 1842 he accompanied the regiment on service to Afghanistan, where he served (as acting Adjutant from July 1842 to January 1843) throughout the campaign of 1842 under Major-General Pollock, including the forcing of the Khaibar Pass, the advance to Jalalabad, the actions of Mamu Khel, Jagdalak, Tezin and Haft Kotal, the re-occupation of Kabul, the capture and destruction of Istalif, and various affairs in the passes during the return march from Kabul to Peshawar (Medal). On the breaking up of the Army at Ferozepore, he proceeded with the regiment to Subathu, arriving there in April 1843, and while serving there, on the 14th February 1844, he was promoted to the rank of Captain. In March 1844 he moved with the regiment to Kasauli, whence he marched with it to Ambala towards the end of November 1845. On the outbreak of the first Sikh War in the following month he accompanied the regiment to the front with the Army of the Sutlej, and was present with it in the battles of Mudki and Firozshahr, in the latter of which he fell whilst gallantly leading on his company to the assault of the Sikh entrenchments,—21st December 1845.

Fisher, Henry Scott Vincent, Lieutenant-Colonel (1833—1876).—Grave at Simla, No. 381.—The second son of Captain John Fisher, 23rd Bengal N. I., who fell at the head of the Sirmoor Battalion at the battle of Sobraon. Born at Dehra Dun on the 31st November 1833.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1850. Arrived in India in November of the same year, and was sent up to Benares to do duty with the 33rd N. I. Towards the end of the succeeding month he was posted to the 30th N. I., which he joined at Aligarh, and with that corps, at the end of the following year he proceeded to Barrackpore. On the regiment being sent to Eastern Bengal at the end of 1852 he obtained three months' leave to remain at the Presidency, but he rejoined the corps at Jamalpur in February 1853, and in the cold season of 1853-54 he accompanied it to Agra. In January 1856 he was appointed Adjutant of the regiment. In February 1857 he was appointed Adjutant of the 11th Irregular Cavalry, but he never joined that corps, for, being at the time *en route* to Nasirabad with his regiment, he met with an accident on the line of march (his horse falling with and rolling over him) which necessitated the amputation of his left leg, and this misfortune compelled him to proceed on leave to the hills (vacating his appointment of Adjutant of the 30th from the 1st May), and eventually, in March 1858, to go home on furlough. He returned to India in October 1858, and in the following month his services having been placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept., he was appointed a Supernumerary Asst. Commissioner, of the Third Class, in Oudh. During the next few months he was attached, as

a Political Officer, to a field column under the command of Colonel M. G. Dennis, 60th Rifles, which was employed in clearing the Khairigarh district of rebels, but he was subsequently posted to Hardui, at which station he served for more than a year. In February 1861 he was admitted into the Bengal Staff Corps. He afterwards served, as Asst. Commr., at Mahomdi, and at various other stations in Oudh, until May 1869, when he went home on furlough. On his return to India in the spring of 1870 he was posted, as Asst. Commr., to Fyzabad, but he afterwards served at various other stations, ending with Sitapur, until June 1874, when he proceeded on leave in India for two years. In August 1875 he vacated his appointment in the Oudh Commission, and in the following month, his services having been replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief, he was posted to Meerut for general duty. In February 1876 he was transferred to Roorkee. Later in the year he proceeded on leave to Simla, where he died on the 22^d August 1876.

Fisher, Hugh George, Ensign (1836—1855).—*Grave at Ambala, No. 232.*—A younger son of Captain John Fisher, 23^d Bengal N. I., who fell at the battle of Sobraon in 1846, when in command of the Sirmoor Battalion. Born at Dehra in December 1836.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1854. Being already in India when he was admitted into the service, he was sent to Agra, in February 1855, to do duty with the 30th N. I., in which one of his elder brothers was then serving. In the following month he was regularly posted to that regiment, but in the succeeding June he was transferred, at his own request, to the 60th N. I. He joined that corps at Ambala, and he died at that place on the 18th November 1855.

Fisher, John, Captain (1802—1846).—*Tablet at Ferozepore, No. 444.*—Son of the Revd. Henry Fisher, M.A., Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, and formerly of Kirk Hammerton, near Knaresborough, Co. York. Born at Kirk Hammerton on the 12th July 1802.—Arrived in India with his father in March 1815. On the 1st March 1817 he was appointed a Cornet in H. M's 24th Light Dragoons, then stationed at Cawnpore, but in the following year, upon being appointed a Cadet of Infantry in the Bengal Army with effect from the date on which he should attain the age of sixteen years, he resigned his commission in H. M's Service. He was formally admitted into the service in India on the 17th December 1818, and four days later was directed to do duty with the 1st Battalion 7th N. I., at Agra. In July 1819 he was transferred, for duty, to the 1st Battalion 25th N. I., at Meerut, and in the following December to the 1st Battalion 27th, at the same station, and he continued serving with this corps until March 1820, when he was regularly posted to the 1st Battalion 4th N. I., at Muttra. In 1821 he accompanied his battalion to Saugor, and in 1822 to Jubbulpore, and he continued serving with it there until January 1824, when he was appointed Adjutant of the Sirmoor Battalion of Gurkhas (now the 1st Battalion of the 2^d Gurkha Rifles), which he joined at Dehra, and with which the rest of his service was passed. On the reorganisation of the Army taking place in May 1824 he was posted to the 23^d N. I. (late 2^d Battalion 4th), but being continuously with the Gurkha battalion, he never joined this regiment. He was ordered to join it on its being detailed to form part of the force assembled for the siege of Bharatpur in November 1825, but the order was afterwards cancelled, and he was selected to join the Army under Lord Combermere in command of a detachment of two hundred men of the Sirmoor Battalion. At the head of this detachment he was actively engaged throughout the sieging of the fortress on the 18th January 1826. On the termination of the operations he returned to Dehra with the detachment, and in June 1827 he was appointed Second-in-Command

of the battalion, a situation which was afterwards combined with that of Asst. Political Officer in Dehra Dun. He continued serving with the corps at Dehra until January 1842, when he proceeded with it to Bareilly, where disturbances were expected. He returned with it to Dehra in April, and in the following October marched with it for Ferozepore to join the Army of Reserve, with which he served until it was broken up on the return from Afghanistan of the British forces under the command of General Pollock. On the 2^a January 1843 he was appointed Commandant of the Sirmoor Battalion. He returned with the corps to Dehra in February 1843, but in the autumn he was detached with one wing to Khaital, and in March 1844, with the whole of the battalion, to Hardwar, whence he returned to Dehra in April. On the outbreak of the first Sikh War he proceeded with his battalion to Ambala, whence he marched with it to Ludhiana in January 1846, and took part in the defence of that place against the Sikhs; and having joined the force under the command of Sir Harry Smith, he commanded the battalion at the battle of Aliwal. A fortnight later, on the 10th February 1846, he commanded the corps in the sanguinary battle of Sobraon, and fell under a shower of grape whilst gallantly leading on his Gurkhas to the assault of the Sikh entrenchments, “respected and lamented by the whole Army.”

NOTE.—Captain Fisher married, at Saharanpur, on the 4th June 1825, Lucy, the third daughter of the Revd. John Vincent, Bengal Chaplain. Several of his sons served in the Bengal Army (see Nos. 232 and 381). His eldest daughter, Lavinia Lucy, was the wife of the late General Sir Charles Reid, G.C.B., who commanded the Sirmoor Battalion at the siege of Delhi in 1857.

Fisher, William, Lieutenant (1822—1845).—*Grave at Mudki; tablet at Ferozepore, No. 441.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1837. Arrived in India in February 1838, and in the following month was ordered up to Sultánpur, Benares, to do duty with the 8th Light Cavalry. In February 1839 he was posted to the 10th Light Cavalry, which he joined at Muttra, and with that corps he served in the campaign of 1842 in Afghanistan, under Major-General Pollock (Medal). In December 1843 he was appointed to do duty with that Governor-General's Body-Guard, and he served with that corps in the Gwalior Campaign, including the battle of Mahárájpur (Bronze Star). In January 1844 he was permanently attached to the Body-Guard as an additional subaltern officer, and in March 1845, having already officiated in the post for two months, he was appointed Adjutant of the corps. He accompanied the Body-Guard into the field with the Army of the Sutlej in December 1845, and on the 18th of that month he was killed in action at the battle of Mudki, whilst gallantly charging the Sikh cavalry.

Fisher, William Pemberton, Captain (c. 1834—1865).—*Grave at Multan.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1851. Arrived in India in November of the same year, and was ordered up to Benares to join and do duty with the 16th N. I., but on the 26th of the same month, before he could join the 16th, he was posted to the 3^d N. I. He joined that regiment at Jhelum, and in the winter of 1852-53 he served with it in the operations conducted by Colonel Mackeson against the tribes of the Black Mountain, Hazara. Towards the end of 1854 he accompanied the regiment to Phialaur, where he served with it until the end of December 1855, when he was appointed to officiate as Adjutant of the 2^d Punjab Infantry. He joined that corps at Kohat, and in March 1856 he was made permanent in the appointment of Adjutant. During that year he twice officiated as Second-in-Command of the regiment, the second time for several months, and he was holding this position when, in October 1856, he accompanied the corps on the expedition into Upper Miranzai (during which he was

present at the surprise of Torawari) and in the subsequent movement into the Kurran Valley. He returned to Kohat with the regiment in December, and there in January 1857 he again officiated for a short time in the same position. In February 1857 he accompanied the regiment to Dera Ghazi Khan, and in the following month he served with it in the expedition to the Bozdar Hills, greatly distinguishing himself in the forcing of the Khan-band defile on the 7th March. On the conclusion of these operations he returned with the regiment to Dera Ghazi Khan, whence, on the outbreak of the mutiny in May, he marched with the regiment to Multan, and there, on the 10th June, took part in the dramatic disarming of the 62nd and 69th N. I. On the 12th July he marched from Multan with the regiment *en route* to Delhi, and, arriving there on the 14th August, he thereafter took part in the remaining operations of the siege, including the action of Najafgarh and the assault and capture of the city itself. On the fall of Delhi he accompanied his regiment in the pursuing column under Colonel Greathed, and was present with it at the actions of Bulandshahr, Aligarh and Agra, and, after joining the main army under the Commander-in-Chief, in the brilliant operations resulting in the final relief of Lucknow, in the course of which, on the 16th November, he was appointed acting Second-in-Command of the regiment, consequent on the permanent incumbent, Lieutenant Frankland (q. v.), having fallen at the storming of the Sikandarbagh. He was afterwards present at the battle of Cawnpore, the action of Khodaganj, the siege and capture of Lucknow in March 1858, the movement into Rohilkhand (in the course of which, on the 13th April, he was made permanent in the appointment of Second-in-Command), and the battle and capture of Bareilly, besides numerous minor affairs (Medal and three clasps). After the fall of Bareilly he accompanied the regiment on its return to the Punjab, and having arrived at Ferozepore on the 10th June, he was, in the following month, appointed acting Station Interpreter there, in addition to his other duties. On the 3rd September following, on the formation of the 4th European Regiment, he was transferred to the rolls of that corps, which, however, he never joined. On the 15th of the same month he was appointed Offg. Commandant of the 2^d Punjab Infantry, and in the following month he marched with the regiment from Ferozepore and proceeded to Bannu. He remained in officiating command of the regiment until January 1859, when he reverted to the position of Second-in-Command. In May 1859 the appointment of acting Commandant of the 6th Punjab Infantry was conferred upon him, and he joined that regiment at Dera Ismail Khan. In the winter of 1859-60 he commanded this corps in the expedition against the Kabul Khel Waziris, returning to Dera Ismail Khan on the termination of the operations. In March 1860, on some changes taking place, he was displaced from the appointment of Offg. Commandant of the 6th P. I., but he was immediately afterwards re-appointed to the post, and in April and May 1860 he commanded the regiment throughout the Mabsud Waziri Expedition, including the forcing of the Barari Pass, in which he led the advance of the left column of assault. On the conclusion of the expedition he returned to Dera Ismail Khan with the regiment, the officiating command of which he retained until the following December, when he reverted to his permanent appointment of Second-in-Command of the 2^d Punjab Infantry: he did not, however, rejoin that regiment, and in March 1861 he was permitted to resign the appointment. This was in consequence of his having got into trouble through a neglect of duty while Offg. Commandant of the 6th Punjab Infantry, the affair culminating, eighteen months later, in his being subjected to a reprimand by the sentence of a General Court Martial (G. O. C. C., dated the 27th September 1862). He was then relegated to general duty at Multan, in which he continued until August 1863, when he was appointed a paid Doing-Duty Officer in the 15th N. I. (Sikhs) at Lucknow; in the following month,

however, he was transferred, in the same position, to the 19th N. I. at Agra, but he does not appear to have ever joined this regiment, and in February 1864 he was again directed to do general duty at Multan. In the following May he was appointed Quarter Master of the 5th N. I. at Dacca, but he never joined the regiment, and very shortly afterwards he received the appointment of Station Interpreter at Multan, in which he continued until his death. He died at Multan on the 8th July 1865.

Fitzgerald, John, Corporal (1820-1849).—*Grave on the battle-field of Gujarat, No. 764.*—Born in Dublin about November 1820.—A coppersmith by trade.—Enlisted at Manchester on the 22^d July 1843, and arrived in India, per ship *Queen*, on the 10th January 1844. Served, as a gunner, with the 2^d Troop 2^d Brigade, Bengal Horse Artillery (now the 52^d Field Battery, Royal Artillery), in the Sutlej Campaign, 1846, and was present at the battle of Sobroon (Medal). Also, in the rank of Corporal, in the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49, including the passage of the Chenab, and the battles of Chilianwala and Gújerát, in the latter of which he was killed.—21st February 1849.

FitzGerald, John Forster, Captain (c. 1820-1848).—*Monument at Ramnagar, No. 747.*—The eldest son of Field-Marshal Sir John Forster FitzGerald, G.C.B., Colonel of the 18th (Royal Irish) Regiment, who was of the FitzGeralds of Carrigoran and Newmarket-on-Fergus, Co. Clare.—Entered H. M.'s Service (from the Royal Milly College) on the 24th March 1837 as a Cornet in the 4th Light Dragoons, which he joined at Kirkee, in the Bombay Presidency, early in the succeeding year. In November 1838 he proceeded with two squadrons of the regiment to Sindh and there joined the Army of the Indus, with which (having attained the rank of Lieutenant on the 31st May 1839) he served throughout the campaign of 1838-39 in Afghanistan, including the capture of Ghazni (Medal) and the occupation of Kabul. On the conclusion of the campaign he returned with the two squadrons to the Bombay Presidency, reaching Kirkee in March 1840, shortly after which he was appointed Aide-de-Camp to his father, Major-Genl. Sir John F. FitzGerald, K.C.B., then Commanding the Poona Division of the Army. On the 30th April 1841 he was transferred to the 14th Light Dragoons, which arrived at Kirkee, from England, in the following September; he did not, however, join the regiment until near the end of the year, when his staff appointment ceased on his father's departure for Europe. He continued serving with the 14th at Kirkee until October 1844, when he accompanied two squadrons of the regiment on service against insurgents in the Southern Mahratta country; he was there actively employed for several months, and at the end of November and the beginning of December he took part in the capture of the strong hill-forts of Panalla and Pawangarh. He returned to Kirkee with the two squadrons in March 1845, and in the following cold season he accompanied the regiment to the Bengal Presidency, arriving at Ambala in April 1846. In September 1847 he was appointed to officiate as Quarter-Master of the regiment, and he retained that post for more than seven months. In February 1848 he marched with the regiment to Ferozepore, and while serving there, on the 25th April 1848, he was promoted to the rank of Captain. In August 1848 he proceeded with the regiment to Lahore, whence, on the outbreak of the second Sikh War, in the autumn, he accompanied it into the field. In the first engagement of the campaign, however, at Ramnagar—on the 22nd November—he received severe and dangerous wounds in charging the Sikh infantry in the sands of the Chenab, and he died in consequence four days later,—the 26th November 1848.

FitzGerald, John Richard Sherlock, Lieutenant (c. 1827—1857).—*Tablet at Delhi, No. 162.*—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 29th March 1844 as an Ensign in the 39th Foot, and landing at Calcutta in the following November, he joined that regiment at Dinapore in February 1845. On the 11th February 1846 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in the 62d Foot, but on his way up to join at Ferozepore, he was detained at Allahabad on duty with recruits, and did not join the regiment until it passed through Allahabad, *en route* to Calcutta to embark for England, in the spring of 1847. He went home with the regiment, and soon after his arrival there in July 1847, being supernumerary to the home establishment, he was placed on half-pay. On the 11th February 1848 he was brought back on full pay as Lieutenant in the 73d Foot, and joined the regimental dépôt at Birr, in Ireland, the corps being then in South Africa. On the 3d April 1849 he was transferred to the 75th Foot, and, joining at Cork, he embarked with it for Bengal in the following month. He arrived at Calcutta in August, and soon afterwards proceeded with the regiment to the Upper Provinces, reaching Ambala towards the end of December. While stationed at Ambala he officiated as Quarter-Master of the regiment for about nine months in 1850-51, and for a considerable time as Interpreter in 1852-53. In 1853 he was appointed Interpreter permanently. In the winter of 1853-54 he marched with the regiment to Peshawar, and thence to Rawal Pindi in October 1855. Early in 1857 he accompanied the 75th to Kasauli, and he was with it there when the mutiny broke out. He marched down to Ambala with it in May 1857, and taking part in the subsequent advance, he was present at the action of Badli-ki-Serai (in which he was wounded) and throughout the subsequent siege of Delhi until the morning of the 14th September, when he was killed whilst gallantly advancing to the assault of the Kashmir breach with the column under the command of General Nicholson.

Fitzgerald, Robert Gerald. Lieutenant (c. 1846—1872).—*Tablet at Kohat, No. 1042.*—Entered H. M.'s Service (from the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich) on the 19th July 1864 as a Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery, and served with a Dépôt Brigade at Woolwich until June 1865, when he was posted to No. 2 Battery, 24th Brigade. Proceeding to India towards the end of the year, he joined this battery at Mian Mir, and he continued serving with it until November 1866, when he was transferred to "F" Battery, 19th Brigade, at the same station. In August 1868 he was appointed to do duty temporarily with the Peshawar Mountain Battery, and having joined it at Oghi, in the Agror Valley, he served with it throughout the ensuing Hazara Campaign, including the operations on the Black Mountain (India Medal and clasp). On the termination of the campaign he rejoined F—19th Brigade at Mian Mir, and continued serving with it there until March 1869, when he was appointed Offg. Second Subaltern of the Peshawar Mountain Battery. He joined this battery at Kohat, and in the following month he accompanied it on an expedition into Miranzai. In January 1870 he was appointed Offg. Subaltern of No. 1 Light Field Battery, P. F. F., with which he served at Kohat until the following May, when he was appointed Offg. Subaltern of No. 3 Light Field Battery at Dera Ismail Khan. In October 1870 he was appointed Second Subaltern of the Peshawar Mountain Battery, and having joined it at Kohat, he was immediately appointed to officiate as First Subaltern. About the same time he was transferred from the rolls of the 19th to those of the 24th Brigade, Royal Artillery. He continued officiating as First Subaltern until June 1871, when he reverted to his permanent appointment of Second Subaltern, but early in the following October the permanent appointment of First Subaltern was conferred upon him, and he shortly

afterwards accompanied the battery to Calcutta and thence on service to the Eastern Frontier, where he served with it throughout the Lushai Expedition of 1871-72. On the termination of the campaign he returned to the Punjab with the battery, arriving at Abbottabad in June 1872. He died at Haripur, in Hazara, on the 27th November following, when proceeding with the battery to join the Camp of Exercise at Hasan Abdal.

FitzGerald, Thomas Otho, Lieutenant (1849—1878).—*Grave at Peshawar, No. 978.*—The fifth son of John Fraunceis Eyre FitzGerald, Esqr. (The Knight of Glin), of Glin Castle, Co. Limerick, by Clara Anne, his wife, the only daughter of Gerald Blennerhasset, Esq., of Riddlestown, in the same county. Born at Glin Castle on the 23d February 1849.—Entered H. M.'s Service (from the Royal Milly. College) on the 10th November 1869 as an Ensign in the 1st Battalion 19th Foot. In the following month he was transferred to the 2d Battalion of the regiment, which he joined at Fort William, Calcutta, in February 1870. On the 28th October 1871 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and in the following month he accompanied the battalion to Allahabad. On the 21st July 1874 he was appointed Offg. Second Wing Subaltern in the 20th (Punjab) N. I. on probation for the Bengal Staff Corps, into which he was subsequently admitted with effect from that date. He joined this regiment at Delhi, and in the spring of the succeeding year accompanied it to Peshawar. In June 1875 he was appointed Second Wing Subaltern in the 27th (Punjab) N. I., which he joined at Nowshera, and during that and the succeeding year he thrice officiated as First Wing Subaltern. Under the amended organisation introduced in January 1877 he became a Wing Officer in the regiment. In August 1877, having twice that year officiated in the appointment, the second time for several months, he was appointed Quarter-Master of the regiment, and in that capacity he served with it in the campaign of 1877-78 against the Jowaki Afridis (India Medal and clasp). On the conclusion of the campaign, in February 1878, he returned with the regiment to Nowshera, and on the 31st August following he was appointed to officiate as Adjutant. He held this situation for only a very brief period, but on the 31st October he was again appointed to officiate in the same post, and as Offg. Adjutant, on the outbreak of war with Afghanistan in the following month, he accompanied the regiment on service in the First Division of the Peshawar Valley Field Force. On the 21st November he was engaged with the regiment in the attack on Ali Masjid, in the Khaibar Pass, and in this, the first engagement of the campaign, he unfortunately lost his life, having been shot dead in a gallant attempt to bring off, under a deadly fire, his Commanding Officer, Major H. H. Birch (*g. v.*), who had fallen mortally wounded.

FitzGerald, Urmston Fitz Otho, Lieutenant (1864—1886).—*Grave at Cherat, No. 994.*—The second son of Desmond John Edmund FitzGerald, Esqr. (The Knight of Glin), of Glin Castle, Co. Limerick, and nephew to Lieutenant Thomas Otho FitzGerald (*g. v.*). Born at Glin Castle on the 29th June 1864.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 22d March 1884 as a Lieutenant in the 5th Battalion of the Royal Munster Fusiliers (the Royal Limerick County Militia). On the 25th November 1885 he was transferred to the regular forces and appointed a Lieutenant in the 2d Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers (the 89th Foot). In January 1886 he was transferred to the 1st Battalion of the regiment (the 87th Foot), which he joined at Nowshera in the course of the spring. In the summer of the same year he proceeded to Cherat, at which place he died on the 26th July 1886.

Fogarty, George Taylor Cornelius, Surgeon (1814—1854).—*Grave at Ambala, No. 228.*—Born at Tipperary, Ireland, in 1814.—Entered the Bengal Army (Medical Department) in 1840. Arrived in India in July of the same year, and early in the following month was ordered up to Benares for duty. In September he was sent on to Ghazipur to do duty with H. M.'s 31st Foot, which corps he later on accompanied to Agra. At that place, in December, he was appointed to the medical charge of the 14th N. I., with which in the following month he marched to Nasirabad. In February 1841 he was ordered to Kotah, where he was placed in acting medical charge of the Political Agency and of the Kotah Contingent. In November 1842 he was appointed to the medical charge of the Kotah Contingent, which he held until May 1844, when his services were replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief, and in June 1844 he was posted to the permanent medical charge of the 70th N. I., with which corps (which he joined at Neemuch) the rest of his service was almost entirely passed. In November 1844 he was detached to Khairwara, for the medical duties of that post, and on rejoining the 70th, in February 1845, he received the additional medical charge at first of one company and afterwards of the whole of the Artillery at Neemuch, which he held continuously until January 1847, when the 70th quitted that station for Armār-Tanda in the Jullundur Doab. At Armār-Tanda the additional medical charge of the Artillery was again imposed upon him in March 1847, and he held it until the 70th marched for Ludhiana in January 1848. At Ludhiana during that year he several times held temporary additional charges, including that of the 56th N. I., twice. On the outbreak of the second Sikh War he accompanied the 70th into the field and held medical charge of it throughout the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49, including the action of Ramnagar, the passage of the Chenab, the battles of Chilianwala and Gujerat, and the pursuit of the Sikhs and Afghans to the Khaibar (Medal and two clasps). After the war he served with the 70th at Rawal Pindi, Peshawar (where during some months in 1849-50 he held the additional medical charge of the 31st N. I. and the 13th Irregular Cavalry) and Ambala. From May to November 1850 he officiated as Medical Store-keeper at Ambala. In June 1851 he was nominated for the medical charge of the Buxar and Karantadhi Stud Dépôts, but he never joined the appointment, and having formally resigned it, he was directed in August 1851 to resume the medical charge of the 70th N. I., his appointment to which was afterwards made permanent from that date. In October 1851 he was detached to Peshawar in medical charge of the 1st Company 4th Battalion, Foot Artillery, and in September and October 1852 he officiated as Civil Surgeon of Ambala. On promotion to the rank of Surgeon he was reposted, January 1854, to the 70th N. I., with which he continued serving until his death. He died at Ambala on the 3^d September 1854.

Forbes, Charles, Assistant Surgeon (1817—1854).—*Grave at Rawal Pindi, No. 778.*—Entered the Bengal Army, in the Medical Dept., in 1841. Arrived in India in July of the same year, and was appointed to do duty in the General Hospital at the Presidency. In September he was directed to do duty with H. M.'s 50th Foot, in Fort William, and in the following month he embarked with that regiment for Moulmein, where he served with it for six months. On his return, in April 1842, he was appointed to do duty with the Artillery at Dum-Dum. In the following month he was ordered to do duty with H. M.'s 62nd Foot in Fort William, but being ill at the time he was unable to join, and the appointment was cancelled. In July he was sent to the Upper Provinces in medical charge of recruits and drafts, and on arriving at Karnal in the

following February, he was appointed temporarily to the medical charge of the staff at that station. In March 1843 he was appointed to the medical charge of the Pánipat Jail Hospital, but before the end of the month he was ordered to Ferozepore in medical charge of the 1st Company 2^d Battalion, Foot Artillery, with which he eventually went on to Sukkur, in Sindh, arriving there on the 19th May, and receiving, two days later, the additional charge of the 3^d Company 2^d Battalion. At Sukkur his health broke down, and in October 1843 he was obliged to proceed to Karachi on leave; he afterwards proceeded to Simla, but deriving no benefit from the climate, he went home on furlough in May 1845 and was absent from India for four years and a-half. On his return, in December 1849, he was at first ordered to proceed to the Upper Provinces in medical charge of a detachment of recruits, but this arrangement was presently cancelled, and he was ordered to do duty with the 3^d Battalion of Artillery at Dum-Dum. In January 1850 he was again ordered to the Upper Provinces in charge of recruits, and in the same month he was formally posted to the 65th N. I., then about to march from Benares *en route* to Lahore. On arrival at Meerut, in April, he was ordered to continue doing duty with the Artillery recruits; but a few days later he was directed to take medical charge of the 3^d Troop 3^d Brigade, Horse Artillery, with which it was intended that he should be retained until the following October, but in August, his services being urgently needed with his own regiment, he was directed to proceed at once and join it, and he joined the 65th at Lahore accordingly on the 9th September. Before the end of the month, however, he was obliged to proceed to Simla on sick leave, and while he was there, on the 1st November, he was transferred to the 66th (Gurkha) N. I., then under orders to march from Jutogh (near Simla) to Peshawar, at which place he arrived with the regiment in February 1851. Towards the end of the year he held for some time the additional medical charge of the 3^d Company 1st Battalion, Foot Artillery. With his own regiment he served in the operations against the Mohmands in 1851-52; in the first Ranizai Expedition in March 1852; in the Utman Khel Expedition in May 1852, including the capture and destruction of Nawadan and Prangarh; and in the second Ranizai Expedition in May 1852, including the capture and destruction of Skakot. In November 1853 he held for some weeks the additional medical charge of the 1st and 2^d Companies of the 4th Battalion of Foot Artillery, to the former of which the Mountain Train Battery was attached, and of the 2^d Company of Sappers and Miners, and with these and the 66th he served in the expedition against the Jowaki Afridis of Bori. In January 1854 he marched with the 66th to Rawal Pindi, at which place, in the following month, he received the additional charge of the Civil Jail Hospital. He died at Rawal Pindi on the 21st August 1854.

Ford, Mathew William (1788—1841).—*Monument at Simla, No. 303.*—Entered H. M.'s Service in February 1804 as an Ensign in the 8th West India Regiment, and on the 24th August following was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in the 70th Foot, which he joined at Antigua in the West Indies. He afterwards served with the regiment in others of the West India islands, and he attained the rank of Captain on the 23^d April 1812. He returned home with the regiment in the spring of 1812, and on the 2^d July following he exchanged into the 7th Foot (the Royal Fusiliers), with the 2^d Battalion of which he served (in the island of Jersey, and at Portsmouth and Dover) until it was disbanded on the 24th December 1815. He was then transferred to the 1st Battalion of the regiment, which he joined at Paris, and with it he served in the Army of Occupation in France until October 1818. He afterwards served with it in Ireland and Scotland, until

the spring of 1822, when he exchanged into the 1st Foot (the Royal Scots), with the 1st Battalion of which he served for a few months in Ireland. On the 14th November 1822 he exchanged to half-pay of the late 24th Light Dragoons, and he remained in that position until the 15th May 1823, when he was appointed Paymaster of the 16th Foot. He joined that regiment at Kandy, in Ceylon, the same year, and he afterwards served with it at Colombo and Point de Galle until December 1828, when he embarked with it for Bengal. Landing at Fort William in January 1829, he served there with the corps until March 1831, when he accompanied it to Chinsura, whence, in the winter of 1833-34, he proceeded with it to Cawnpore. At that station he served with the regiment for upwards of two years, and there, in August 1836, he was cashiered by the sentence of a General Court Martial (G. O. C. C., dated the 18th August 1836). After thus losing his commission in the British Service, he made his way across the Sutlej to Lahore, and entered the service of the Maharaja Ranjit Singh, who, about 1838, gave him the command of a regiment of infantry, with the rank of Colonel, and it is recorded that his regiment was one of those which lined the streets of Lahore, in June 1839, on the occasion of the Maharaja's funeral obsequies. Towards the end of 1840 his regiment appears to have been stationed in the north-western part of the Punjab, and he there fell a victim to the disorders of the time, for, a mutiny having broken out in the corps, he was so cruelly ill-treated by the ruffians he commanded that he survived his injuries but a short time, dying at Peshawar on the 17th March 1841.

Forrest, George, V. C., Captain (1800—1859).—*Grave at Dehra; tablet at Delhi. No. 165.*—Born in the parish of St. Michael's, Dublin, in the year 1800.—Enlisted in Dublin, for the East India Company's Service, on the 12th August 1818. Arrived at Fort William, Bengal, on the 28th June 1819, and having been allotted to the Artillery branch of the service, he was posted to 4th Company 2^d Battalion, which he joined at Agra in the following year. On the 10th December 1822, when serving as a gunner in that company at Dum-Dum, he was transferred to the Unattached List (then styled the "Town-Major's List"), promoted to the rank of Sergeant, and appointed Quarter-Master-Sergeant of the 2^d Battalion 5th N. I., a corps which became the 20th N. I. in the re-organisation of May 1824. He joined the battalion at Sikrora, in Oudh, and served with it for two years and-a-half. On the 1st July 1825 he was appointed a Sub-Conductor of Ordnance, and posted to the Agra Magazine. In April 1834 he was appointed an Acting Conductor, and exchanged from the Agra Magazine to the Arsenal in Fort William. On the 28th of the succeeding month he was promoted to the rank of Conductor of Ordnance, and towards the end of June was posted to the Expense Magazine at Dum-Dum, but in August he exchanged back to the Fort William Arsenal, and he continued serving there until March 1835, when he was removed to the Agra Magazine. In February 1836 he was removed from the Agra to the Ajmir Magazine, but in January 1837 he was re-transferred to Agra, though, having been, by a subsequent order, directed to continue doing duty at Ajmir, he did not join the Agra Magazine until the following summer. In February 1840 he was again transferred to the Ajmir Magazine, and he served there until January 1845, when he was appointed a permanent Conductor in the magazine at Agra. From December 1848 to February 1850 he officiated as a Depy. Asst. Commissary of Ordnance at Agra. On the 1st September 1850 he was advanced to the rank of Depy. Asst. Commissary, and in the following December he was posted to the Phillaur Magazine, of which for several months he held charge; and he was again appointed to the temporary charge of this magazine in November 1851. On the 22nd February 1853 he was promoted to

the rank of Asst. Commissary of Ordnance, and, in the following April, he was transferred from the Phillaur to the Agra Magazine. On the 15th July 1853, in consideration of his length of service and of his excellent character, he was advanced to commissioned rank as a Lieutenant on the Veteran Establishment. In November 1854 he was transferred from the Agra to the Ferozepore Magazine, and in July 1856 from the Ferozepore to the Delhi Magazine, but having, in August, been directed to continue doing duty at Ferozepore until relieved, he did not join his appointment at Delhi until near the end of the year. He was at Delhi when the outbreak of the mutiny occurred, and he was one of the Devoted Nine who, on the 11th May 1857, so gallantly and so resolutely defended the magazine for four hours against an overwhelming host of rebels and mutineers, and eventually blew it up rather than it should fall intact into the hands of the enemy. Though severely wounded in the course of the defence, he succeeded, after the explosion of the magazine, in escaping to the Kashmir Gate of the city, and afterwards, with his wife and three daughters, in making his way across country to the village of Arjunpur, whence they were brought off, on the 18th, by a rescue party from Meerut. In consideration of the eminent gallantry he had displayed on this occasion, he was promoted to the rank of Captain on the Veteran Establishment with effect from the 11th May 1857, and was afterwards granted the Indian Mutiny Medal and the Victoria Cross. When he had to some extent recovered from his wounds he was appointed to do duty in the Meerut Field Magazine, and was so employed until September 1858, when he proceeded, on sick leave, for a year, to Mussoorie. In November 1858 he was re-posted to the Delhi Magazine, but he never rejoined. His broken health necessitated further extensions of leave, and he continued on leave until his death, which took place at Dehra on the 3^d November 1859.

Forsyth, Sir Thomas Douglas, C.B., K.C.S.I. (1827—1886).—*Tablet formerly at Palampur, No. 520.*—Son of Thomas Forsyth, merchant, of Liverpool. Born on the 7th October 1827, and educated at Sherborne, Rugby, and Haileybury.—Entered the Bengal Civil Service in 1848. Arrived in India in March of the same year, and was soon afterwards despatched to the Upper Provinces, where he was appointed Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Saharanpur. At the end of March 1849 he was appointed Asst. Commissioner of Pak Pattan, whence, in the following November, he was removed, as Joint Magistrate and Depy. Collector, to Simla. He was soon afterwards transferred, as Asst. Commr., to Kangra, where he continued serving until January 1855, when he went home on leave. Soon after his return to India, in the following December, he was appointed to officiate as Depy. Commr. of Rawal Pindi. At the end of April 1857 he was appointed a Depy. Commr. permanently, and was posted to Ambala, where he rendered very distinguished service in the days following the first outbreak of the Mutiny, not only in preserving order in the district, but in collecting carriage and supplies for the Delhi Field Force. After the fall of Delhi he was sent down to that place, and he was employed there for several months as one of the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the circumstances of the outbreak, and to try and punish persons concerned in the mutiny and rebellion. In April 1858, he was appointed Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, and in the following June he was nominated a Commissioner to enquire into claims for compensation for losses sustained during the mutinies. In February 1860 he was appointed Offg. Commr. of the Lahore Division; in the following May, in recognition of his services during the mutinies, he was created a Companion of the Order of the Bath; and towards the end of the succeeding July, he was nominated Offg. Commr. of Multan. In March 1861 he was appointed Commr.

of the Lahore Division, in which situation he continued until February 1863, when he was nominated Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of the Punjab; before the end of the year, however, he reverted to the Commissionership of the Lahore Division, and he continued in that post until the end of April 1864, when he went home on furlough. In March 1865, during his absence in Europe, he was nominated Commr. of the Jullundur Division, a post which he joined on his return to India in the following December; and it was during his tenure of this appointment that he founded a station and instituted a fair at Palampur in the Kangra Valley. In November 1867 he was appointed Additional Financial Commr. of the Punjab, but in the succeeding April he was re-appointed Commr. of the Jullundur Division, a post which he continued holding for nearly three years, though he was in fact absent from it from the summer of 1869, having been deputed then on a diplomatic mission to the Russian Government (from whom he obtained an acknowledgment that certain disputed territories belonged to Afghanistan), and afterwards, in the succeeding year, on special duty to Yarkand. On the conclusion of this duty he went home on leave. On his return to India in November 1871 he was appointed to officiate as Commr. of the Ambala Division, and he was in that position when the Kuka outbreak of February 1872 took place; having, however, not only supported the energetic if somewhat drastic measures adopted by Mr. Lambert Cowan for the suppression of the outbreak, but himself sentenced a number of the insurgents to be blown from guns, he was, in the following May, removed from the Punjab to Oudh, and appointed Commr. of the Fyzabad Division. This appointment he, however, never joined, for having gone on leave in May 1872, he was, early in the succeeding year, placed on special duty and sent on a mission to Kashgar, on employment with which he continued until towards the close of 1874, when he returned to India and was appointed an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for making laws and regulations. About the same time he was nominated a Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India. In July 1875 he was again selected for special duty and despatched as Envoy to Burma, from the ruler of which country he secured an agreement relative to the independence of the Karenji States. He continued on this duty until early in the following year, when he went home on furlough, on the expiration of which, on the 1st January 1878, he resigned the service. He died at Eastbourne, Sussex, after a brief illness, on the 17th December 1886.

NOTE.—Sir Douglas Forsyth married, at Calcutta, on the 23rd February 1850, Mary Alice, the elder daughter of Thomas Hall Plumer, Esqr., of Canons, Middlesex, and grand-daughter of Sir Thomas Plumer, Kt., Master of the Rolls. An interesting volume containing his *Autobiography and Reminiscences*, edited by his daughter, Miss Ethel Forsyth, was published in 1887.

Frankland, Thomas, Lieutenant (1828–1857).—*Grave at Lucknow; tablet at Kohat, No. 1043.*—The second son of Sir Frederick William Frankland, Bart. (VIII), of Thirkleby, Co. York. Born on the 16th March 1828.—Entered the Madras Army in 1844. Arrived in India in May 1845, and at Maligaum joined the 48th Madras N. I., to which, in anticipation of his arrival, he had been posted on the 27th February preceding. In 1847 he accompanied his regiment to Bellary, and at the end of 1850 to Quilon. In September 1851 he was appointed Adjutant and Interpreter of the 7th Regiment of Infantry, Nizam's Army (afterwards designated the 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent), which he joined at Ellichpur, and with which, in the following December, he proceeded to Aurangabad. In January 1854 he was appointed Second-in-Command of this corps. In the following May he was appointed Second-in-Command of the 6th Infantry, Hyderabad

Contingent, which he joined at Lingasugur; in July he was appointed acting Adjutant, in addition; and in August he was appointed acting Commandant. He continued acting in command until February 1856, when the appointment of Second-in-Command of the 2^d Punjab Infantry was conferred upon him. He joined this regiment at Kohat, and from August to December he officiated as Commandant, during which period he served with it in the expedition to Upper Miranzai and the Kuram Valley, and at the surprise of Torawari, the Alsatisa of that part of the frontier. Early in 1857 he accompanied the regiment to Dera Ghazi Khan, and in March of that year he served with it in the Bozdar Expedition, including the forcing of the Khan-Band defile. In May 1857, on the outbreak of the mutinies, he marched with the regiment to Multan, where he took part in the dramatic disarming of the 62ⁱ and 69th N. I. on the 11th June. A month later he marched with the regiment for Delhi, and arriving there on the 14th August, he took part in the remainder of the siege operations, including the action of Najafgarh and the storming of the Kashmir breach on the morning of the 14th September, on which occasion he was severely wounded. Though still suffering from his wounds, after the expulsion of the rebels from Delhi he accompanied the regiment with Colonel Greathed's pursuing column, and was present with it at the actions of Balandshahr, Aligarh and Agra, in the march to Cawnpore, and in the operations for the relief of Lucknow under Sir Colin Campbell. In the course of the operations last mentioned he unfortunately lost his life, having been killed at the storming of the Sikandrabagh on the 16th November 1857.

Fraser, George, Captain (1830–1862).—*Grave at Dagshai, No. 439.*—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 6th July 1849 as an Ensign in the 42^d Foot (the Royal Highland Regiment), which he joined in the Bermudas. He afterwards served with the regiment for a year at Halifax, Nova Scotia, and returned home with it in June 1852. Having served with the corps at Stirling, Windsor and Weedon, he accompanied it to the Camp of Exercise at Chobham, in Surrey, in June 1853, and on the camp being broken up, he proceeded with the regiment to Gosport, and afterwards to Portsmouth. On the 13th January 1854 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. On the regiment embarking for Turkey in the spring of 1854 he was left behind with the dépôt, with which he remained at Stirling until the end of the Russian War. On the 6th April 1855 he was advanced to the rank of Captain. On the return of the 42^d from the Crimea he rejoined the regiment at Dover, and served with it there until August 1857, when, in consequence of the mutiny of the Bengal Army, he sailed with it for India. Landing with it at Calcutta in October, he proceeded to the Upper Provinces, and served with it in the campaign of 1857–58 against the mutineers and rebels, including the actions of Khodaganj and Shamshabad, the siege and capture of Lucknow, the assault of Ruiya, the action of Aliganj, and the action and capture of Bareilly (Medal and clasp). After the termination of the campaign he served with the 42^d at Moradabad and Bareilly until July 1860, when he went home on leave. He returned to India in January 1862, and rejoined his regiment at Daghai, at which place he died on the 27th June following.

Fraser, Henry Charles, Ensign (1836–1850).—*Grave at Dagshai, No. 437.*—Entered H. M.'s Service (from the Royal Milly. College, Sandhurst) on the 22^d December 1848, as an Ensign in the 52^d Foot. He joined the regiment at Bombay in the spring of 1849, and after serving with it for a short time at Karachi, he accompanied it on its transfer to the Bengal Presidency in November 1849. He was for a considerable time encamped with the corps at Mubarikpur, between Ambala and Kalka, pending the completion of the

barracks at Dagshai, to which place it had been ordered. He arrived with the regiment at Dagshai on the 25th April 1850, and he died there on the 2^d June following.

Fraser, Simon, Captain (c. 1792—1845).—*Grave at Ferozepore*,—see No. 442.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 7th March 1810 as an Ensign in the 8th West India Regiment, in which corps he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant on the 17th July 1811. Having served for nearly six years in the West Indies, he was placed on half-pay on the disbandment of his regiment in 1816, but on the 19th December of the same year he was brought on full pay in the 4th West India Regiment, from which he exchanged to half-pay of the 16th Foot on the 1st January 1818. He remained on half-pay for the long period of nearly twenty-one years, that is, until the 28th August 1838, when he was once more brought on full pay in the 80th Foot. He joined that regiment in New South Wales in 1839, and five years later accompanied it to Bengal, landing at Calcutta in November 1844. Towards the end of the following month he was granted the local rank of Captain in India, with effect from the 7th March 1825. In January 1845 he was despatched to Agra by the river route, in charge of the sick and families of the regiment, and he rejoined the corps at that place at the end of the succeeding April. In November 1845 he accompanied the regiment to Ambala. On the outbreak of the first Sikh War in the succeeding month he proceeded with it to the front in the Army of the Sutlej, and was present with it in the battles of Mudki and Firozshahr, a casualty in the latter giving him the regimental rank of Captain from the 22^d December 1845. He was, however, himself mortally wounded in the same sanguinary engagement, and he died in consequence at Ferozepore on the 24th.

Fraser, Simon (1803—1857).—*Tablet at Delhi*, No. 149.—Son of Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Fraser, Bengal Cavalry. Born at Calcutta (where his father was then serving as Aide-de-Camp to the Governor-General, the Marquess Wellesley) on the 15th August 1803.—Entered the Bengal Civil Service in April 1821. Arrived in India in the following October, and in September 1822 was appointed Assistant to the Persian Secretary to the Government, in addition to which, in the succeeding year he was appointed Offg. Secretary to the Presidency Records Committee,—a post in which he continued officiating for six years. In March 1824 he was appointed Depy. Secretary to Government in the Persian Department, and in 1826-27 he for some time held charge of the Persian Office. In October 1830 he was appointed a Supernumerary Assistant in the Territorial Dept., and in the following year he became an Offg. Asst. to the Resident at Delhi. In May 1832 the appointment of Principal Magistrate and Collector of the Northern Division of the Delhi Territory was conferred upon him, and he continued in that post until October 1835, when he was appointed Offg. Civil and Sessions Judge and Offg. Agent to the Governor-General in Bundelkhand, in both of which appointments he was made permanent in February 1836. In this position he continued until April 1843, when he became Civil and Sessions Judge of Mainpuri. In March 1844 he went home on furlough. On his return to India in November 1846 he was appointed Offg. Civil and Sessions Judge of Bareilly, and having been made permanent in that appointment in January 1848, he continued holding it for four years. In January 1852 he was appointed Offg. Commissioner of the Meerut Division, in which position he remained until November 1853, when he was appointed Commissioner of the Delhi Division and Agent to the Governor-General there. He was still holding that appointment when, on the morning of the 11th May 1857, the Meerut mutineers arrived at Delhi: hurrying off to the Palace, he endeavoured to prevent the mutineers entering the place, shooting one of them dead with a musket taken,

from one of the police guards: the attempt was, however, fruitless, and he was compelled to retire within the Palace. There, at the foot of the stairs leading to the upper apartments, while endeavouring to bring the troops back to a sense of their duty, he was suddenly cut down by one of the hangers-on of the Palace, a lapidary by trade, and falling to the ground was immediately set upon and hacked to death by the frenzied mob.

Fraser, William, Local Major (1784—1835).—*Grave and tablet at Delhi*, Nos. 139 and 146.—The second son of Edward Satchwell Fraser, Esq^r, of Monick and Reelick, Co. Inverness, and a younger brother of James Baillie Fraser, author of *Travels in Khorassan, Mesopotamia and Kurdistan, Military Memoir of Colonel James Skinner, The Kazzilbash, The Persian Adventurer*, and other works. Born on the 6th September 1784.—Nominated to the Bengal Civil Service in 1799, and appointed a Writer with rank from the 13th October 1800. Arrived in India in February 1802, and in the usual course joined the College of Fort William, where he remained until 1805. On the 1st June 1805 he was appointed Assistant to the Secretary to the Resident at Delhi (Colonel Ochterlony), and in 1808 he became Second Assistant to the Resident (Mr. A. Seton). In October 1808 he was appointed Second Assistant to the Envoy to the King of Kabul, the Hon'ble Mountstuart Elphinstone, with whom he proceeded, by way of Bikanir, Bahawalpur, Multan and Leia, to Dera Ismail Khan. During a halt at this place he took advantage of the opportunity to ascend the Takht-i-Suliman, and he was probably the first European to make the ascent. Proceeding onwards from Dera Ismail Khan, and marching by way of Kohat, he reached Peshawar with the Mission on the 25th February 1809. At this place the Mission was met by Shah Shuja-ul-Mulk, with whom a treaty was negotiated. Accompanying the Mission on its return, he left Peshawar on the 14th June, and travelling by way of Attock, Rawal Pindi and Amritsar he reached Ludhiana on the 29th August, and Delhi early in October 1809. He then resumed his place on the Residency Staff, and in the following year he was advanced to the position of First Assistant to the Resident. He remained in that situation until October 1814, when, on the commencement of the war with Nepal, he was deputed on a political mission to Hardwar, for the purpose of communicating with the inhabitants of the mountainous tracts lying to the north of the valleys of Dehra and Kiarda, with a view to the interruption of the communications of the Western Gurkha Army with Nepal, and also for the collection of information required to enable the Governor-General to come to a decision regarding the ultimate disposal of Garhwal: he was also required to proceed with the troops to be employed in the occupation of the Dehra Dun and of the capital of Garhwal, for the purpose of taking up the settlement and civil administration of any tracts that might be conquered, and of aiding Major-General Gillespie, Commanding the troops, in any communications he might hold with the chiefs and inhabitants of the country which was to be the scene of operations. He reached Hardwar on the 16th October, and so ably carried out (in less than a week) the instructions he had received regarding the collection of information relating to Garhwal and Kamaon, as to elicit the cordial and, indeed, almost enthusiastic acknowledgments of Lord Moira. He subsequently joined the force under the command of General Gillespie in the Dehra Dun, and was present with that officer in the assault of the fort of Kalanga on the 31st October, on which occasion the General was killed, and he himself was severely wounded in the throat with an arrow. This wound disabled him for a time, but on recovering he joined Major-General Martindell, the successor of General Gillespie, and served with his Division, as political officer, during the subsequent operations, including the

occupation of Nahan and the siege of Jaithak. In May 1815, prior to the surrender of Jaithak, he entered upon the business of the settlement of Garhwal, and of the restoration of the hill Rajahs and Chiefs who had been dispossessed by the Gurkhas, and in the discharge of the duties entrusted to him in this connection, he visited Garhwal, and afterwards, accompanied by his brother, made an extended tour of the principal places in the hills, in the course of which many hitherto unknown tracts were explored. It was about this time, 1815, that his close connection with Skinner's Horse began : he had long been on terms of warm friendship with the Commandant of that corps, detachments of which had been in attendance on him on many occasions, in Dehra Dun, Garhwal, and elsewhere, and he was now gratified by the appointment of Second-in-Command or Assistant Commandant ; later on, on the 12th November 1817, he was granted the local rank of Major, but owing to the demands of his civil and political appointments, he only occasionally joined and did duty with the corps. The settlement of Garhwal being completed, he was appointed Deputy Superintendent of the Delhi Territory in October 1820. In July 1821 he was appointed Second Member of the Board of Commissioners in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces, the designation of his appointment being changed in 1823 to that of Second Member of the Board of Revenue in the Western Provinces. In December 1825 he accompanied Skinner's Horse on service against Bharatpur, and in command of a portion of the corps he was prominently engaged and slightly wounded in the first action under the walls of that place, on the occasion of the Jhil Band being seized (10th December) : he subsequently served throughout the siege, and his services were acknowledged in terms of high commendation by Lord Combermere. In February 1826, shortly after the capture of Bharatpur, he was removed from the 1st Local Horse (Skinner's original corps) to the 8th Local Horse (Skinner's junior corps), but on the 8th being disbanded in 1829, he was re-transferred to the 1st Local Horse, on the rolls of which his name remained until his death. On the 1st March 1829 he was appointed Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit for the Delhi Territory, and in January 1830 he was appointed to the charge of the Delhi Residency. On the 16th April 1832 he was appointed Commissioner in the Delhi Territory and Agent to the Governor-General at Delhi, and this appointment he held until his untimely death. On the evening of the 22^d March 1835, when riding home attended only by a single orderly, he was fired at and shot dead at his own gate by a miscreant named Karim Khan, who (instigated to this dastardly outrage by a still greater scoundrel, Shamshudin Khan, Nawab of Firozpur, in the Delhi Territory) had been dogging his victim's foot-steps for many months, seeking for an opportunity of committing this abominable crime. The murderer at first effected his escape, but was eventually arrested, tried, convicted, and hanged. The Nawab, too, was arrested and tried, and his guilt being clearly proved, he also was hanged as a common malefactor, "an act of retributive justice," as Hayman Wilson remarks, "unprecedented in the annals of British Indian judicature."

NOTE.—To the memory of William Fraser his friend Colonel Skinner erected a monument of marble, which was almost entirely destroyed during the outbreak of 1857 (*see No. 146*).

Free, John, Lieutenant-Colonel (1806–1856).—*Grave and tablet at Ferozepore, Nos. 499 and 447.*—Born in London in 1806.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1824. Arrived in India in October 1825, and was sent up to Meerut to do duty with the 2^d Extra Light Cavalry, a recently formed corps which shortly afterwards received the designation of "the 10th Light Cavalry." With this regiment he proceeded on service at the end of the year, and he was present with it at the siege and capture of Bharatpur in the cold season of 1825–26 (Medal). On the termination of the siege he marched back to Meerut with the regiment, to which

(now styled the 10th Light Cavalry) he was regularly posted in March 1826. In the spring of 1829 he marched with the corps to Mhow, whence, in the winter of 1831–32, he proceeded with it to Karnal. For a short time during the winter of 1832–33 he commanded a troop of the regiment on escort duty with the Commander-in-Chief when His Excellency visited Gwalior. He rejoined the regiment at Karnal in January 1833, and in October 1834 he accompanied it to Muttra. From that station he proceeded on leave to Mussoorie in June 1839, and, without rejoining the regiment, he eventually went home on furlough in February 1840. He returned to India towards the end of October 1842, and, proceeding to Ferozepore, he there, in December, rejoined his regiment on its return from service in Afghanistan. In February 1843 he proceeded with the regiment to Meerut, whence, towards the end of the year, he accompanied it on service in the Gwalior Campaign, and was present with it at the battle of Maharajpur (Bronze Star). He returned to Meerut with the regiment in February 1844, and in the autumn of the same year he accompanied it to Nowgong. He subsequently served with the corps at Mhow from the end of 1846 to the beginning of 1848, and at Kartarpur, in the Jullundur Doab, from February 1848 to October 1852. During this latter period, in March 1851, he, as Major, succeeded to the command of the regiment, which he thereafter continued holding until his death. In November 1852 he marched with the regiment to Peshawar, and while serving there in June 1853 he was, on attaining the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, reported to the regiment. In December 1855 he accompanied the regiment to Ferozepore, and at that place he died on the 3^d May 1856.

NOTE.—Lieutenant-Colonel (then Lieutenant) Free married, at Poona, on the 18th October 1829, Matilda, daughter of Richards Hutt, Esqr., of Appley, Isle of Wight. She was born at Bishop's Staford, Co. Hants, in 1807.

Freeman, Matthew Deane,—*Lieutenant (1822–1846).*—See Deane-Freeman, Matthew.

French, Thomas Valpy D. D. (1825–1891).—*Tablet at Lahore, No. 639.*—Son of the Rev. Peter French. Born on the 1st January 1825.—Educated at Rugby and at University College, Oxford, where he was elected to a Fellowship.—On proceeding to India in 1851 he became Principal of St. John's College, Agra, and in 1861 he started Reynell Taylor's Mission in the Derajat. After an interval, from 1865–69, during which he was Vicar of St. Paul's, Cheltenham, he returned to India and founded the Divinity School at Lahore. He was Vicar of Eritth, 1874–75, and Rector of St. Ebbe, Oxford, 1875–77, and on the creation of the Bishopric of Lahore he was nominated by the Crown to be the first occupant of that See. He was Bishop of Lahore from 1877 to 1887, when he resigned and went as a missionary to Muscat, and at that place he died on the 14th May 1891.

Frere, Richard Edward, Lieutenant (1817–1842).—*Grave and tablet at Rawal Pindi, Nos. 777 and 798.*—The sixth son of Edward Frere, Esq., of Clydach, Co. Brecon (who was of the Freres of Roydon Hall, Co. Norfolk), and a younger brother of Sir Bartle Frere, sometime Governor of Bombay, and of the Cape Colony, South Africa. Born on the 28th February 1817.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 22^d July 1836 as an Ensign in the 13th Foot (the Somersetshire Light Infantry), and proceeding to India at the end of the year, he joined that regiment at Karnal in the spring of 1837. In the autumn of 1838 he marched with the regiment to Ferozepore, whence, in December, he accompanied it on service to Afghanistan with the Army of the Indus. On the 14th June 1839 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. He served with the regiment throughout the campaigns in Afghanistan from 1839 to 1842, and

was present at the occupation of Kandahar, the storm and capture of Ghazni (Medal), the occupation of Kabul, the capture of Tутамдарра, the assault of Julgarh, the night affair at Babukushgarh, the destruction of Kardarra, the action of Parwadarra, the forcing of the Khurd Kabul Pass, the action of Tezin (in which he was slightly wounded), the forcing of the Jagdalak Pass, the reduction of the fort of Mamu Khel, the occupation and defence of Jalalabad, the final action before that place (Medal), the actions of Jagdalak, Tezin and Haft Kotal, and the re-occupation of Kabul (Medal). During the return march to the British provinces, on the termination of the war, he sank under the fatigues and hardships of four years' campaigning, and died at Rawal Pindi on the 18th November 1842.

Frushard, James, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel (1788–1847).—*Grave at Ambala, No. 214.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1804. Arrived in India in April 1806, and in the usual course was sent to the Cadet College at Barasat. On the 1st February 1807 he was posted to the 19th Regiment of Native Infantry, but a few days later certain re-adjustments of rank made a change in his position, and he was transferred to the 1st Regiment on the 10th of the same month, and posted to the 2^d Battalion thereof on the 15th. He passed out of Barasat in June 1807, and he soon afterwards proceeded to the Upper Provinces and joined the battalion at Kaita, in Bundelkhand, in which province, during the succeeding years, he was frequently employed against insurgents and marauders, and, with his battalion, took part in the reduction of Hirapur, the storming of the fortified heights of Rajaoli, and the siege and capture of Ajaigarh. On the conclusion of the last-mentioned affair, in the spring of 1809, he proceeded with the battalion to Meerut, whence he accompanied it to Delhi and Rewari at the beginning of 1811, and to Ludhiana early in 1813. On the outbreak of the Gurkha War in the autumn of 1814 he accompanied the battalion on service in the force under the command of Colonel (afterwards Major-General Sir David) Ochterlony, and was present with it in the earlier operations of the campaign, including the capture of Nalagarh, Taragarh and Nehr. On the 26th December he was appointed Adjutant of a Grenadier Battalion formed from the grenadier companies of the several regiments composing the force, and with this corps (subsequently designated the 5th Grenadier Battalion) he served throughout the remainder of the campaign, including the operations against Ramgarh and the reduction, after severe fighting, of Malauñ. On the termination of the campaign in May 1815, and the consequent breaking up of the Grenadier Battalion, he proceeded to Benares and joined the 2^d Battalion 29th N. I., to which, on the formation of that corps, he had been transferred on the 18th March preceding, with effect from the 16th December 1814. At the end of 1815 he proceeded with the battalion to Cawnpore, and he afterwards accompanied it to Meerut in 1816, to Aligarh in the autumn of 1817, and to Rewari in June 1818. Shortly after arriving at Rewari he accompanied the battalion on an expedition, under Colonel Arnold, into Bhattiana and the Bikanir desert, in the course of which he was present at the reduction of several forts and strongholds. On the termination of these operations he returned with the battalion to Rewari, whence he marched with it to Ludhiana in 1819, and to Nasirabad at the end of 1821. In July 1822 he was appointed an Extra Assistant to the Resident in Malwa and Rajputana, and he continued in that situation for more than three years, excepting only a brief period (from January to May 1823) during which he officiated as Asst. Adjt.-General of the Western Division. On promotion to the rank of Captain he was re-posted, September 1823, to the 2^d Battalion 29th N. I., and on the re-organisation of the Army taking place in May 1824 he was posted to the 58th N. I. (late 2^d Battalion 29th); he, however, continued serving in his civil appointment until November

1825, when he rejoined his regiment at Agra, and was immediately afterwards appointed Depy. Asst. Qr.-Mr. Genl. of the Cavalry Division of the Army assembling for the siege of Bharatpur. He served in that capacity throughout the siege, and on the place being captured in January 1826 he was appointed Fort Adjutant. In the following month the designation of his appointment was altered, and he became Brigade-Major to the troops detailed to garrison the fortress, but the appointment was abolished a few months later, and he rejoined the 58th at Agra. In May 1828 he was appointed Brigade-Major to the Rajputana Field Force, and he held that situation until September 1831, when, having vacated it on promotion to the rank of Major, he rejoined and assumed command of the 58th at Almora. As Major he remained in command of the regiment for more than four years, accompanying it to Sultanpur, in Oudh, in the winter of 1831-32, and to Jamalpur, in Eastern Bengal, in that of 1834-35, and having, on promotion to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, been re-posted to the regiment in November 1835, he continued in command of it for another period of more than four years, in the course of which, in March 1838, he proceeded with the regiment to Barrackpore. In January 1840 he was transferred to the 2^d European Regiment (now the 2^d Battalion of the Royal Munster Fusiliers), then in course of formation at Hazaribagh, where he joined it and took command. In the following November he marched with the regiment to Ghazipur, whence he proceeded with it to Cawnpore in March 1842. In the autumn of the same year he accompanied the regiment to Ferozepore for the Army of Reserve, in which, in October 1842, he was nominated to the command of a brigade, but eventually, owing to changes in the constitution of the force, this appointment did not take effect, and he remained in command of the regiment, with which, on the breaking up of the Army, he proceeded to Meerut, arriving there towards the end of February 1843. In the following November he marched with the corps to Ambala, where he succeeded to the command of the station, but in April 1844 he returned to Meerut with the regiment, and he continued in command of it there until the following October, when he marched with it for Sukkur, in Sindh. Arriving at that place in January 1845, he shortly afterwards proceeded with it on service, and he thereafter commanded the corps throughout Sir Charles Napier's campaign against the Jakranis, the Dūmkis, the Būrdis, and others of the mountain and desert tribes of Upper Sindh. On the termination of the campaign he returned with the regiment to Sukkur, whence, in the following summer, he proceeded with it to Karachi. In November 1845 he returned with the regiment to Sukkur, and on the formation of the Sindh Field Force, in February 1846, he was appointed to the command of the First Infantry Brigade, with the rank of Brigadier. It was intended that this force should move up to the Punjab, to take a part in the first Sikh War, then being fought out on the banks of the Sutlej, but the battle of Sobraon and the collapse of the Sikh power rendered the movement unnecessary, and the force having been broken up he proceeded with the regiment to Sabathu, arriving there on the 20th April. In the autumn of the same year he accompanied the regiment to Jullundur, where, on arrival in November, he succeeded to the command of the station. Towards the end of December he was appointed, with the temporary rank of Brigadier, to the command of all the troops in the Governor-General's Camp, and he continued holding this command until February 1847, when, on account of ill-health, he was obliged to leave the camp at Patiala and proceed to Sabathu. In the following month he resumed command of his regiment on its return to Sabathu, and he at the same time succeeded to the command of the station. He continued in command of the regiment until the following October, when he was transferred to the 1st European Bengal Fusiliers, and having assumed command of that corps at Sabathu,

he, on the 20th of the same month, marched thence with it en route to Cawnpore. He had, however, scarcely reached Ambala, on his way down, when he was taken seriously ill, and he died at that place on the 11th November 1847.

Fulford, Cecil John Russell Captain (1845—1882).—*Grave and tablet at Peshawar, Nos. 954 and 986.*—The eldest son of Admiral John Fulford, Royal Navy, who was a cadet of the Fulfords of Great Fulford, Co. Devon,—an ancient family dating back to the days of the Crusades. Born at St. Leonards-on-Sea, Co. Sussex, on the 8th April 1845.—Entered H. M.'s Service (from the Royal Mly. Academy, Woolwich) on the 18th July 1865, as a Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery. Having been posted to a battery of the 6th Brigade, he served with it in the United Kingdom until January 1867, when he was removed to the 10th Brigade. In the following month, however, he was transferred to "G" Battery 16th Brigade, and proceeding to India in the following October, he joined it in November at Jubulpore, at which station he continued serving with it for nearly three years. On the 13th September 1870 he was appointed Second Wing Subaltern in the 26th (Punjab) N. I. on probation for the Bengal Staff Corps, into which he was subsequently admitted with effect from that date. Having joined that regiment at Ambala, he was advanced, in March 1871, to the position of First Wing Subaltern, and during the succeeding five years (in the course of which he accompanied the regiment to Peshawar in November 1871, to Mian Mir in November 1874, and to the Camp of Exercise at Delhi in the winter of 1875-76) he officiated twice as Wing Officer, twice as Adjutant, and six times as Quarter-Master of the regiment. In February 1876 he went home on furlough. On the 1st April following, during his absence from India, he was appointed Quarter-Master of the regiment, and in January 1877, under the new organisation then introduced, he became a Wing Officer. Returning to India in January 1878, he rejoined the regiment at Mian Mir and took up the appointment of Quarter-Master. In the following November he accompanied the regiment on service with the Southern Afghanistan Field Force, and for some time in the following month he officiated as Brigade-Major to the Second Brigade of Infantry at Quetta. Having served with the regiment throughout the campaign of 1878-79 in Southern Afghanistan (Medal), he returned with it to the Punjab in the spring of the latter year, reaching Sialkot on the 7th April, and he immediately afterwards went home (vacating the appointment of Quarter-Master) and joined the Staff College at Sandhurst. On passing the College he returned to India early in 1881 and rejoined his regiment at Jhelum, where, on the 1st March following, he was appointed to officiate as Quarter-Master of the corps, and further, on the 11th of the same month, as a Wing Commander in addition. Towards the end of April he marched with the corps to Kohat, where it was posted during the continuance of the expedition against the Mahsud Waziris, and he returned with it to Jhelum at the end of May. He continued officiating as Quarter-Master and Wing Commander until the beginning of July 1881, when he was appointed Offg. Depy. Asst. Quarter Master General at the head-quarters of the Rohilkhand District, and there in the following September he was appointed to officiate as Depy. Asst. Adj't. Genl., in addition. In the spring of 1882 he was transferred, as Offg. Depy. Asst. Quarter Master General, to the Peshawar District, and he was confirmed in that appointment on the 20th April. There, however, his career was brought to a sudden and untimely end. On the 20th April, in the evening, while he was walking along the road by the shrine in front of the mission-house, in the cantonment of Peshawar, a fanatical Pathan crept up behind him and shot him in the back with a pistol loaded with a bullet and about a dozen slugs; he was

not, at first, supposed to be mortally wounded, but after lingering for a fortnight he succumbed to his injuries on the 4th May 1882.

NOTE I.—The miscreant who murdered Captain Fulford was, within a few minutes of his committing the crime, shot and bayonnetted by a sepoy of the 35th N. I., while attacking Colonel Rowcroft and a soldier of the Cheshire Regiment with a knife.

NOTE II.—Captain (then Lieutenant) Fulford, married, in 1870, Miss Julia Carbold Warren. His only son, a Second-Lieutenant in the 2^d Battalion, Middlesex Regiment, died at Quetta on the 19th November 1892.

Fuller, Abraham, Captain (1800—1831).—*Grave at Cawnpore; tablet at Delhi, No. 160.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1817. Arrived in India in August 1818, and in the following month was directed to do duty with the Bengal European Regiment in Fort William. In March 1819 he was posted to the 1st Battalion 16th N. I., which he joined at Dacca. Towards the end of the same year he accompanied the battalion to Dinapore, whence in 1820 he marched with it to Central India and joined the Narbadda Field Force. In 1821 he proceeded with the battalion to Nagpur, and he continued serving with it there until July 1823, when he was appointed to do duty with the Rangpur Light Infantry Battalion. Having joined this corps at Jamalpur, he, in the following year, was actively engaged with it in the operations against the Burmese on the Sylhet frontier, and was present at the actions of Bikrampur, the Bhartika Pass, and Dudhpatali. On the reorganisation of the Army taking place in May 1824 he was posted to the 33rd N. I. (late 2^d Battalion 16th). His health having broken down from exposure during the operations, he proceeded on leave in August 1824, and in the following December he went home on furlough. He returned to India in May 1826, and joined the 33rd at Nasirabad. Early in 1829 he marched with the regiment to Cawnpore, at which place he died on the 21st March 1831.

NOTE.—Captain Fuller married, at Calcutta, on the 1st August 1823, Anna Amelia, daughter of Paul Kellner, Esqr., Head Master of the Lower Orphan School at that place, and "formerly a Lieutenant in the Wirtemberg Regiment." She survived her husband twenty-six years, and perished in the massacre at Delhi on the 11th May 1857. Her sister, the first wife of Colonel Henry Forster, C. B., of the Shekhawati Battalion, was killed on the same occasion.

Fuller, Abraham Richard, Captain and local Major (1828—1867).—*Tablet at Delhi, No. 160; grave at Rawal Pindi, No. 782.*—Son of Captain Abraham Fuller, of the 33rd N. I. (q. v.). Born at Cawnpore on the 12th November 1828.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1845 as a Cadet of Artillery. Arrived in India in July 1845, and in the following November was posted to the 4th Company 3^d Battalion, Foot Artillery. He joined this company at Cawnpore, and in the spring of 1846 marched with it to Ferozepore. In April 1846 he was removed to the 5th Company 7th Battalion, at Delhi, and, on being promoted to the rank of First-Lieutenant, he was re-posted to that company in March 1849. In the cold season of 1849-50 he marched with the company to Jhelum. In June 1852 he was transferred to the 8th Battalion and appointed Interpreter and Quarter-Master to it, and having joined it at Cawnpore, he continued holding the appointment until October 1853, during which period he twice officiated, in addition, as Adjutant of the battalion and twice as Staff Officer to the Artillery Division at Cawnpore. In October 1853 his services were placed at the disposal of the Govt. of the N.-W. Provinces, and in the following month he was appointed an Asst. Surveyor in the Bundelkhand and Saugor Divisions, and having thus vacated his appointment on the Artillery staff, he was

now brought on the rolls of the 1st Company 8th Battalion. He continued in this employment until March 1855, when he was appointed an Inspector in the Department of Public Instruction in the N.-W. Provinces and posted to the Agra Circle, and being at Agra at the time of the mutiny, in 1857, he served as a volunteer with No. 21 Light Field Battery (2^d Co. 5th Bn., F. A.), in the action of Shahganj, or Sasse, on the 5th July, and afterwards in the action at Agra on the 10th October (Medal). Towards the end of October 1857 he was transferred from the Agra to the Meerut Circle, but having been directed to remain at the former place until his services could be dispensed with by the military authorities, he did not take up his appointment at Meerut until February 1858. On his promotion to the rank of Second-Captain taking place he was posted, September 1858, to the rolls of the 4th Company 8th Battalion. He continued in the position of Inspector until January 1860, when he was appointed Director of Public Instruction in the Punjab, and in this post the remainder of his service was passed. In 1861, on the Royal and the Indian Armies being amalgamated, he was transferred to the Royal Artillery and posted to the 24th Brigade, from which he was removed in 1863, to the 25th Brigade. In June 1865 the local rank of Major was conferred upon him. He lost his life through an unfortunate accident, having, on the 20th August 1867, been swept away and drowned in a mountain torrent (the Bangaril Nullah) when on his way from Rawal Pindi to Murree.

Fullerton, James Alexander, C. B., Lieutenant-Colonel (1800—1850).—*Grave at Srinagar, Kashmir, No. 1119.*—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 1st August 1822 as a Cornet in the 9th Light Dragoons (Lancers), and was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant on the 30th December 1824, to Captain on the 19th September 1826, to Brevet-Major on the 23rd November 1841, and to regimental Major on the 28th January 1842. During those twenty years his service had been confined entirely to the United Kingdom, and had included two tours of duty in Ireland and two in Scotland. In May 1842 he embarked with the regiment for Bengal, and landing at Calcutta in August and proceeding soon afterwards to the Upper Provinces, he reached Cawnpore with it early in the following year. Towards the end of 1843, in command of two squadrons of the regiment, he joined the left wing of the Army of Gwalior, and was present with it at the battle of Panniar (Bronze Star). On the conclusion of the campaign he returned with the two squadrons to Cawnpore, and on the 25th April 1845 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet. In November 1845 he moved up to Meerut with the regiment; in the following month he accompanied it when it marched to join the Army of the Sutlej; and he commanded it at the battle of Sobroon (Medal). On the breaking up of the Army of the Sutlej he proceeded in command of the regiment to Ambala, and thence to Meerut, and he continued in command until the end of 1846, when he went on leave to Calcutta and Madras, and thence home. He returned to India in January 1849, and immediately hurried up to join his regiment, then with the Army of the Punjab beyond the Chenab, and having joined on the 10th February, he commanded the regiment at the battle of Gujarat (Medal and clasp), and created a Companion of the Order of the Bath. On the conclusion of the war he proceeded with the regiment to Wazirabad, whence early in the following year he went on leave to Kashmir. On the 24th March 1850 he attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, but did not long survive his promotion. He died at Ramu, in Kashmir, on the 28th April 1850, of disease of the heart, aggravated by "over-exertion in crossing a mountain pass."

Furlonge, William James, M. D., Assistant-Surgeon (1820—1849).—*Grave at Sarakka, Wazirabad, No. 745.*—Born in April 1820.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 3^d April 1846 as an Assistant-Surgeon in

the 24th Foot, which he joined at Cork. In the following month he embarked with the regiment for Bengal, and landing at Fort William in September, he proceeded with the corps to the Upper Provinces, reaching Agra in March 1847. Early in October 1848 he marched with the regiment for Ferozepore, where, in the following month, it joined the Army of the Punjab, and he thereafter served with it throughout the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49, including the passage of the Chenab, the action of Sadulapur, and the battles of Chilianwala and Gujerat (Medal and two clasps). After the termination of the war he accompanied the regiment to Wazirabad, and he died at that place on the 12th December 1849.

G.

Gabbett, Thomas, Lieutenant (1830—1857).—*Grave and tablet at Delhi, Nos. 112 and 162.*—The eldest son of John Gabbett, Esq^r., of Shepperton, Co. Clark, a cadet of the Gabbetts of Caherline, Co. Limerick, and sometime Captain in the 88th Foot. Born in 1830.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 26th May 1848 as an Ensign in the 61st Foot, and for a short time served with the depot of that regiment at Chatham. He arrived in India in December 1848 and immediately proceeded to join his regiment, then with the Army of the Punjab beyond the Chenab, and having joined on the 28th January 1849, he served with it during the short remainder of the Punjab Campaign, including the battle of Gujerat and the pursuit of the Sikhs and Afghans to the Khaibar (Medal and clasp). After the termination of the war he served with the regiment at Peshawar, and on the 13th October 1849 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. Early in 1852 he accompanied the regiment to Kasauli, and at the end of the following year he marched with it to Wazirabad. At the end of 1856 he proceeded with the regiment to Ferozepore, at which place he was serving when the mutinies broke out in May 1857. In the following month he accompanied the right wing of the regiment to Delhi, and, from the 1st July, he was actively engaged in the operations before that place, taking part in the repulse of several sorties from the city. On the morning of the 25th August he marched out with a force under General Nicholson to drive off a body of rebels who had made their way into the rear of the British position for the purpose of attacking the siege train on its way down. The enemy were encountered near the village of Nujgarh, and in the action which ensued this officer, whilst gallantly leading on his company, fell mortally wounded with a bayonet thrust through his chest. He died next morning,—the 26th August 1857.

Gahan, Robert Beresford, Assistant-Surgeon (c. 1813—1845).—*Grave and inscription at Ferozepore, Nos. 464 and 479.*—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 17th June 1836 as an Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces, and, after serving for a short time in the United Kingdom, was sent to the Mauritius, where he was employed on the Staff for four years. He returned home at the end of 1840, and on the 8th June 1841 he was posted to the 9th Foot, then serving in the Bengal Presidency. He landed at Calcutta early in January 1842, but his regiment being then beyond the Sutlej, en route to Afghanistan on service, he was detained at the Presidency, and on the 12th of that month he was detailed to do duty with the 62nd Foot in Fort William. Towards the end of the following March he was appointed to the medical charge of a detachment proceeding from Chinsura to Berhampore, and on arrival at the latter place he was retained there in charge of various detachments of H. M.'s troops. In the following July he was appointed to the medical charge of detachments proceeding, by river, from Berhampore to the Upper Provinces, and on arrival at Cawnpore, in November, he was appointed to do duty with the infantry depôts and detachments of H. M.'s Service at that place; a

few days later, however, he was sent on to Meerut, at which place, towards the end of the same month, he was appointed to the medical charge of the dépôts of H. M.'s troops located there. In February 1843 he was appointed to the medical charge of the dépôt of his own regiment on the march to join the head-quarters of the corps, which had now returned from Afghanistan, and the junction having been effected at Mubarikpur, he accompanied the regiment to Subathur in April. He continued serving there with his regiment until February 1844, when he was appointed to do duty with the 3^d Light Dragoons at Ambala, and there in the following month he was appointed to the additional medical charge of the 31st Foot. He was subsequently sent up to Kasauli in medical charge of a detachment of the 3^d Light Dragoons, and at that place in September 1844 he received the additional charge of a detachment of Artillery. Towards the end of the year he rejoined his own regiment at Kasauli, at which station, in August 1845, he was appointed to the temporary medical charge of the Station Staff, the public establishments, and the native hospital. Towards the end of September 1845 he was appointed to the medical charge of the 31st Foot, which he joined at Ambala. On the outbreak of the first Sikh War he accompanied the 31st into the field, but in the very first engagement of the campaign, at Mudki on the 18th December, he fell mortally wounded whilst gallantly carrying on his professional duties under fire, and he died in consequence eleven days later, at Ferozepore, on the 29th December 1845.

Gale, John Littledale, Lieutenant-Colonel (1783—1832).—*Grave at Simla, No. 296.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1803. Arrived in India in December 1804, and on the 14th April 1805 was posted to the 2^d Battalion 12th N. I., which he was directed to join without delay. He joined accordingly at Fatehgarh, whence, in September 1805, he accompanied the battalion to Sitaipur, in Oudh. In February 1808 he proceeded with the battalion to Lucknow, and thence in the following month to Partabgarh, and in 1808-09 he served with the battalion at the reduction of Badri, Samanpur, Gurah, Patharsarai, and various other strong forts held by refractory zamindars in that part of Oudh. In October 1809 he proceeded on leave to the Presidency. He rejoined his battalion at Dinapore in February 1810, and at that station, in the following October, he was appointed to the "distinct command" of a large number of gentleman-cadets who were at that time doing duty with the corps. In April 1811 he proceeded with the battalion to Barrackpore, and in January 1812 he was appointed to the temporary command of the Purneah Provincial Battalion. He rejoined the 2^d Battalion 12th at the Presidency a few months later, and continued serving with it there until May 1813, when he was appointed to the permanent command of the Purneah Provincial Battalion, which he thereafter held for eleven years. On attaining the rank of Captain, in April 1816, he was re-posted to the 2^d Battalion of the 12th. On the re-organisation of May 1824 taking place he was promoted to the rank of Major and posted to the 1st N. I. (late 2^d Battalion 12th), and his promotion having necessitated his relinquishing the command of the Purneah Provincial Battalion, he shortly afterwards proceeded on leave to the Presidency, whence he went home on furlough in November 1824. He returned to India in October 1827 and joined the 1st N. I. at Muttra, but he did not remain long with that corps, having, on his promotion to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel being notified, been posted, May 1828, to the 42^d N. I., which he joined at Cawnpore. On the 24th September following he was transferred to the 37th N. I., which he joined at Karnal, on its arrival from Bareilly, in January 1829. He continued in command of this regiment at Karnal until April 1832, when he proceeded on sick leave to Simla, at which place he died on the 3^d of the succeeding month.

NOTE.—Lieutenant-Colonel (then Lieutenant) Gale, married, at Calcutta, on the 15th February 1807, Miss Rebecca Brandon.

Galloway, Arthur (1822—1857).—*Inscription at Simla, No. 341.*—A younger son of Major-General Sir Archibald Galloway, K.C.B., Bengal Infantry, sometime Chairman of the Court of Directors. Born at Ishapur, near Calcutta, on the 15th January 1822.—Entered the Bengal Civil Service in December 1843. Arrived in India in April 1844, and in July 1845 was appointed an Assistant under the Commissioner of the Meerut Division. In January 1847 he was appointed an Assistant under the Commissioner of the Delhi Division, and he continued in that position until January 1850, when he went home on furlough. He returned to India in November 1854, and on the 6th January 1855 was appointed an Asst. to the Magistrate and Collector of Delhi. On the 1st August following he was invested with the powers of a Joint Magistrate and Depy. Collector, and in this position he continued until his death. He perished in the massacre at Delhi on the 11th May 1857.

Galloway, Stewart Campbell Coffin, Lieutenant (1825—1850).—*Grave at Wazirabad No. 740.*—Entered H. M.'s Service (from the Royal Milly College) on the 28th May 1842 as an Ensign in the 10th Foot. Proceeding to India, he joined the regiment in Fort William, Calcutta, towards the end of the year, and he continued serving with it there (for a short time, in November and December 1843, as acting Adjutant) until February 1844, when, as acting Adjutant and Quarter-Master, he accompanied the right wing to Chinsura. On the 25th June 1844 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. In the following November (his acting appointment then ceasing) he marched with the whole of the regiment *en route* to Meerut, where he arrived with the corps towards the end of February 1845. On the 27th of the succeeding month he was appointed Adjutant of the regiment. On the outbreak of the first Sikh War he accompanied the regiment to the front, and having joined the Army of the Sutlej early in January 1846, he was present with it, in the following month, in the great battle of Sobraon (Medal). On the termination of the campaign he returned with the regiment to Meerut, arriving there in April, and in the following August he resigned the appointment of Adjutant. In November 1846 he accompanied the regiment to Ferozepore, and thence to Lahore in January 1847. In July 1848 he proceeded with the regiment on service against Multan, and he thereafter served with the corps throughout the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49, and was present at the first siege of Multan, the action of Surajkund, the second siege and capture of the fortress, and the battle of Gujarat (Medal and two clasps). On the conclusion of the war he was appointed, March 1849, to do duty at the Convalescent Dépot at Landour, and for a short time he officiated as Station Staff Officer at that place. He remained at Landour until the spring of the following year, when he rejoined the regiment at Wazirabad, and was appointed, April 1850, to officiate as Adjutant. He was still acting in the appointment when he died at Wazirabad on the 14th July 1850.

Gambier, Charles Henry FitzRoy, Lieutenant (1835—1857).—*Grave at Delhi, No. 110; inscriptions at Delhi, Nos. 148 and 162, and at Kasauli, No. 284.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1854. Arrived in India in February of the same year, and was sent up to Berhampore to do duty with the 7th N. I. In the following August he was posted to the 38th N. I., which he joined at Cawnpore. In February 1856 he accompanied the regiment to Lucknow, in the Oudh Field Force, on the occasion of the deposition of the King and the annexation of Oudh, and in the following month he proceeded with the corps to Gonda, where he served with it until the succeeding autumn. In June 1856 he was appointed Adjutant of the regiment. In October 1856 he marched from Gonda with the regiment *en route* to Delhi, but having been taken ill on the way

he was left behind at Fyzabad; he, however, recovered in time to overtake the corps and march into Delhi with it on the 28th November. He was present with the regiment when it mutinied at Delhi on the 11th May 1857, but succeeded, with some other officers, in effecting his escape to the village of Arjunpur, whence the party was rescued on the 18th by a detachment from Meerut, and escorted to that place. He afterwards served at the siege of Delhi, attached to the 2^d European Bengal Fusiliers, and fell mortally wounded at the assault of the breach in the Water Bastion on the 14th September. He died of his wounds on the 19th.

Gambier, Claude Frederick, Lieutenant-Colonel (1852—1898).—*Grave at Dera Ghazi Khan, No. 892.*—Born at Boulogne-sur-mer, in France, on 3^d May 1852.—Entered H. M.'s Service (from the Royal Mly. College) on the 30th December 1871 as a Sub-Lieutenant in the 1st Battalion 21st Foot, and was afterwards promoted to the rank of Lieutenant from the same date. He arrived in India in April 1872 and joined the battalion at Bangalore, whence he proceeded with it to Fort St. George in the following December, and to Rangoon in March 1875. On the 9th October 1875 he was appointed Offg. Second Squadron Subaltern in the 5th Punjab Cavalry, on probation for the Bengal Staff Corps, into which he was subsequently admitted with effect from that date. He joined the regiment at Edwardesabad, and in December 1876 was advanced to the position of Offg. First Squadron Subaltern. In January 1877, under the new organisation then introduced, he became an Offg. Squadron Officer. At the end of the following December he marched with the regiment to Kohat, and he subsequently, in January 1878, in the capacity of Orderly Officer to Brigadier-General Keyes, served in the concluding operations of the expedition against the Jowaki Afridis, including the forcing of the Nara-Khula defile (India Medal and clasp). On the 18th of the same month he became a Squadron Officer permanently, and at the end of the succeeding May he was appointed Adjutant of the regiment. On the breaking out of the Afghan War, at the close of 1878, he accompanied a wing of the regiment into the Kuram Valley, and he subsequently served with it in the expedition into Khost and in the affair of Matun. He returned with the wing to Kohat in July 1879, but on the renewal of the war in September, he again marched into the Kuram Valley with the regiment, and taking part in the subsequent advance, was present with it in the affairs on and near the Shugar-gardan Pass, the action of Charasiah, and the operations at and around Kabul in December, in which last, on the occasion of the final rout of the Afghans, he was severely wounded (Medal and two clasps). On the withdrawal of the regiment from Afghanistan in March 1880, he proceeded with it to Edwardesabad, whence in the following November he went home on furlough. He returned to India in April 1882, and having rejoined the regiment at Rajanpur, he officiated for a short time as a Squadron Commander. Subsequently, in the following September, he was appointed Station Staff Officer. In November 1883 he accompanied the regiment to Dera Ghazi Khan, and at the end of the succeeding month, having been promoted to the rank of Captain, he vacated the Adjutancy of the corps. In May 1884 he was appointed an Offg. Squadron Commander in the 2^d Punjab Cavalry, and in that capacity he served with the corps, at Dera Ismail Khan, until September 1885, when, having been appointed a Squadron Commander in his own regiment, he rejoined the 5th at Dera Ghazi Khan. In November 1886 he accompanied his regiment to Dera Ismail Khan. In December 1888 he went home on a year's furlough, on the expiration of which he proceeded to Russia for the purpose of studying the language. He returned to India in February 1891 and rejoined his regiment at Kohat, and in the following April and May he served in the second Miranzai Expedition of that year as Brigade-Major to the Third Column,

taking part in all the operations on the Samana Range (clasp added to India Medal; promoted to the rank of Major by brevet). Towards the end of 1891 he again went home, and from January 1892 to December 1894 he served there as a Staff Captain in the Intelligence Branch at the Horse Guards. He returned to India at the end of December 1894, and rejoining the regiment at Rajanpur, took up the appointment of Second-in-Command, to which he had been gazetted on the 28th of that month with effect from the 16th October preceding. From April to December 1895 he officiated as Commandant of the regiment, and in the latter month he marched with the corps to Dera Ghazi Khan. From July to November 1896 he again officiated as Commandant. In June 1897 he was appointed Commandant permanently, and he continued holding that position until his death. He died at Dera Ghazi Khan on the 25th April 1898.

Gambie, John Henry, Captain (1814—1879).—*Grave at Landi Kotal, No. 1097.*—Son of Charles Gamble, Esq., of Pinchurst, Toronto, Canada.—Entered H. M.'s Service (from the Royal Mly. College) on the 8th July 1862 as an Ensign in the 1st Battalion 17th Foot, which he joined at Quebec. On the battalion being sent home he was transferred, July 1865, to the 2^d Battalion 17th, which he joined at Halifax, Nova Scotia, and on the 11th September following he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. In June 1866 he accompanied the battalion to Toronto, and he served with it there and at other places in Canada until May 1868, when he returned with it to the United Kingdom. During the next eight years he served with the battalion in Ireland, in Jersey, in various parts of England, and again in Ireland. On the corps embarking for India in October 1876 he was left at the regimental depot, but he proceeded to India in the autumn of the succeeding year, towards the end of which he joined the battalion at Mhow. About the same time he was promoted to the rank of Captain with effect from the 24th November 1877, and having then been transferred to the 1st Battalion 17th, he joined that corps at Rawal Pindi in January 1878. In the following April he proceeded with the battalion to Kuldana. On the breaking out of the Afghan War, in the autumn of 1878, he accompanied the battalion into the field in the Peshawar Valley Field Force, and took part in the operations resulting in the capture of Ali Masjid, in the two expeditions to the Bazar Valley, and in the actions of Deh Sarak and Fatehabad. On the termination of the campaign his battalion was detailed to form part of the force retained temporarily on the Khaibar line, and while serving with it at Landi Kotal he fell a victim to cholera on the 14th July 1879.

Garbett, Hubert, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel (1804—1858).—*Grave at Simla, No. 347.*—Born at Hereford in 1804.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1819 as a Cadet of Artillery. Arrived in India in October 1819, and towards the end of the same month was posted to the 6th Company 1st Battalion, Foot Artillery, which he joined at Dum-Dum. In June 1820 he was removed to the 7th Company 1st Battalion, and, having joined it at Dum-Dum, he proceeded with it, later in the same year, to Cawnpore. With this company (now the 36th Field Battery, Royal Artillery) he was employed in operations against insurgents in Bundelkhand in 1821. At the end of August 1822 he was transferred to the 4th Company 3^d Battalion, which he joined at Cawnpore, and on his promotion to the rank of First-Lieutenant taking place, he was removed, November 1822, to the 5th Company 1st Battalion at Mhow. In January 1824 he was transferred to the Horse Artillery and posted to the 2^d Troop, at the same station, whence at the end of the year he marched with it to Meerut. On the reorganisation of the Artillery taking place in the following year, he was posted, July

1825, to the 1st Troop 2^d Brigade (late 2^d Troop), but in the following September he was removed to the 4th Troop 2^d Brigade, which he joined at Meerut, and with that troop, in the following December, he proceeded on service against Bharatpur; and having been appointed soon afterwards to officiate as Adjutant of the 2^d Brigade, he served in that capacity throughout the siege and capture of the place (Medal and clasp). In February 1826 he was transferred to the 1st Troop 3^d Brigade, which he joined at Meerut. From August to December 1826 he was acting Adjutant and Quarter-Master of the 3^d Brigade, at Meerut, and from January to March 1827 he officiated in the same capacity in the 2^d Brigade, at the same station. In the spring of 1827 he proceeded with his troop to Karnal, whence in the autumn of the same year he marched with it to Nasirabad, and in March 1828 to Meerut. From May to September 1828 he officiated as Adjutant to the 3^d Brigade and to the Meerut Division of Artillery. He then proceeded on leave to the hills and afterwards to Calcutta, whence he went home on furlough in January 1829. He returned to India in December 1831, and in the following month was despatched to the Upper Provinces in command of a detachment of Artillery drafts; a few days later, however, he was relieved of this duty, and proceeding onwards he rejoined the 1st Troop 3^d Brigade at Meerut early in March 1832. In February 1833 he proceeded with the troop to Karnal, and at that station, in September 1835, he was appointed acting Adjutant and Quarter-Master of the 3^d Brigade, a post in which he was made permanent on the 1st January following. On promotion to the rank of Captain he was posted, June 1836, to the 6th Company 6th Battalion, Foot Artillery, which he joined at Cawnpore in the following November, having been detained in the interval at Karnal for duty with a detachment of the 2^d Battalion at that station. In November 1837 he was transferred to the 4th Company 2^d Battalion, at Karnal, but being at that time on sick leave at Simla, he did not join it until February 1838. In command of this company he proceeded to Ferozepore in November 1838 and joined the Army of the Indus, and accompanying it on service to Afghanistan, he served in that country during the campaign of 1838-39; but having been left with his company at Kandahar when the Army moved forward from that place in June 1839, he had no share in the important operations which followed. On the 22^d October following he was transferred to the command of the 4th Troop 3^d Brigade, Horse Artillery, which also formed part of the Army of the Indus, and travelling up alone from Kandahar, he joined the troop at Bamian, a hundred miles to the north-west of Kabul, in March 1840; and being the senior officer on the spot he assumed command of the whole of the troops in the Bamian Valley, and held it for six months. A few days after his arrival in the valley he attacked and captured the fort of Fauladi, six miles from Bamian, and after the battle of Bamian, in the following September, he was employed in the pursuit of Dost Muhammad Khan over the Hindu Kush. In October 1840 he returned with the troop to Kabul, and thence accompanied it back to the British Provinces, arriving at Ferozepore early in February 1841, and at Meerut on the 19th March. In the following November he accompanied the troop to Ambala, and thence in March 1844 to Ludhiana. On the reorganization of the Artillery taking place in July 1845, he was re-appointed to the command of the 4th Troop 3^d Brigade, and on the outbreak of the first Sikh War in the following December he accompanied it into the field with the Army of the Sutlej, and commanded it in the battles of Mudki and Ferozshahr (Medal and clasp, and promoted to the rank of Major by brevet). On the termination of the war he marched with the troop to Meerut, arriving there in April 1846. On attaining the regimental rank of Major he vacated the command of the troop and was posted, October 1846, to the 3^d Brigade, the head-quarters of which he

joined at Meerut. In the following April he was transferred to the 1st Brigade, and joined the head-quarters at Ludhiana, and he continued serving there until February 1848, when he was appointed to the command of the Artillery at Lahore, and proceeded to that station. On the 4th August following he was appointed to the command of the Artillery of the force proceeding on service to Multan, and he thereafter served throughout the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49, including the first siege of Multan, the second siege and capture of the place, and the battle of Gujarat, at which last he commanded the Artillery attached to General Whish's Division (Medal and two clasps, and promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet). On the termination of the war he was re-appointed, April 1849, to the command of the Artillery at Lahore, and he held that command until the end of the succeeding October, when he proceeded to Meerut and joined the head-quarters of the 3^d Brigade, to which he had been removed in the preceding August. Towards the end of November 1849 he was moved back to the 1st Brigade, the head-quarters of which he joined at Ludhiana, and in November 1850 he was appointed to the command of the whole of the Artillery at that station; this command, however, he held for only a very brief period, having, towards the end of the following month, been ordered to rejoin the head-quarters of his brigade, which had in the meantime been transferred to Meerut. On promotion to the regimental rank of Lieutenant-Colonel he was posted, March 1851, to the 7th Battalion, Foot Artillery, the command of which he assumed at Meerut, and with the head-quarters of that battalion he proceeded to Sialkot at the end of 1852. For a short time during the summer of 1855 he was in temporary command of that station. Towards the end of June 1855 he was transferred to the 6th Battalion, the command of which he took over at Agra, and while serving there, in January 1856, he succeeded temporarily to the command of the Agra and Muttra District. At the end of the same year he accompanied the head-quarters of the battalion to Ferozepore, and he was serving at that station when the mutiny burst out in May 1857. Towards the end of the following month he was ordered to join the Delhi Field Force, and having arrived in camp on the 5th July, he was on the 17th of the same month appointed Brigadier Commanding the Artillery. He continued in active employment at the siege of Delhi until the 8th August, when he was wounded in passing from one battery to another, "and though the wound was little more than a graze, of which he took no notice at first, it became afterwards a most virulent sore, which compelled him to take to his bed, and subsequently to leave the camp." On the 30th September, after the fall of Delhi, he proceeded on six months' leave to Simla, and from the combined effects of his wound and of a fever which supervened, he died at that place on the 14th January 1858.

Gardiner, Alexander, Captain (1794-1848).—Tablet at Julundur, No. 545.—Entered H. M.'s Service (from the Royal Milly. College) on the 15th July 1813, as an Ensign in the 97th Foot. Served in America for a short time during the war with the United States, 1814-15. Promoted to the rank of Lieutenant on the 20th July 1815, and continued serving with the regiment (which became the 96th in 1816) until the 25th December 1818, when it was disbanded and he was placed on half-pay. On the 19th October 1826 he was brought back on full pay in the 32^d Foot, and having joined that regiment at Halifax, he served with it in various parts of the United Kingdom until June 1830, when he embarked with it for service in Canada. On the 19th January 1839 he was promoted to the rank of Captain. He returned home with the regiment from Canada in September 1841, and served with it in the United Kingdom until May 1846, when he embarked with it for Bengal. Having landed at Calcutta in the following September, he proceeded with the regiment to

Meerut, whence in February 1848 he accompanied it to Ambala. On the outbreak at Multan taking place in April of the same year, the 32^d was ordered to Ferozepore, and he marched with it for that place, which, however, he did not live to reach; the weather was unusually sultry, and he died in camp, on the 23^d May 1848, of heat apoplexy, when within four marches of his destination.

NOTE.—In the inscription on the tablet in St James' Church, Jullundur, the date of this officer's death is erroneously given as the 23^d May 1849.

Gardner, Henry ffarrington, Lieutenant (1827—1855).—*Grave at Jhelum, No. 770.*—The fifth and youngest son of General the Hon'ble W. H. Gardner, of the Royal Artillery, and grandson of the first Lord Gardner. Born in Malta on the 15th May 1827.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1844. Arrived in India in January 1845, and in the following month was sent up to Dinapore to do duty with the 1st N. I. In the succeeding March he was posted to the 8th N. I., which he joined at Agra. In the autumn of 1846 he marched with the regiment to Phillaur, whence, in December 1847, he proceeded with it to Lahore. In July 1848 he accompanied the regiment on the expedition against Multan, and thereafter he served with it throughout the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49, and was present at the first siege of Multan (including the attack on the Dharamsala), the action of Surajkund, the siege and capture of Multan, and the battle of Gujerat (Medal and two clasps). In February 1849, immediately after the battle of Gujerat, he was appointed temporarily to the command of the 6th Company of Pioneers, with which, on the termination of the campaign, he proceeded to Jhelum, and having passed a satisfactory examination in field engineering, he was confirmed in the command in the following June. In the summer of 1850 he proceeded with the company to Sohawa, two marches from Jhelum on the route to Rawal Pindi, where it was employed on the construction of the road, and he continued with it there as long as he remained in command. In April 1851 his services were placed at the disposal of the Civil Engineer of the Punjab Circle, for employment on the Peshawar road, and he was then appointed Executive Officer in charge of the second division of that road, with his head-quarters at Kharian, one march from Jhelum on the route to Gujerat. He continued in that employment until the summer of 1854, when, his health having failed, he went on leave for six months. He had just returned to his post when he died at Jhelum on the 16th January 1855.

Gardner, Herbert Calthorpe, Captain (1822—1857).—*Grave at Kasauli, No. 284.*—The fourth son of General the Hon'ble W. H. Gardner, of the Royal Artillery, and grandson of the first Lord Gardner. Born on the 30th August 1822.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1840. Arrived in India in December of the same year, and in January 1841 was posted to the 38th N. I. That regiment being then at Quetta, *en route* to Afghanistan, he was, towards the end of the same month, sent up to Ludhiana to do duty with the 74th N. I., until an opportunity should offer for joining his own corps. He eventually joined the 38th at Kandahar in the spring of 1842, and served with it in the campaign of that year under General Nott, including the action of Ghazni, the actions before and re-capture of Ghazni, the actions of Beni Badam and Maidan, the re-occupation of Kabul, and various actions in the passes between Kabul and Peshawar during the return march to the British provinces (Medal). On the return of the Army from Kabul he accompanied the regiment to Meerut, arriving there early in February 1843, and he continued serving with it at that place until January 1845, when he accompanied the corps, on escort duty with the Commander-in-Chief, to Hardwar, eventually returning with it to

Meerut in April. In October 1845 he proceeded with the regiment to Moradabad, whence on the outbreak of the first Sikh War, he marched with it to join the Army of the Sutlej, but the corps was not in time to take any part in the operations, and on the termination of the war he accompanied it to Ambala, arriving there in April 1846. In the cold season of 1846-47 he proceeded with the regiment to Lahore, and in that of 1847-48 he marched with it to Lucknow, at which station he officiated as Adjutant of the corps from February to April 1848. In September 1849 he was again appointed acting Adjutant and, having accompanied the regiment to Barrackpore in May 1850, he continued officiating in the appointment until the summer of that year. At the end of August 1850 he was a third time appointed to officiate as Adjutant, but on this occasion it was for only a very short time. At the end of the succeeding December, he proceeded on leave to Calcutta, and in January 1851 he went home on furlough. On his return to India in December 1853 he proceeded to Cawnpore to await the arrival of his regiment, then *en route* from Sylhet, and there in the following month he received charge of the recruit dépôt of the corps. At the end of February 1854 he was appointed Adjutant of the regiment, but, having attained the rank of Captain, he vacated the post in the following month. He rejoined the 38th on the arrival of the regiment at Cawnpore on the 17th April, and on the same day he was appointed acting Adjutant of the corps, and though the appointment was meant to be only a temporary one, he actually continued holding it for more than two years. In February 1856 he accompanied the regiment to Lucknow with the Oudh Field Force, on the occasion of the deposition of the King and the annexation of Oudh, and at the end of the following month he proceeded with the corps to Gonda. In the autumn of 1856 he moved with the regiment to Delhi, again officiating as Adjutant for about three weeks during the march. He was with the 38th when it mutinied at Delhi in May 1857, but he succeeded in escaping to Karnal, and thence to Ambala, though not without experiencing considerable hardship. Soon after his arrival at Ambala he was detached, in command of two companies of the 5th N. I., to Rupar, to guard that place and preserve order in the district, and he there rendered excellent service in circumstances of great difficulty, the detachment he commanded being in a mutinous condition and ripe for an outbreak. He remained at Rupar until the detachment was recalled to Ambala, and he subsequently proceeded on sick leave to Kasauli, where, on the 5th June, he was appointed Station Staff Officer; but his health was completely broken by hardships and exposure, and he died at Kasauli on the 28th June 1857.

NOTE.—Captain (then Lieutenant) Gardner, married, on the 23rd April 1853, Emma Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of F. J. Prescott, Esqr., of Oxford Square, London.

Garrett, James Higginson, Ensign (c. 1811—1830).—*Grave at Simla, No. 299.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1828. Arrived in India in September 1829, and in the following November was ordered to proceed to Muttra, and there join and do duty with the 69th N. I. Being a supernumerary, he remained attached to the 69th at Muttra as an unposted Cadet for more than three years. On the 21st September 1832, he was brought on the effective establishment as an Ensign, and on the 23^d December following he was posted to the 30th N. I., which he joined at Almora in March 1833. In November 1834 he was appointed acting Adjutant of the Kumaon Battalion at the same station. Early in January 1835 he received permission to proceed towards Arakan in anticipation of an appointment in the local battalion there, but his destination was soon afterwards changed, and on the 16th of the same month he was appointed to do duty with the Assam Local Battalion, then at Bishnath; before, however, he could join at a station so remote, his destination was again

altered, and on the 24th February, his services having been placed at the disposal of the Governor of Agra, he was appointed an Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in the Saugor and Narbadda Territories. He had, however, scarcely taken up the duties of this post when he was, on the 4th May, appointed a Sub-Asst. Commissary-General and posted to Cawnpore. Here he continued serving until July 1836, when he proceeded on sick leave to Simla, and at that place he died on the 4th September following.

Garstin, Edward Sutherland, Captain (1823—1858).—*Grave at Simla, No. 349.*—The eldest son of Captain Henry Garstin, 10th Light Cavalry. Born at Mhow, in Malwa, on the 12th September 1823.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1840. Arrived in India in November of the same year, and on the 30th of that month was sent up to Barrackpore to do duty with the 18th N. I. In January 1841 he was posted to the 5th N. I., but that regiment being then *en route* to Afghanistan, he was sent up to Ludhiana to do duty with the 53d N. I. He continued serving with this regiment until November 1841, when he was attached to the 64th N. I., to proceed with that corps to Afghanistan and afterwards to join his own regiment at Kabul. Marching across the Punjab with the 64th, he was present with that corps in the advance to and occupation of Ali Masjid, in the Khaibar Pass, in January 1842, and in the subsequent withdrawal from that place to Jamrud, a perilous movement in which the 64th sustained heavy loss. He subsequently took part, with the same regiment, in the forcing of the Khaibar Pass and in the advance to Jalalsbad, at which place and on the line of communications (part of the time attached to a body of irregulars in Fort Ali Masjid) he served during the remainder of the operations of General Pollock's force (Medal). On the return of the Army from Afghanistan he proceeded, early in 1843, to Jaunpur, and there joined the 5th N. I., then being re-formed after the disasters it had experienced in the retreat from Kabul in January 1842. In the autumn of 1844 he accompanied the regiment to Dacca, and there in February 1845 he was appointed acting Adjutant of the regiment; and having, in the following April, been made permanent in the appointment, he continued holding it for nearly nine years. In the winter of 1846-47 he proceeded with the regiment to Dinapore, whence, in the spring of 1850, he accompanied it to Lahore, at which station, in December 1852, he officiated for a short time as Brigade-Major. In December 1853, consequent on his promotion to the rank of Captain, he vacated the Adjutancy of the regiment, but in the following month he was directed to continue acting in the appointment, and he continued officiating accordingly until June 1854. In the following September and October he again officiated in the appointment for over a month. In November 1854 he was appointed Staff Officer to the detachment (including his own regiment) which formed the escort of the Commander-in-Chief, on tour, and in this capacity he accompanied the escort from Lahore to Peshawar, and thence to Ambala; at which place, where the regiment was to be stationed, he arrived in February 1855. He was with the corps at Ambala when the mutinies broke out in May 1857, and on the 19th of that month he was detached to Jagadhri in command of two companies of the regiment. With these companies he continued serving in the Saharanpur District and at and about Jagadhri until the 12th July, when the detachment, on being ordered to return to Ambala, mutinied and went off to Delhi, and he returned to cantonments with only twenty loyal soldiers. On the 1st August following he was appointed Commandant of the 13th Punjab Infantry, which he formed and organised at Ambala, and which he commanded for ten months. In the following year he proceeded on sick leave to Simla, where he died on the 16th June 1858.

Garstin, Henry Murray, Major and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel (1862—1867).—*Grave at Murree,*

No. 822.—Son of Captain Henry Garstin, of the 10th Bengal Light Cavalry. Born at Meerut on the 17th November 1826.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1842. Arrived in India at the end of May 1843, and on the 2d of the following month was sent up to Barrackpore to do duty with the 68th N. I. On the same day, however, he was regularly posted to the 36th N. I., and he went on and joined that regiment at Dinapore. In the spring of 1845 he proceeded with the regiment to Delhi, whence in the following November he marched with it to Ambala. In January 1846, in consequence of the Sikh invasion, he moved with the regiment to Ludhiana, and on the 28th of that month he was present with it at the battle of Aliwal (Medal). On the termination of the Sutlej Campaign he proceeded with the regiment to Jullundur, whence in the following March he accompanied it to the foot of the hills on escort duty with the Governor-General, eventually returning to Ambala in April 1846. In the following November he marched with the regiment to Hoshiarpur, and in the succeeding month he officiated for a short time as Adjutant to the right wing, temporarily detached to Reh-ki-Pattan. In February 1848 he proceeded with the regiment to Lahore, and on the outbreak of the second Sikh War he accompanied it on service, and was present with it throughout the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49, including the action of Ramnagar, the passage of the Chenab, the action of Sadulapur (in which he was severely wounded), the battle of Chilianwala (on the day after which he was appointed acting Adjutant), and the battle of Gujerat (Medal and two clasps). In April 1849 he was again appointed to officiate as Adjutant. The regiment having, on the termination of the war, been ordered to Moradabad, he accompanied it to that station, arriving there early in May 1849, and in the succeeding month the permanent appointment of Adjutant was conferred upon him. In October 1852 he proceeded with the regiment to Meerut, whence he accompanied it to Cawnpore in January 1856. Towards the close of the same year he marched with the regiment to Meerut, where the crops (destined for Jullundur) were detained on escort duty with the Commander-in-Chief. In January 1857, consequent on his promotion to the rank of Captain, he vacated the Adjutancy of the regiment, and on the 4th March following he was appointed Offg. Depy. Asst. Quarter-Master-Genl. of the Meerut Division. On the outbreak of the mutiny in May 1857 he was attached to Army Head-Quarters as a Depy. Asst. Qr.-Mr.-Genl., and moving forward with the Delhi Field Force, he was, in that capacity, present at the action of Badli-ki-Serai, at the seizure of the Ridge, throughout the siege and capture of Delhi, and subsequently in the operations in the Gurgaon and Rewari districts (Medal and clasp, and promoted to the rank of Major by brevet). In November 1857 he was re-appointed Offg. Depy. Asst. Qr.-Mr.-Genl. of the Meerut Division, and the head-quarters of the division being then established at Delhi, he continued serving at that place until towards the end of February 1858, when he was appointed Commandant of the Arakan Battalion. He joined this corps at Akyab in April 1858, and continued in command of it until April 1861, when he was appointed Commandant of the 1st Assam Light Infantry (styled shortly afterwards the 46th, and later in the same year, the 42d Bengal N. I.), which he joined at Dibrugarh. In the following August he was admitted into the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the 18th February preceding. He held command of the 42d N. I. until April 1865, when he went home on furlough. He returned to India in December 1866, and in the following month he vacated the command of the 42d, and was appointed Offg. Asst. Adjt.-Genl. of the Peshawar Division. After a few months' service at Peshawar he proceeded to Murree on leave, and at that place he died on the 27th July 1867.

Note I.—Both the date of death and the age of this officer are mis-stated in the inscription on his tomb.

Note II.—Lieutenant-Colonel (then Lieutenant) Garstin, married, at Moradabad, on the 16th December 1850, Louisa Jane S., the second daughter of Captain William Cossart Carleton, 36th N. I., who was of the Carletons of Clare, Co., Tipperary. She was born at Mhow on the 28th September 1832.

Gee, Herbert Walter, Indian Civil Service (c.1867—1901).—*Grave and tablet at Dera Ismail Khan, Nos. 1085 and 1088.*—Entered the Indian Civil Service 1887, and from 1894 onwards was employed as Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ismail Khan, with the exception of four months on special duty at Wano, and eighteen months (from April 1896 to October 1897) during which he officiated as Political Agent at the same place. In June 1897, while he was marching up the Tochi Valley, his escort, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Bunny (*q. v.*) was treacherously attacked at the Maizar villages, and sustained heavy loss, almost all the British officers having been shot down at the beginning of the affair; on that occasion, and especially during the retirement of the escort, he was greatly distinguished for his exertions, and the presence of mind which he displayed and the assistance which he rendered were largely instrumental in saving the remains of the detachment. He died at Dera Ismail Khan on the 4th February 1901.

Gerard, James Gilbert, Surgeon (1793—1835).—*Grave at Subathu, No. 410.*—Son of the Revd. Gilbert Gerard, D.D., Professor of Divinity in King's College, Aberdeen, and author of *The Institutes of Biblical Criticism*, who was of the Gerards of Rochsoles, Co. Inniskillings; nephew of Lieutenant-Colonel John Gerard, Adjutant-General of the Army in Lord Lake's campaigns, 1803-06; and brother to Captain Alexander Gerard, the Himalayan explorer, and to Captain Patrick Gerard (*q. v.*). Born about March 1793.—Entered the Bengal Army, in the Medical Department, in 1813. Arrived in India in November 1814, and on the 12th of the following month was ordered to proceed express to Meerut; immediately on arrival there he was ordered to Saharanpur, and on the 3rd January 1815 he was directed to continue his journey and join the force under the command of Colonel Ochterlony, then operating against the Gurkhas in the North-Western Hills, above Rupan. With that force he served (part of the time with the Light Battalion, and afterwards on the "staff") throughout the operations of the spring of 1815, resulting in the reduction of Malwaun. Shortly after that event, on the formation of Gurkha corps in our own service taking place, he was appointed to the medical charge of the 1st Nasiri Battalion (now the 1st Battalion, 1st Gurkha Rifles), with which, at first at Malwaun and afterwards at Subathu, he continued serving for more than eleven years. On promotion to the rank of Surgeon he was re-appointed, May 1826, to the 1st Nasiri Battalion, with which he continued serving until the following September, when he was removed to the 3d N. I. at Lucknow. At the end of the succeeding December, however, he was re-transferred to the 1st Nasiri Battalion, with which he served for a space of five years, interrupted only by leave from June to December 1828 and again from June to December 1829, during which periods he accompanied his brother Alexander on journeys of exploration in the Himalayas. In December 1831 he was permitted to accompany Lieutenant (afterwards Sir Alexander) Burnes on a journey which the latter was, with the sanction of the Government, about to undertake to Kabul and Turkistan. Starting from Ludhiana in January 1832, he went with Burnes to Peshawar; thence by way of Jalalabad to Kabul; and afterwards, through Bamian, Khulum and Balkh, to Bokhara, which place the travellers reached on the 27th June. He afterwards accompanied Burnes across the Oxus to Persia, and eventually, at the end of September 1832, parted company with him at Mashad, in order to return to India by way of Herat. He was, however, long detained by illness both at Mashad and at Herat, and did not rejoin his regiment at Subathu until

about April 1834. He continued serving with the Nasiri Battalion at that place until his death, which occurred about a year later, on the 31st March 1835.

Note.—In the copy of the inscription on this officer's tomb (see No 410) his regiment is, by an unfortunate press error, mis-styled the "Mussoorie Battalion."

Gerard, Patrick, Captain (1794—1818).—*Grave at Simla, No. 319.*—Son of the Revd. Gilbert Gerard, D.D., Professor of Divinity at King's College, Aberdeen, who was of the Gerards of Rochsoles, Co. Lanark; nephew to Lieutenant-Colonel John Gerard, Bengal Infantry, Adjutant-General of the Army in Lord Lake's campaigns, 1803-06; and brother to Captain Alexander Gerard, the Himalayan explorer, and to Surgeon James Gilbert Gerard (*q. v.*). Born on the 11th June 1794.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1809. Arrived in India in February 1811, and in the usual course was sent to the Cadet College at Barasat, where he remained until near the end of the following August, when, having passed his examination, and the College having been abolished, he was ordered up to Ludhiana to do duty with the 1st Battalion 13th N. I., in which corps his older brother Alexander was then serving. Towards the end of 1812 he was posted to the 2nd Battalion 8th N. I., which he joined at Berhampore, and with that corps, at the end of 1813, he proceeded to Benares. On the outbreak of the Nepal War in the autumn of 1814, he accompanied a portion of the battalion into the field in the division under the command of Major-General J. S. Wood, and served with it in the campaign of 1814-15. In the spring of 1815, consequent on his promotion to the rank of Lieutenant with effect from the preceding December, he was transferred to the 1st Battalion 8th N. I., which he joined at Ramnagar, in the Gorakhpur district, and with this corps, on the renewal of the Nepal War, he served, in the force under the command of Sir David Ochterlony, throughout the campaign of 1815-16. On the termination of the war he proceeded with his battalion to Paubgarkh, in Oudh, and while serving with it there in 1817 he was appointed to do duty with the 1st Nasiri Battalion (Gurkhans); and having joined at Subathu, he continued serving there with this corps for ten years. From October 1820 to April 1821 he officiated as Adjutant of the battalion. On the general reorganisation of the Army taking place in May 1821 he was posted to the 9th N. I. (into 1st Battalion 8th), but he continued serving with the 1st Nasiri Battalion, and from August 1825 to January 1826 he again officiated as Adjutant of that corps. About the same time he was ordered to rejoin his own regiment, then at Bareilly, but having produced a certificate of "his health being impaired by residency on the plains," he was directed, towards the end of January 1826, to rejoin the Nasiri Battalion. In September 1827, however, the Government having decided to reduce the number of officers serving with local and irregular corps, he was ordered to rejoin the 9th N. I., and he did so at Sikrora, in Oudh, towards the end of the following month. In February 1828 he was again appointed to do duty with the 1st Nasiri Battalion, and having rejoined it at Subathu, he continued serving with it there, and on detachment at Kotgurú (or Gúrikot, commonly mis-styled Kotgrh), until February 1832, when, having again been directed to rejoin his own regiment, and being unable, on account of the state of his health, to reside on the plains of India during the hot season, he obtained leave to remain at Simla and Kotgurú until the end of September, and in the interval, on the 6th August 1832, he was transferred to the Invalid Establishment, permission being accorded to him afterwards, in October, to reside permanently in "the North-Western Hills." He accordingly resided in those hills for the rest of his life, much of his time being occupied in travels into various parts of the Himalayas, on the meteorology and mineral products of which, as well as on the climate of Simla, Kotgurú and Subathu, he

communicated much useful and interesting information to the scientific journals of the day. He died at Simla on the 4th October 1848.

Gibb, John, Ensign (1812—1833).—*Grave at Hansi, No. 8.*—Born on the 27th June 1812.—Arrived in India in September 1828, but having embarked before he was of the prescribed age of sixteen years, his formal admission into the service in India was delayed until the following December. In January 1829 he was ordered up to Cawnpore to do duty with the 44th N. I., and he served with that corps until the following June, when he was posted to the 43rd N. I. He joined this regiment at Benares, whence in January 1831 he marched with it, on escort duty with the Commander-in-Chief, en route to Karnal, arriving there on the 3rd March. In the autumn of the same year he again accompanied the regiment on escort duty with the Commander-in-Chief from Karnal to Cawnpore, whence in December he proceeded with the regiment to Sikrorra, in Oudh. In January 1833 he was transferred to the 27th N. I., and having joined that regiment at Hansi, he died at that place on the 21st August following.

Gibbes, Philip Osborne, Lieutenant (1826—1850).—*Grave at Multan, No. 865.*—The eldest son of Sir Samuel Osborne Gibbes, Bart. (II), of Spring Head, Barbadoes, W. I., and of Faikley, Co. Oxford. Born on the 24th August 1826.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1845. Arrived in India in March 1846, and was sent up to Benares to do duty with the 21st N. I. On the 1st May following he was posted to the 41st N. I., which he joined at Nurpur, in the Jullundur Doab. In the winter of 1846-47 he proceeded with the regiment to Nasirabad, and in the autumn of 1848 he accompanied it to Delhi. Towards the end of the following year he marched with the regiment to Multan, and he died at that place on the 21st August 1850.

Gibbings, Arthur, Captain (1823—1857).—*Inscription at Kasauli, No. 284.*—The sixth and youngest son of the Revd. Thomas Gibbings, Treasurer of Cloyne, who was a cadet of the family of Gibbings of Gibbings Grove, Co. Cork. Born in Ireland in 1823.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1841, and on the 1st April of that year he was, in anticipation of his arrival, posted to 38th N. I. He did not, however, arrive in India until the last day of the succeeding month, and his regiment being then on service in Afghanistan, he was, on the 14th June, ordered to proceed to Ferozepore and there do duty with the 64th N. I., until an opportunity should offer of joining his own corps. He eventually joined the 38th at Kandahar in the spring of 1842, and he subsequently served with it in the campaign of that year under General Nott, including the action of Goaine, the re-capture of Ghazni, the actions of Beni Badam and Maidan, the re-occupation of Kabul, and various actions in the passes between Kabul and Peshawar during the return march to the British provinces (Medal). On the breaking up of the Army at Ferozepore in January 1843 he accompanied the regiment to Meerut, arriving there in February, and he continued serving with it there until April 1845, when he was appointed Offg. Adjutant of the 3rd Irregular Cavalry. He joined that regiment at Ferozepore, and held the appointment until the following September, when he was nominated Offg. Adjutant of the 1st Oudh Local Infantry at Sultanpur, but he did not remain long with this corps, having in January 1846 been appointed to the permanent post of Adjutant of the 3rd Irregular Cavalry, then serving with the Army of the Sutlej: he immediately hurried to the front to join, but he was after all unable to get up in time to take any part in the closing operations of the first Sikh War. On the breaking up of the Army he accompanied the regiment to Ferozepore, arriving there at the end of March 1846. From May to November 1846 he officiated as Second-in-Command of the corps, and in December of the same

year he marched with the regiment to Saharanpur, at which station in the following year he again officiated as Second-in-Command for a period of six months. In the summer of 1847 he proceeded with the corps to Nasirabad, whence in the autumn of the succeeding year he marched with it to Ferozepore, and he, thereafter, served with it throughout the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49, including the passage of the Chenab, the action of Sadulapur (in which he was wounded), the battles of Chilianwala and Gujerat, and the pursuit of the Sikhs to the Jhelum (Medal and two clasps). At the end of March 1849, soon after the termination of the war, he was appointed Second-in-Command of the 1st Irregular Cavalry, which he joined at Neemuch, and with that corps, during the winter of 1849-50, he proceeded to Lahore. From June to November 1850 he officiated as Commandant of the regiment, and from March to November 1851 he officiated as Adjutant in addition to his duties as Second-in-Command. In November 1852 he accompanied the corps to Peshawar, and during the winter of 1852-53 he was in command of a portion of the regiment detached to Shabkadar. Early in 1854 he proceeded on sick leave to Simla, but having failed to recover his health there, he went home on furlough in April 1855. In the following October, during his absence in Europe, he was removed, as Second-in-Command, to the 15th Irregular Cavalry, and on returning to India at the end of June 1856, he proceeded to Sitapur, in Oudh, and took command of the left wing of that regiment there. In the succeeding November and December he officiated for a short time as Commandant. In the following spring, with the wing under his command, he joined the head-quarters of the regiment at Sultanpur, and he perished there, in the mutiny of the corps, on the 9th June 1857.

Gibbons, Thomas Robinson, Lieutenant (c.1831—1857).—*Tablet at Siulkot, No. 730.*—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 5th May 1848 as an Ensign in the 18th Foot (the Royal Irish Regiment), and having arrived in India in the succeeding December, he proceeded to the Upper Provinces and joined that corps at Ambala in the spring of 1849. In January 1850 he accompanied the regiment to Meerut, and in the winter of 1850-51 he proceeded with it to Fort William. In April 1852 he accompanied the regiment on service to Burma, and he thereafter served with it throughout the war in that country, including the capture of Rangoon and Prome, and the operations resulting in the right bank of the Irrawaddy being cleared of the enemy (India Medal and clasp). On the 12th October 1852 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. On the 27th May 1853 he was transferred to the 52nd Foot, but he continued serving in Burma until the following September, when he proceeded to Calcutta, and there, early in October, joined the 52nd on its arrival from Europe. He shortly afterwards accompanied the regiment to the Upper Provinces, arriving at Ambala in February 1854. In the following April he proceeded on leave, but he rejoined the regiment at Sabathu in October, and in March 1855 he accompanied it to Meerut. From that place, in the autumn, he proceeded on leave to Calcutta, whence at the end of the year he went home on furlough. On the outbreak of the mutiny he returned to India, arriving at Calcutta in September 1857, and proceeding shortly afterwards to rejoin his regiment in the Upper Provinces, he reached Cawnpore towards the end of November. As the attack of the Gwalior rebels on that place was then impending, he was detained there and attached to the 64th Foot, with which corps he took part in the severe fighting which ensued, until the 28th of that month, when, with Colonel Wilson and three other officers of the regiment, he fell in a daring charge on the enemy's guns.

Gilbert, Francis McDonald, Lieutenant (1825—1849).—*Grave at Ambala, No. 218.*—The second son of Commander Edmund William Gilbert, R.N., a cade

of the Gilberts of the Priory, Co. Cornwall, and nephew of Major-General Sir Walter Raleigh Gilbert, Bart., G.C.B., Bengal Army. (The family are lineally descended from Sir Humphrey Gilbert, the celebrated navigator of the time of Queen Elizabeth, who was the half-brother of the still more celebrated Sir Walter Raleigh.) Born in 1825.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1841. Arrived in India in November of the same year, and soon afterwards proceeded to the Upper Provinces, with a view of ultimately joining, in Afghanistan, the regiment (the 2^d N. I.) to which, in anticipation of his arrival, he had been posted in the preceding September; the setting-in of the hot weather, however, prevented his prosecuting his journey, and in April 1842 he was directed to remain at Aligarh and do duty with the 3^d Depôt Battalion, to which a company of his regiment was attached. He eventually joined the 2^d N. I. at Agra in March 1843, after the return of the corps from Afghanistan. In the following winter he accompanied the regiment on service with the Army of Gwalior, and was present with it at the battle of Maharajpur (Bronze Star). After the conclusion of the campaign he returned with the regiment to Agra, whence towards the end of 1845 he proceeded with it, on escort duty with the Governor-General's camp, to Ambâla. A few days after reaching that place the first Sikh War broke out, and he accompanied his regiment into the field with the Army of the Sutlej, and was present with it in the battles of Mudki and Firozshahr: three days after the latter engagement he was appointed acting Aide-de-Camp to his uncle, Major-General W. R. Gilbert, Commanding the First Division, and in that position he served throughout the remainder of the Sutlej Campaign, including the battle of Sobraon, in which he was slightly wounded (Medal and two clasps). In March 1846 he was appointed Adjutant of the 1st Regiment of Cavalry of the Gwalior Contingent, with which he served at Sipri and Gwalior until March 1847, when he was appointed Adjutant of the 4th Infantry of the Frontier Brigade (afterwards styled the 4th Sikh Infantry), at Ludhiana. He continued in this appointment until June 1848, when he vacated it and proceeded on leave. He rejoined his own regiment at Ambâla in the following October, and continued serving with it until his death, which occurred at that place on the 18th July 1849 in circumstances of a rather tragic nature, he having been accidentally killed while assisting in extinguishing a fire in the lines of the regiment.

Giles, James Peter, Ensign (1819—1848).—Grave at Lahore, No. 599.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1842. Arrived in India in August of the same year, and was sent up to Allahabad to do duty with the 18th N. I. In the following month he was posted to the 20th N. I., with which he served at Nasirabad until November 1843, when he was removed, at his own request, to the 19th N. I. He joined this regiment at Bareilly in February 1844, but he remained with it for only four months, having, in the following June, been removed, again at his own request, to the 73^d N. I., which he joined at Delhi. In September 1844 he proceeded on leave to Calcutta, whence, at the end of the following December, he went home on furlough. He returned to India in March 1847, and proceeded to the Upper Provinces to rejoin his regiment, but having been taken ill at Allahabad in June, he was detained there for seven months, and did not join his regiment, then at Lahore, until February 1848. In the following summer he took part, with his regiment, in some movements against bands of insurgents in the neighbourhood of that place. He died at Lahore on the 4th September 1848.

Gillespie, John, Lieutenant-Colonel (1833—1877).—Grave at Dera Ghazi Khan, No. 888; tablet at Kohat, No. 1042.—Born at Ardachy, near Fort Augustus, Co. Inverness, on the 24th March 1833.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1851. Arrived in India in March of the

same year, and was sent up to Dinapore to do duty with the 26th N. I. In the following July he was posted to the 61st N. I., and having joined that regiment at Lucknow, he accompanied it to Jullundur in March 1855. In the following December he was detailed to do duty with the Convalescent Depôt at Landour, at which place he remained until October 1856, when he was appointed acting Adjutant of the 3^d Punjab Infantry. On arrival at Kohat, to join that regiment, on the 5th November, he found that it was with a Field Force in Miranzai, and, proceeding onwards, he was, on arrival at the head-quarters of the force on the 7th, appointed to do duty, temporarily, with the 5th Punjab Infantry, with which corps he served throughout the remainder of the Miranzai and Kuram Expeditions in November and December 1856. On the termination of the operations he took up the appointment of acting Adjutant of the 3^d Punjab Infantry, with which he then marched back to Kohat. In March 1857 he was confirmed in the appointment of Adjutant, which he thereafter held for a period of fourteen months. In July 1857 he took part, with his regiment, in the disarming, at Kohat, of three companies of the 58th N. I. In May 1858 he was appointed Adjutant of the 4th Punjab Cavalry, which he joined at Asni in July. In the following month he was appointed Offg. Second-in-Command, and, having been re-appointed in June 1859, he continued in that position until February 1860, when he was appointed acting Second-in-Command of the 5th Punjab Cavalry, the left wing of which he joined and took command of at Dera Ismail Khan. In the succeeding month, on the occasion of the Waziri raid on Tank, he, with a squadron of his regiment, made a forced march of fifty miles (from Dera Ismail Khan to Tank) in twelve hours, to repel the enemy, but reached his destination only to find that the Waziris had already been driven off. He subsequently remained in command of the whole of the troops at Tank until the assembly there, in April 1860, of the expeditionary force under the command of Brigadier-General Chamberlain, shortly after which, on the 24th of the same month, he was appointed Second-in-Command of the regiment. Throughout the ensuing summer he commanded the troops employed in the Gomal Valley in connection with the blockade of the Waziris, and during this period he was repeatedly in action against marauders, and on several occasions re-took the plunder that raiders were carrying off. In November 1860 he was removed to the appointment of Second-in-Command of the 1st Punjab Cavalry, and having joined that regiment at Peshawar, he accompanied it in the following year to Rajanpur. In January 1862 he was admitted into the Bengal Staff Corps with effect from the 18th February preceding, and about the same time he proceeded with the regiment to Dera Ghazi Khan, at which place he served with it until June 1863, when he went home, vacating his appointment. He returned to India in January 1866, and on the 15th of the same month was appointed to do duty with the 18th Bengal Cavalry, which he joined at Rawal Pind, and with which he remained until the middle of April, when he was appointed Offg. Second Squadron Officer in the 2nd Punjab Cavalry at Dera Ghazi Khan. Towards the end of May 1866 he was appointed Third Squadron Officer in the 4th Punjab Cavalry, and having joined that regiment at Bannu, he was appointed in the following September to officiate as Second Squadron Officer, and in April 1867 as Second-in-Command. In September 1867 he was appointed to officiate as Second-in-Command of the 3^d Punjab Cavalry, at Kohat. In January 1868 he was advanced to the position of Second Squadron Officer in his own regiment, but he continued serving with the 3^d Punjab Cavalry, in command of which, on the 11th March, he took part in the repulse of the raid made by the Bizoti Urakzais on Kohat. Towards the end of the same month he was appointed Offg. Second-in-Command of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry, with which he served at Dera Ghazi Khan until February 1869, when he was appointed Offg. Second-in-Command

of his own regiment (the 4th P. C.), and rejoining it at Bannu, he, in the following month, accompanied it to Kohat. In April 1869 he served with the regiment on an expedition into Miranzai, returning with it afterwards to Kohat, at which place, from April to October 1870, he officiated as Commandant of the corps. He continued officiating as Second-in-Command until March 1871, when he reverted to Squadron Commander, but in the following September the permanent appointment of Second-in-Command was conferred upon him, and from the same date he was appointed to officiate as Commandant. In December 1871 he proceeded with the regiment to Rajanpur, to the command of which station he then succeeded. He continued officiating as Commandant of the regiment until December 1872, when he went home on furlough. On his return to India, in December 1875, he rejoined the 4th Punjab Cavalry at Dera Ghazi Khan, and resumed his appointment of Second-in-Command, in which he continued serving until his death, at that place, on the 7th February 1877.

Gillies, William Adam Beaver, Lieutenant (1839—1863).—*Grave at Mardan and tablet at Kohat, Nos. 1002, 1006 and 1043.*—The only son of R. M. Gillies, Esqr., of Ecton, Co. Northampton. Born on the 6th May 1839.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1857 as a Cadet of Artillery. Arrived in India in December of the same year, and in June 1858 was posted to the 3rd Company 6th Battalion, Foot Artillery, which he joined at Peshawar. In the following November he was appointed to do duty with a detachment of No. 1 Light Field Battery, which, with detachments from the other Light Field Batteries of the Punjab Irregular Force, was sent on service to Hindustan; with this detachment he proceeded to Kalpi in February 1859, and during that year he was employed with it on service against bodies of insurgents in Bundelkhand. He continued with the detachment until the spring of 1860, when he was ordered back to the Punjab and appointed to do duty with the Hazara Mountain Train Battery at Abbottabad. In August 1860 he was appointed an extra Doing-Duty Officer with No. 1 Light Field Battery, Punjab Irregular Force, which he joined in the same month at Kohat. In 1862 he was for a short time in temporary command of No. 4 (Garrison) Battery at the same station. On the amalgamation of the Indian with the Royal Artillery taking place, in 1861, he was at first posted to the 25th Brigade, but he was shortly afterwards transferred to the rolls of "H" Battery 16th Brigade, Royal Artillery. Towards the end of the same year he was appointed Doing-Duty Officer with the Hazara Mountain Train Battery at Abbottabad, and with this corps the rest of his service was passed. In October 1863 he accompanied the battery on service against the Hindustani fanatics and their allies, and took part in the movement through the Ambela Pass and in the occupation of a position on the further side, but at the very opening of the campaign, in the very first fight that took place, he unfortunately fell,—22nd October 1863.

NOTE.—Lieutenant Gillies married, at Calcutta on the 22nd February 1862, Jane Lilius Hudson, the youngest daughter of George Gillies, Esqr., of Boston, Lincolnshire.

Gillon, William, Lieutenant (1826—1849).—*Tablet at Multan, No. 882.*—The second son of William Downe Gillon, Esqr., of Wallhouse, Co. Linlithgow, and Hurstmonceaux, Co. Sussex. Born on the 1st January 1826.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1843. Arrived in India at the end of June of the same year, and early in the following month was sent up to Allahabad to do duty with the 37th N. I. In November 1843 he was posted to the 72nd N. I., which he joined at Delhi. In November 1846 he accompanied the regiment to Kangra, whence, in April 1848, he proceeded with it to Ferozepore. Being on sick leave at the time, he did not ac-

company his regiment on service to Multan in July 1848, but he joined it there on the 1st October, and he thereafter served with it at the second siege of the fortress, up to the 27th December, when he was dangerously wounded in the assault of the suburbs. His wounds were not at first supposed to be mortal, but after lingering for more than three weeks he succumbed to them, in camp before Multan, on the 20th January 1849.

Glanville, George Julius, Lieutenant (1832—1857).—*Tablet at Delhi, No. 148.*—The third son of Francis Glanville, Esqr., of Catchfrench, near Liskeard, Co. Cornwall, by Amabel, his wife, daughter of the Right Hon'ble Reginald Pole-Carew, of East Antony, in the same county. Born in 1832.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1852. Arrived in India in April of the same year, and was sent up to Benares to do duty with the 16th N. I. On the departure of that regiment from Benares he was directed, 1st November, to remain there and do duty with the 27th N. I. On the 17th of the same month he was posted to the 2nd European Regiment (Fusiliers), which he joined in Fort William. In November 1853 he embarked with the regiment for Burma, and served for some months at Prome, but his health having failed, he proceeded in February 1854 on leave to Calcutta, and thence home on furlough in the following April. While he was on leave at home he was selected, March 1855, for special service in the Turkish Contingent, with the local rank of Lieutenant in Turkey, and he continued in that employment until the Contingent was disbanded in 1856. His furlough having been twice extended, he did not get back to Calcutta, on his return, until the 15th May 1857, and the upper country being then in a state of disorder, consequent on the outbreaks at Meerut and Delhi, he was placed in a position of much difficulty with regard to rejoining his regiment in the Sirhind Division. Within a few days of his arrival, however, his services were utilised in connection with the despatch of troops to the Upper Provinces, and he was sent up in command of a party of fifteen men of the 1st Madras Fusiliers, travelling by *dak-ghari* from Raniganj. With this little detachment he reached Benares on the 30th May, and Cawnpore on the night of the 1st June, and, detained there, he became involved in all the misfortunes of the unhappy garrison of that place. He served in the defence of Sir Hugh Wheeler's entrenchment, but a few days after the commencement of the siege he fell dangerously wounded while in command of a post which is described as "the key of the position." He survived to go down to the boats after the capitulation, but perished in the atrocious massacre which then took place at the Sati Chaura Ghât,—27th June 1857.

NOTE.—Lieutenant Glenville had succeeded in getting on board one of the boats, but within a few minutes he was killed by a round shot fired from the shore, the same shot killing Second-Lieutenant Burney of the Artillery and mortally wounding Lieutenant Fagan, 58th N. I.

Goad, George Purchas, Lieutenant (1814—1848).—*Tablet at Jullundur, No. 528.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1836. Arrived in India at the end of May of the same year, and in the following month was sent up to Barrackpore to do duty with the 9th N. I. In the succeeding September he was posted to the 66th N. I. (then at Bettûl, and under orders for Hoshangabad), but he does not appear to have ever joined this regiment, and in the following December he was removed, at his own request, to the 1st N. I. He joined this corps at Saugor in March 1837, and in September 1838 he was appointed Interpreter and Quarter-Master, but, being on leave at the time, he did not take up the appointment until the beginning of the following December. Towards the end of 1840 he marched with the regiment to Agra, whence, in the winter of 1841-42, he accompanied it to Barrackpore. At the end of 1843 he proceeded with the regiment to Berhampore, and thence, in April

1844, to Dinsapore, at which station he was, in May 1846, appointed to the temporary charge of the commissariat duties of the Dinsapore Division. In the cold season of 1846-47 he accompanied the corps to Meerut, whence, in November 1847, he proceeded with it to Jullundur, and, in May 1848, to Lahore. At this place his health broke down, and, having obtained the necessary leave, he started for Simla. He did not live, however, to get any further than Jullundur, at which place he died on the 14th July 1848.

NOTE.—Lieutenant (then Ensign) Goad, married, first, at Calcutta on the 18th October 1838, Frances, the third and youngest daughter of Captain Edward Toussaint, of the E. I. Company's Maritime Service. This lady died at Berhampore on the 13th March 1844, aged 21. He married, secondly, at Dinsapore on the 17th October following, Cecilia Catherine, the second daughter of the Revd. Benjamin Heath Drury.

Goad, Samuel Boileau, Major (1806—1876).—*Grave at Simla, No. 333.*—Son by his marriage with Miss Maria Jane Boileau of Samuel Thomas Goad, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, sometime a Puisne Judge of the Court of Sadr Diwani and Nizamat Adalat at Calcutta. Born at Calcutta in 1806.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1825. Arrived in India in February 1826, and was sent up to Sultanpur, Benares, to do duty with the 1st Light Cavalry, to which corps he was regularly posted on the 24th May following. He accompanied the regiment to Muttra at the end of 1827, and in the autumn of 1831 he marched with it to Nasirabad. At this station, in July 1832, he was tried by a General Court-Martial for having "fabricated and circulated malicious and false reports" concerning his Commanding Officer: he was acquitted by the Court, but, the Commander-in-Chief declined to confirm the verdict, which was, in His Excellency's opinion, contrary to the weight of the evidence. In the winter of 1832-33 he marched with the regiment to Meerut. Here, in March and April 1833, he was again tried before a General Court-Martial for "conduct highly insubordinate and mutinously disrespectful to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief," and further for "conduct highly insubordinate and wilfully disrespectful to his immediate Commanding Officer," and having been found guilty of the first charge, he was sentenced to be suspended from rank and pay for one year from the 18th April 1833. After the expiration of this period of suspension, being at Calcutta on leave, he was, in June 1834, sent up thence, by river, on duty with a detachment of Artillery drafts, and he did not rejoin his regiment, at Meerut, until the succeeding autumn. In October 1835 he proceeded on five months' leave to the Presidency, and there (in Fort William), in the following December, he was a third time tried before a General Court-Martial, for having "upon frivolous and unjust pretences refused to make adequate reparation" to another officer with whom he had been concerned in a personal dispute, carried on in the columns of a Meerut newspaper. He was acquitted of the charge, and on the expiration of his leave, in March 1836, he rejoined his regiment at Neemuch. Early in the following year he proceeded on leave to Bombay, whence, in March 1837, he went home on furlough. He returned to India in November 1839, and rejoined his regiment at Neemuch, whence he accompanied it to Muttra in March 1840, and to Karnal in the succeeding November. In June 1841 he was appointed Adjutant to a detachment (a wing of infantry and a squadron of cavalry) proceeding on duty to Ferozepore, but he subsequently returned to Karnal, whence, at the end of December, he marched with the regiment to Ferozepore, and thence, in February 1842, proceeded with it on service to Afghanistan. Thereafter he served with it throughout the campaign of 1842 in that country, under General Pollock, including the operations resulting in the forcing of the Khaibar Pass, the advance to Jalalabad, the actions of Jagdalak, Tezin and Haft Kotal, and the re-occupation of Kabul (Medal). In the action of Tezin (13th September 1842) he specially distinguished himself in the

cavalry charge which formed a prominent feature of the affair, having on that occasion captured a standard, the bearer of which fell by his hand. He returned with the Army to Ferozepore in December 1842, and at the end of January 1843 he was appointed a Sub-Assistant in the Stud Department at Hapar, from which place he was removed to Buxar in the following July. In July 1844 he resigned his appointment in the Stud Department, and, towards the end of August, he rejoined his regiment at Muttra. In December 1845, on the outbreak of the first Sikh War, he accompanied his regiment to the front, and having arrived at Ludhiana in January 1846, he was present with the corps at the battle of Aliwal (Medal). On the termination of the war he proceeded with the regiment to Nakodar, whence, in June, he went on leave to Simla. He rejoined the corps at Ambala in November 1846, but in April 1847 he again proceeded on leave to Simla, and he continued absent until September 1848, when, on the regiment proceeding on service, he rejoined it at Ambala, and accompanied it to Ferozepore. Thereafter he served with it throughout the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49, and was present with it at the passage of the Chenab, the battles of Chilianwala and Gujarat, and the pursuit of the Sikhs and Afghans to Peshawar (Medal and two clasps). In April 1849 he proceeded on leave to Simla, and there on the 16th November following he retired from the service. In November 1854 the honorary rank of Major was conferred upon him. After his retirement he settled down at Simla, where he became a very considerable landed proprietor; and there, on the 13th December 1876, he terminated a rather stormy and tempestuous life by committing suicide.

Godby, Robert Farmerie, Captain (1831—1862).—*Tablet in Lahore Cantonment, No. 686.*—A younger son of Lieutenant-General Christopher Godby, C.B., Bengal Infantry. Born in Hampshire in 1831.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1849. Arrived in India in April of the same year, and in the following month was sent up to Barrackpore to do duty with the 35th N. I. In September 1849 he was posted to the 13th N. I. at Rawal Pindi, but he did not join that regiment, and in the succeeding month he was transferred, at his own request, to the 35th N. I., with which he remained at Barrackpore. In the spring of the following year he accompanied the regiment to Lucknow, and he served with it there until December 1853, when he was appointed acting Adjutant and Second-in-Command of the 1st Oudh Local Infantry, which he joined at Sitapur. In February 1854 he reverted to his own regiment, was appointed acting Adjutant, and shortly afterwards accompanied the corps to Sialkot, arriving there at the end of April. In February 1855 he was appointed acting Quarter-Master of the regiment in addition to his other duties, and he continued in that position until the following October, when the permanent appointment of Adjutant was conferred upon him. He continued serving with the 35th at Sialkot until the outbreak of the mutinies in May 1857, when the corps was detailed to form part of the Punjab Moveable Column, and he accompanied it in various movements, under Brigadier-General Nicholson, until the 25th June, when the regiment, having been found to be disaffected, was disarmed at Phillaur. In the following month he was appointed to a new corps formed from the Kangra and Amritsar Police Battalions, and in command of four companies of it, comprising the Amritsar portion, he accompanied Nicholson's column to Delhi, arriving there on the 14th August. On the 20th of the same month he was appointed Second-in-Command of the corps, which was now designated the 7th Punjab Infantry. A few days later he was sent with his four companies to Meerut, where they were joined by the four companies from Kangra, and at the end of the month he was detached, with three hundred men, into the Hapar district, to repress disorders. In October he was sent to Delhi in

command of a wing of the regiment, and in the following month, the wing having been detailed to form part of a field force under the command of Colonel Gerrard, he proceeded with it on service to the west and southwest of that place, and took part in the severe action of Narnaul in November. With this wing he subsequently joined the column under the command of Colonel Seaton, and was present with it in the actions of Gangari, Patiali and Mainpuri, and at the occupation of Fatehgarh. In January 1858 he was appointed to act as Commandant of the regiment, then holding the post of Miran-ki-Serai, and he remained in this position until the following month, when he was appointed to do duty with the 1st Sikh Irregular Cavalry. He joined that corps at Alambagh soon afterwards and (having been appointed Adjutant in May 1858, and been further advanced to the position of Second-in-Command in the following September) he served with it throughout the campaign of 1858-59 in Oudh, inclusive of the siege and capture of Lucknow (wounded), and the actions of Bari, Sirsi, Nasiratganj, Hassanganj, Mianganj, Morar Mau, Simri, Bira, Dhundhiakhera, and Bharatpur (Medal and clasp). On the conclusion of these operations he was stationed with the regiment at Nawabganj, and afterwards at Gonda, until the end of May 1859, when he was appointed acting Commandant of the 2nd Regiment of Hodson's Horse. This regiment being then at Gonda, he joined it at once, but within a week, on the 4th June, he was appointed acting Commandant of the 3rd Regiment of Hodson's Horse, also at Gonda, and he continued with this corps until the following August. He then reverted to the command of the 2nd Regiment of Hodson's Horse, with which he served on the Oudh-Nepal frontier during the succeeding December and January. In February 1860 he reverted to the appointment of Second-in-Command of the 1st Sikh Irregular Cavalry, and having rejoined that corps at Lucknow, he shortly afterwards accompanied it on service to China. Landing at Peh-tang on the 1st August, he thereafter served with regiment throughout the campaign of 1860 in North China, and was present with it at the action of Sinho, the reduction of the Taku Forts, the actions of Chang-tsia-wang and Pali-chau, and the occupation of Pekin (Medal and two clasps). He returned to Calcutta with the regiment in January 1861, and proceeding with it to the Punjab, arrived at Sialkot towards the end of May. In the following August he was nominated Offg. Commandant of the 45th (afterwards numbered the 41st) N. I., but within three weeks the appointment was cancelled at his own request, and he remained with his former corps, which had now become the 11th Bengal Cavalry. In October 1861 he accompanied the regiment to Peshawar, and in the same month he was admitted into the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the 18th February preceding. In February 1862 he was appointed Offg. Commandant of the 15th Bengal Cavalry (Cureton's Multani Horse), and with this corps, which he joined at Mian Mir, the brief remainder of his service was passed. He died at Mian Mir, of spasmodic cholera, on the 7th September 1862.

Godwin, Sir Henry Thomas, K.C.B., Major-General (1784-1853).—Grave and tablet at Simla, Nos. 336 and 391.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 30th October 1799 as an Ensign in the 1st Battalion 9th Foot, which he joined soon afterwards at Norwich. In the autumn of the following year he accompanied the corps on the expedition to Ferrol, on the north-western coast of Spain, and he afterwards proceeded with it on the expedition to Cadiz, which proved abortive, it having been deemed inexpedient to land on account of an epidemic fever which was then ravaging the city. He subsequently accompanied the corps to Lisbon, whence he went home with it in January 1801, and during the next two years and-a-half he served with it in Jersey, and at Portsmouth, Bexhill and

Plymouth. On the 19th August 1803 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and in the following month he accompanied the corps to Ireland, where he served with it (at Kilkenny, Dublin, and the Curragh) for more than two years. On the 7th September 1804 he was appointed Adjutant of the battalion. In November 1805 he embarked with the corps on the abortive expedition to Hanover, on returning from which, in February 1806, he proceeded with the battalion to Shorncliffe, whence he accompanied it to Fermoy, in Ireland, in January 1807. On the 28th March 1808 he was promoted to the rank of Captain, vacating the Adjutancy, and having soon afterwards been transferred to the 2nd Battalion of the 9th, he proceeded to Portugal and joined that corps in Belem Castle in the following September. He subsequently took part in various movements and operations in that country up to June 1809, and was present at the passage of the Douro and in the pursuit of the French Army to the frontiers of Portugal. In July 1809 he accompanied the battalion to Gibraltar. In April 1810 he commanded the light company of the corps in the first defence of Tarifa, and later in the same year he served, as a volunteer, on the expedition to Malaga and in the abortive attempt on Fuengirola. In February 1811, in command of the flank companies of the battalion, he joined the force under the command of General Graham (afterwards Lord Lynedoch), and with it was present at the battle of Barrosa, in which he was severely wounded (War Medal with one clasp). He afterwards returned with his detachment to Gibraltar, and, with an interval of leave on account of his wounds, he served at that place until the spring of 1813, when he returned home with the battalion, and was stationed at Canterbury. On the 26th May 1814 he was promoted to the rank of Major in the 5th West India Regiment, and on the 30th November 1815 he exchanged from that regiment into the 41st Foot, in which corps he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on the 26th July 1821. In the following year he proceeded, in command of the regiment, to India, and landing at Madras, served with the corps in Fort St. George until the spring of 1824, when he accompanied it on the expedition to Burma. Thereafter he served throughout the operations in that country from 1824 to 1826, at first in command of his regiment, but latterly in command of a brigade, and took part in the capture of Rangoon and in the operations in the vicinity of that place up to the month of October 1824, including the storming of the Kemendine stockades, and subsequently in the expedition to and capture of Martaban (in command), the capture of Thantabain (in command), the operations around Prome (including the storming of the Burman position at Simbik, in which he led the advance), and the storm and capture of Melloon, besides many other affairs of smaller importance. For his eminent services during this war he was, in December 1826, nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath, and at a subsequent period he received the decoration granted for these operations (the India War Medal with clasp for "Ava"). On the conclusion of peace in 1826 he returned with the 41st to Madras, and on the 1st January 1827 he exchanged into the 87th Foot, then about to embark for Europe from Bengal. This exchange having been confirmed by the War Office (with effect from the 5th April 1827), he went home and joined the 87th, and, on the corps being placed on the reduced British establishment, he was transferred to the half-pay list from the 25th June 1827. Thereafter, excepting that he held for some time the post of Gentleman Usher to H. R. H. the Prince Consort, and served on one occasion as a Member of a Committee appointed to enquire into and report on the subject of Military Prisons and Punishments, he remained unemployed for nearly twenty-four years, in the course of which he was promoted to the rank of Colonel on the 10th January 1837, and to that of Major-General on the 9th November 1846. In May 1851 he was nominated

to the Divisional Staff in Bengal, in succession to Sir Dudley St. Leger Hill (*q. v.*), and the appointment was notified in India in the following month, but he did not proceed to his destination until the autumn, nor did he land at Calcutta until the 1st November. On arrival he was ordered to the Upper Provinces, and on the 12th December he was appointed to the command of the Sirhind Division of the Army, which, however, he retained for little more than three months. In March 1852, on the breaking out of the second Burmese War, he was appointed to the command of the Burma Expeditionary Force, and in connection with this he was, in the following month, transferred, nominally, to the command of the Presidency Division. Proceeding with the Expeditionary Force, he was employed for sixteen months in Burma, and commanded the forces throughout the operations resulting in the conquest of the province of Pegu, in which were included the capture of the fortified towns and cities of Martaban, Rangoon, Bassein, Prome, and Pegu. During this period, also, he was retransferred, nominally, to the command of the Sirhind Division in July 1852, and, in the same way, appointed to the command of the Meerut Division in June 1853, and again removed to that of the Sirhind Division in the following August. His command in Burma terminated in August 1853, when he returned to Calcutta. He shortly afterwards proceeded to Simla, grievously broken in health, and there, at Barnes Court (where he was the guest of the Commander-in-Chief, Sir William Gomm), he died on the 26th October 1853. (On the 9th December following, intelligence of his death not having then reached London, he was appointed Colonel of the 20th Foot with effect from the 25th October preceding, and he was at the same time, in recognition of his services in Burma, gazetted a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath.)

NOTE.—It is to be noted that at the time of his death this officer could be correctly described only as *Major-General Henry Godwin, C.B.* He was not gazetted K. C. B. until the 9th December 1853, more than six weeks after his death, and there is no authority, either in Gazette or Army List, for the second Christian name assigned to him.

Gordon, Arthur, Ensign (1832—1856).—*Grave at Lahore Cantonment, No. 659.*—Born at Bideford, Devonshire, in July 1832.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1850. Arrived in India in February 1851, and was sent up to Dinapore to do duty with the 14th N. I. In May 1851 he was posted to the 49th N. I., which he joined at Phillaur, and with which, in November 1854, he proceeded to Mián Mitr. He died at that place on the 30th March 1856.

Gordon, Charles, Captain (1816—1857).—*Tablets at Delhi, Nos. 150 and 158.*—A younger son of Gordon of Halmyre, Co. Peebles. Born in 1816.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1835. Arrived in India in March 1836, and was sent up to Dacca to do duty with the 50th N. I., in which his elder brother was then serving. In the following June he was appointed to do duty with the 6th N. I., at Barrackpore, but before the end of the month he was regularly posted to the 74th N. I., and proceeding to the Upper Provinces, he joined that regiment at Bareilly. In the winter of 1837-38 he marched with the regiment to Nasirabad, and towards the end of the following year he accompanied it, in the Marwar Field Force, on service against Jodhpur. After doing garrison duty in that fortress for some time, he proceeded on leave to Bombay in January 1840, and thence went home on furlough in the following March. He returned to India in October 1842, landing at Calcutta, and soon afterwards proceeded to the Upper Provinces to rejoin his regiment, with which he marched into Nowgong, Bundelkhand, in March 1843. In the following November he was appointed Adjutant of the cavalry of the Bundelkhand Legion, and in March 1844 he was nominated Adjutant of the Infantry of the same corps, but he held this appointment only until the end

of the following May, when his services were, at his own request, replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief, and he rejoined the 74th N. I. at Nowgong. In November 1845, on his regiment marching for Hoshangabad, he went on leave to Mussoorie, whence he was recalled at the end of January 1846 to take up the appointment of Adjutant of the 7th Dépôt Battalion at Mainpuri. This battalion was, however, broken up in the following March, when, his regiment being at Mhow, in Malwa, he was accorded permission to do duty with the 50th N. I., at Aligarh, until November. He rejoined the 74th at Mhow in December 1846, and served with it there until early in 1850, when he marched with it to Dacca, in Eastern Bengal. In May 1852 he accompanied the regiment to Barrackpore, whence in the spring of 1853 he proceeded with it to Cawnpore. In January 1854 he went home on furlough, and while there, in February 1855, his services were placed, by the Court of Directors, at the disposal of H. M.'s Government for employment on the Bosphorus, and until the end of the Russian War he served as a Staff Officer under Lord William Paulet, Commandant at Scutari. He returned to India in January 1857 and rejoined his regiment at Cawnpore, whence he soon afterwards proceeded with it to Delhi, arriving there on the 25th March. He was with the regiment at Delhi when the mutiny broke out on the 11th May 1857, and moved into the city with a portion of the corps when the hopeless attempt to repel the mutineers from Meerut was made, and he was one of the officers shot down at the Kashmir Gate by the mutineers of the 38th N. I., whilst he was vainly endeavouring to keep his own men to their duty.

Gordon, the Revd. George Maxwell, M.A. (1839—1880).—*Grave at Kandahar, No. 1146.*—The younger son of Captain James Edward Gordon, Royal Navy, sometime Member of Parliament for Dundalk, by Barbara, the sixth daughter of Samuel Smith, Esqr., of Woodhall Park, Co. Herts. Born on the 10th August 1839. Educated, privately, at Fordington, near Dorchester, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1861. Ordained in 1862 by the Bishop of Winchester, and became Junior Curate of Beddington, Surrey, where he was associated with the Revd. Thomas Valpy French (*q. v.*), afterwards Bishop of Lahore. He remained at Beddington until 1864, when he went on a tour through Palestine and Egypt, on his return from which, in the following year, he was appointed Curate of St. Thomas, Portman Square. In August 1866 he offered his services to the Church Missionary Society, and these being accepted, he was sent out, in the autumn, to the Madras Presidency, but before he had been there a year severe illness necessitated a voyage to the Australian colonies. He returned to Madras at the end of 1867, and worked as a missionary in various parts of that Presidency until the autumn of 1870, and during this period he was offered the Bishopric of Rockhampton, in Australia, which, however, he declined. In the autumn of 1870 he went home, by way of Hong-Kong and San Francisco, but his stay there was a very brief one, and in the autumn of 1871 he left England for the purpose of joining the Revd. T. V. French at Lahore. Having taken the route through Persia,—by way of Tabriz, Teheran and Ispahan,—he was greatly delayed by the terrible famine which then prevailed, and which he and other missionaries did much to alleviate. In the autumn of 1872 he made his way to Baghdad, whence, after having visited the ruins of Babylon and of the Tower of Babel, he proceeded down the Tigris to Bussora, and thence to Bombay, where he arrived in November. He shortly afterwards proceeded to Lahore and joined the Revd. T. V. French, with whom he was associated for some time in the management of the Divinity School there. Subsequently, with his headquarters at Pind Dadan Khan, he was engaged until 1878 in missionary work in the Jhelum and adjacent districts, sometimes extending his ministrations to Multan, and to Dera Ghazi Khan and the country to

the west of the Indus acquiring, from these journeys to and fro, and from his manner of conducting them, always on foot, the title of *the Pilgrim Missionary of the Punjab*. In the autumn of 1878, being desirous of extending his missionary work into Afghanistan, he offered his services as an honorary chaplain to the forces proceeding to that country, and the offer having been accepted, he accompanied Major-General Biddulph's Division from Rajanpur, by the Bhungti-Dera route, to Dadar, and thence by the Bolan and Quetta, to Kandahar. On the reduction of the forces in Southern Afghanistan taking place in the spring of 1879, he returned to Multan with the column under the command of Major-General Biddulph, and proceeding thence to Dera Ghazi Khan in April, he resumed his missionary work amongst the Baluchis, and further extended it into the Khetran country, lying farther west. In January 1880 he accompanied Bishop French on a journey to Quetta and thence to Kandahar, and having remained at the latter place when the Bishop returned to the Punjab in March, he was there throughout the subsequent troubles and disturbances caused by the advance of Ayub Khan from Herat and the defeat of Brigadier-General Burrows at Maiwand. During the subsequent siege of Kandahar he rendered much useful service in the hospitals, and on the occasion of the sortie directed against the village of Deh Khwaja, on the morning of the 16th August 1880, he went out fearlessly, under a hot fire, to help in bringing in the wounded. This brought his own career to an end, for while thus engaged he was struck by a bullet, which passed through and shattered his wrist and then penetrated his side. He was carried back into Kandahar, and there, eight hours later, in the afternoon of the same day, he succumbed to his injuries.

NOTE.—The date of birth entered above is that given in the Memoir by the Revd. Arthur Lewis, but, in view of the fact that Gordon's elder brother, Colonel Edward Smith Gordon, of the Royal Artillery, was born on the 14th December 1838, it seems to be of doubtful correctness.

Gordon, James Gordon Duff, Lieutenant (1823—1848).—*Grave at Lahore, No. 598.*—The fourth son of Adam Gordon, Esqr., of Arradoul and Cairnfield, Co. Banff, the then Chief of the Gordons of Cairnfield. Born at Cairnfield, Rathven, Co. Banff, in 1823.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1842. Arrived in India in November of the same year, and soon afterwards proceeded to the Upper Provinces for the purpose of joining the 50th N. I., to which, in anticipation of his arrival, he had been posted on the 18th of the preceding month. He joined that regiment at Saugor early in 1843, and in the succeeding cold season served with it in the Gwalior Campaign, taking part in the battle of Paniar (bronze star). On the termination of the campaign he accompanied the corps to Aligarh, arriving there in March 1844. Towards the end of January 1846 he was appointed Adjutant of the 18th Dépôt Battalion at Ambala, but the termination of the Sikh War in the following month caused the formation of the battalion to be discontinued, and he rejoined his regiment at Aligarh. In November 1846 he accompanied the regiment to Jullundur, whence, in October 1847, he marched with it to Lahore. At that place he died on the 22d May 1848.

Gordon, John, Major (c. 1810—1848).—*Grave and tablet at Multan, Nos. 856 and 882.*—The eldest son of James Gordon, Esq., by Margaret, his wife, the only daughter of Robert Haldane, Esq., of Airthrey, Co. Stirling.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 14th June 1827 as an Ensign in the 35th Foot, with which he served for four years in the West Indies. On the 5th April 1831 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and in April 1832 he returned home with his regiment from Barbadoes. On the 5th April 1833 he attained the rank of Captain. He served with the regiment in various parts of England and Ireland until February 1837, when he accompanied the corps to the Mauritius, and in that island he served with it for nearly six years. On the 15th December 1840 he was

promoted to the rank of Major, and on the 24th February 1843 he exchanged into the 17th Foot, a detached wing of which he joined at Ahmadnagar, in the Bombay Presidency, in the course of the same year. In the following year he succeeded to the command of this wing, and he held it until the whole of the regiment was assembled at Bombay in December 1845. Early in the following month he accompanied the regiment to Karachi, whence he moved up with it to Sukkur, and thence, in the Sindh Field Force, to Bhawalpur, but the first Sikh war having been brought to an end by the battle of Sobroon, the Field Force was broken up, and in the autumn he returned with the regiment to Karachi. On the 17th being ordered home, he exchanged, 30th January 1847, into the 1st Battalion 60th Rifles, which he joined soon afterwards at Karachi. In the autumn of the following year, on the outbreak of the second Sikh war, he accompanied his battalions on service to the Punjab, and served with it at the second siege of Multan, up to the 27th December 1848, when he fell in the severe fighting which attended the storm and capture of the suburbs of the place.

Gordon, John, Major (1850—1887).—*Grave at Cherat.*—Born on the 5th November 1850.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 29th January 1869 as an Ensign in the 2nd Battalion 9th Foot. In the following month he was transferred to the 89th Foot, which he joined at Athlone, and with which he afterwards served at Fermoy and Limerick until the autumn of 1870, when he embarked with the corps for service in the Madras Presidency. Landing at Cannanore in November 1870, he served there with the regiment for two years, in the course of which, on the 28th October 1871, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. In November 1872 he accompanied the regiment to Bangalore, whence he proceeded with it to Fort St. George in February 1875. In the following April he was nominated for duty at the Wellington Convalescent Dépôt, at which he served for the next eight months. In December 1875 he was appointed an Extra Aide-de-Camp to the Governor of Madras (His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos), in which situation he continued until the 1st May 1877, when he was appointed an Aide-de-Camp on His Grace's Personal Staff. On the 9th September 1880 he was promoted to the rank of Captain. He continued in his appointment of Aide-de-Camp until the Duke left India in December 1880, and then, after officiating for three weeks as Military Secretary, he was, on the 11th January 1881, appointed an Aide-de-Camp on the staff of His Grace's successor, the Right Hon'ble W. P. Adam. He held this appointment until Mr. Adam's death in the following May, when he was appointed Aide-de-Camp to the succeeding Governor, the Hon'ble William Hudleston, on whose staff he remained until the following November. He then became temporary Aide-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army, Lieutenant-General Sir F. S. Roberts, Bart., G.C.B., on whose staff he remained until June 1882, when he proceeded to Belgaum, and there rejoined his regiment, which, in the preceding year, had become the 2nd Battalion of the Royal Irish Fusiliers. He continued serving with the battalion at Belgaum until January 1884, when he left with it for the United Kingdom; when passing Aden, however, the battalion received orders to proceed to Suakin, and he thereafter served with it throughout the campaign of 1884 in the Eastern Soudan, taking part in the action of El Teb, the relief of Tokar, the action of Tamai, and the expedition to Tamanieb, in which last he commanded the battalion (Medal and clasp, Khedive's bronze star, and promoted to the rank of Major by brevet from the 21st May 1884). On the conclusion of the campaign he went home with the battalion, with which he served at Portsmouth until August 1885. On the 12th of that month he was promoted to the regimental rank of Major, and having been posted to the 1st Battalion of the Royal Irish Fusiliers (the 87th Foot), he proceeded to India and joined that corps at Rawal Pindi before the end of the year. In April

1886 he was appointed a Depy. Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl., and was posted to the Meerut Division, in which he served until March 1887. He was then appointed to officiate as an Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl., and was posted to the Peshawar District, in which he continued serving until his death. He died at Cherat on the 14th June 1887.

Gordon, Leonard, Major (1854—1896).—*Grave and tablet at Rawal Pindi.*—Born on the 13th November 1854.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 3rd February 1875 as a Sub-Lieutenant in the Royal South Lincoln Militia. On the 13th May 1876 he was transferred to the 1st Devonshire Militia, in which corps, in the following August, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, with effect from the date of his original appointment as Sub-Lieutenant. On the 6th September 1876 he was appointed to the regular forces as a Lieutenant in the 1st Battalion 25th Foot, and proceeding to India in the spring of 1877, he joined that corps at Fyzabad. In September 1877 he was detailed for famine-relief duty in the Madras Presidency, and he continued in that employment, in the North Arcot District, until April 1878. He rejoined his battalion at Fyzabad in the following August, and in the autumn of the same year he accompanied it to Peshawar, where, on the outbreak of the Afghan War, the corps was detailed to form part of the Second Division of the Peshawar Valley Field Force. In this Division he served with the battalion throughout the Afghan Campaign of 1878-79, and with it he took part in the second expedition to the Bazar Valley (Medni). On the conclusion of the campaign he returned with the battalion to Peshawar, but on the renewal of the war in September 1879 he again proceeded with it on service, in the Khaibar Line Force, and took part with it in various movements until the following November, when, his health having failed, he was sent back to Peshawar. In December 1879 he went home on sick leave, on the expiration of which he was sent to join the regimental dépôt, where he remained until near the end of the following year. Having in November 1880 been appointed Asst. Instructor of Musketry to his battalion, he returned to India and rejoined the corps at Peshawar, whence, in May 1881, he proceeded with it to Cherat. In January 1882 he was appointed Instructor of Musketry to the battalion, with which he shortly afterwards proceeded to Dagshai, arriving there towards the end of March. Towards the end of the year he accompanied the battalion to Ambala, but he returned with it to Dagshai in March 1883, about which time, on the appointment being abolished, he vacated the post of Instructor of Musketry. From 1884 to 1886 he served as Extra Aide-de-Camp to two successive Viceroys,—to Lord Ripon from September to December 1884, and to Lord Dufferin from December 1884 to March 1886,—and during this period he was promoted, 23rd September 1885, to the rank of Captain. In April 1886 he was appointed Aide-de-Camp to Lord Dufferin, and he served in that capacity until the end of September 1887, after which, from November 1887 to November 1892, he served as Aide-de-Camp to the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces. On the termination of his staff employment, in November 1892, he was appointed to do duty with the 2nd Battalion of the King's Own Scottish Borderers (late 2nd Battalion 25th Foot) at Mian Mir, pending the receipt of orders from the Horse Guards as to his disposal. In February 1893 he was posted to the 1st Battalion of the regiment, then in England, but he remained attached to the 2nd Battalion at Mian Mir until April 1893, when he was formally transferred to it, and when the greater part of the battalion was sent up to Dalhousie for the hot weather, he remained at Mian Mir in command of the detachment left there. In February 1894 he accompanied the battalion to Rawal Pindi; thence to Kuldana in the following May; and back to Rawal Pindi in November. On the 3rd December 1894, he was pro-

moted to the rank of Major, and having been re-posted then to the 2nd Battalion, he accompanied it, in the spring of 1895, on the Chitral Relief Expedition. In September 1895, he returned with the battalion to Rawal Pindi, and he died at that place on the 5th February 1896.

Gordon, William David, Captain (1856—1897).—*Grave at Parachinar, Kuram Valley, No. 1100; tablet at Rawalpindi, No. 806.*—Born at Jubbulpur on the 19th September 1856.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 11th May 1874 as a Sub-Lieutenant in the 3rd Royal Guernsey Militia, and was promoted in February 1876 to the rank of Lieutenant in the Guernsey Militia Artillery, with effect from the former date. On the 11th September 1876 he was transferred to the regular forces as a Sub-Lieutenant in the 2nd Battalion 17th Foot, and he was afterwards advanced to the rank of Lieutenant from the same date. He joined this battalion at Templemore, embarked with it for India in October, and landing at Bombay in November 1876, accompanied the corps to Mhow. Early in the following year he was sent on detachment to Indore, and there in April 1878 he was appointed acting Station Staff Officer, a post which he held for several months. In the autumn of the same year he accompanied the battalion to Nasirabad, and in April 1879 he was appointed an Offg. Wing Officer in the 11th N. I. on probation for the Bengal Staff Corps, but this appointment was cancelled in the following month. On the 16th May 1879 he was appointed an Offg. Wing Officer in the 3rd Sikh Infantry, on probation, as before, and from this date he was subsequently admitted into the Bengal Staff Corps. He joined the 3rd Sikh Infantry at Edwardesabed, and continued serving with it there until September 1879, when, on the renewal of the Afghan War, he accompanied it on service to the Kuram Valley, and thereafter served with it throughout the campaign of 1879-80, including the actions on the Shutargardan, the affair on the Surkh Kotal, the action in the Chardeh Valley, the operations at and around Kabul, the defence of Shorpur, the march from Kabul to Kandahar, the battle of Mazra, near the latter place, and the expedition against the Marri clans (Medal and two clasps, and bronze star). On the conclusion of the war he marched with the corps to Dera Ghazi Khan, arriving there in November 1880, and in the spring of 1881 he for some months commanded a detachment of the regiment at Rajanpur. In May 1881 he was appointed Offg. Quarter Master of the corps, and towards the end of the year he was again detached to command a portion of the regiment as Rajanpur. In July 1882 he was appointed a Wing Officer permanently. He continued officiating as Quarter Master until near the end of 1882; in April 1883 he was again appointed to officiate in the same post, and he continued holding it until the end of January 1884. In February 1884 he accompanied the regiment to Kohat. In the following May he was again appointed to officiate as Quarter Master, and he continued officiating until the succeeding December, when he was made permanent in the post. In January 1885 he went home on sick leave, and being unable to return within the prescribed period, he was placed on half-pay in December 1886. He did not, however, remain long in that position, for, returning to India in the spring of 1887, he was, on the re-formation of the 36th Bengal Infantry as a Sikh corps, in June of that year, appointed Wing Officer and Quarter Master of the regiment. He joined the 36th at Jullundur, and from April to November 1888 and again from April 1889 to January 1890 he officiated as a Wing Commander. In March 1890 he was appointed an Offg. Wing Commander in the 37th Bengal Infantry (Dogras), which he joined at Sialkot, and from July 1890 to March 1891 he officiated as Second-in-Command of that corps, with which he served in the Hazara Campaign of the latter year (India Medal and clasp). He returned with the

37th to Sialkot in June 1891, shortly after which he proceeded and joined the dépôt of the 36th at Jullundur, the corps itself being then in Assam. In the autumn he rejoined the 36th at Shillong, whence he proceeded with it to Delhi at the end of the year. From February 1892 to March 1894 he four times officiated as Wing Commander and twice as Second-in-Command of the regiment. In April 1894 he went home on furlough, and in the following November, during his absence in Europe, he was advanced permanently to the position of Wing Commander. He returned to India in April 1895, and rejoined his regiment at Peshawar, at which station, from August to December 1896, he again officiated as Second-in-Command. At the end of that year he accompanied the regiment to Kohat, and thence to the Samana Range, whence he was sent, in command of a detachment, to Parachinar, in the Kurram Valley; and at that place he died on the 5th July 1897.

Gordon, William Fraser Forbes, Lieutenant-Colonel (1837—1880). *Grave at Ambala, No. 257.*—Born on the 30th June 1837.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 1st May 1855 as an Ensign in the 20th Foot, and joined the dépôt of that regiment (which was then in the Crimea) at Parkhurst, in the Isle of Wight. On the 7th September 1855 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. He joined the regiment on its return from the Crimea in July 1856, and served with it at Portsmouth and Aldershot until August 1857, when he embarked with it for Bengal, whither it was sent in consequence of the mutiny of the Bengal Native Army. Landing at Calcutta in November, he accompanied the regiment to the Upper Provinces, and with the selected marksmen of the corps, attached to the Jaunpur Field Force, was present in the actions of Chanda, Amirpur and Sultanpur, and in the attack on the fort of Dhaurūha. On the Field Force joining the main army under Sir Colin Campbell, he served with his regiment at the siege and capture of Lucknow, and he afterwards took part in other operations in Oudh, including the affairs of Mianganj and Charda, and the reduction of the fort of Masjidia (Medal and clasp). On the 24th December 1858 he was promoted to the rank of Captain. After the termination of the operations he served with the regiment at Gonda, Gorakhpur (where he officiated as Station Staff Officer for many months in 1861-62), and Benares, until 1863, when he went home on sick leave. On the expiry of this leave he was attached to the regimental dépôt, and did not rejoin the regiment until the spring of 1867, when it returned home and was stationed at Devonport. In September 1868 he was transferred to the 2nd Battalion of the 20th with which he served in South Africa and Mauritius until January 1872, when he returned home with the battalion and proceeded with it to Ireland. On the 5th July 1872 he was promoted to the rank of Major by brevet. In October 1872 he was retransferred to the 1st Battalion of the 20th, which he joined at Newry. On the 24th January 1873 he became a regimental Major, and was posted to the 2nd Battalion at Buttevant, but on the 26th of the following month he exchanged into the 63rd Foot, and proceeding to India shortly afterwards, he joined that regiment at Hazaribagh. At the end of 1873 he accompanied the regiment to Jhansi, and from that time to June 1875 he was in command of a detachment of the corps quartered in Fortress Gwalior. From June 1875 to January 1876 he was in command of the regiment at Jhansi. He then went home for ten months, and, on his return, rejoined the regiment at Mian Mir in January 1877, from which time to the following July he was in command. In November 1878 he accompanied to 63rd to Ambala, and from that month he again fell into the command of the corps. On the 6th August 1879 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and he continued in command of the regiment until his death. He died at Bareilly on the 17th March 1880.

Gorman, Michael, Riding Master (1782—1831). *Grave at Karnal,—see No. 196.*—Born in Ireland in

1782.—Enlisted into the service of the East India Company about the year 1800, and served for some years in the ranks of the Horse Artillery in Bengal. He was subsequently appointed Sergeant of the "galloper guns" attached to the 3rd Native Cavalry, with which corps he served at the siege and capture of Hathras in 1817. In March 1817 he was appointed to act as Garrison Sergeant-Major at Agra, but he remained in that situation only until the following June, when he was appointed Sergeant-Major of the 3rd Native Cavalry. In December 1817 he was appointed an Assistant Riding Master, and remained attached to the regiment, with which he served in the Marhatta-Pindari Campaign of 1817-18. He continued with the 3rd until November 1820, when he was appointed Riding Master of the 2nd Light Cavalry, and having joined this regiment at Kalta, he served with it in the succeeding years at Mhow, Neemuch, Muttra and Karnal. He died at Karnal on the 12th April 1831.

Note.—In the register from which this Warrant Officer's name was taken he is mis-styled "Lieutenant," and the date of his death is incorrectly stated.

Gott, William Charles, General (1821—1890). *Grave at Ambala, No. 262.*—Born in Brecknockshire, South Wales, in 1821.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1842. Arrived in India in April of the same year, and was sent up to Berhampore to do duty with the 21st N. I. In the following August he was posted to the 50th N. I., which he joined at Lucknow. Towards the end of 1843, he accompanied his regiment on service with the Army of Gwalior, and was present with it at the battle of Maharajpur (bronze star). On the conclusion of the campaign he marched with the regiment to Agra, whence he accompanied it to Nurpur in November 1846, to Hajipur in April 1847, and to Ludhiana in February 1848. On the outbreak of the second Sikh War he accompanied the regiment into the field and served with it in the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49, including the passage of the Chenab, the action of Sadulapur, and the battle of Chilianwala, in which last he was severely wounded (Medal and clasp). After the war he proceeded with the regiment to Lahore, and in the spring of 1850 he marched with it to Ambala, at which place he officiated as Deputy Pay Master of the Sirhind Circle from February 1851 to April 1855. He then rejoined his regiment at Barrackpore, whence he soon afterwards proceeded with it on service against the Santhal insurgents. He was actively engaged in these operations until December 1855, when he went on leave to Mussoorie. On the expiry of this leave, in April 1856, he was appointed to do duty with the Landour Convalescent Dépôt, with which he continued serving until the end of the following November. He then again went on leave, to Kanawar and the neighbouring hills, and did not return to duty until October 1858, when, his regiment having disappeared during the Mutinies, he was appointed to do duty at Ambala. He remained at that station until July 1862, and he afterwards did general duty at Mian Mir from July 1862 to April 1863, and again at Ambala from April 1863 to August 1871, when he succeeded to the Colonel's allowance. He thereafter resided in India, principally at Simla, until July 1878, when he went home on furlough, and was away until May 1879. On the 1st July 1881 he was transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. In November 1881 he was promoted to the rank of Major-General, and in May 1886 to that of Lieutenant-General. He attained the rank of full General in August 1890, and he died at Ambala on the 8th November following.

Gough, Thomas, Pay Master and Honorary Captain (c. 1813—1865). *Grave at Attock.*—Was Sergeant-Major of the "Corps of Military Labourers" at Barbadoes when, on the 14th August 1846, he was promoted to commissioned rank as Quarter-Master of

the 2nd Battalion of the Rifle Brigade. He joined that corps at Montreal, in Canada, and served with it there, and at Toronto and Kingston, until June 1852, when he returned with it to England, and was stationed with it at Canterbury. In the following year he proceeded with the battalion to the Chobham Camp of Exercise, and thence to Portsmouth, at which place he served with it until February 1854, when he embarked with it for Turkey. In the following September he accompanied the corps to the Crimea, where he served with it throughout the campaign of 1854-55, including the battles of the Alma and of Inkerman, and the siege of Sevastopol up to the 4th July 1855, when he left for England (Medal and three clasps). On the 14th September 1855 he was appointed Paymaster of the newly formed 3rd Battalion of the Rifle Brigade, which he joined at Aldershot. In the summer of 1857, on the occasion of the mutiny and rebellion in India, he embarked with the battalion for Bengal, and landing at Calcutta in November, he shortly afterwards proceeded to the Upper Provinces, where he served with the corps in the campaign of 1857-58, inclusive of the battle of Cawnpore, the siege and capture of Lucknow, and the action of Nawabganj (Medal and clasp). On the conclusion of these operations he served with the battalion at Lucknow and afterwards at Gonda, whence, early in 1859, he accompanied it to Agra. On the 14th September 1860 he was granted the honorary rank of Captain. In the spring of 1861 he marched with the battalion to Bareilly, and in January 1863 he proceeded with it to Agra, whence in the spring he went home on leave. On his return, during the succeeding cold season, he rejoined the battalion at Peshawar, whence at the end of December 1864 he proceeded with it to Nowshera. He was unfortunately drowned while crossing the Indus near Attock on the 29th July 1865.

Gough, William Robert, Veterinary-Surgeon (1825-1854).—*Grave at Sialkot, No. 716.*—Born at Wem, Co. Salop, in 1825.—Entered the Bengal Army, in the Veterinary Department, in 1848. Arrived in India on the 6th September 1848, and was granted rank as a Veterinary-Surgeon from that date. On the 22nd of the same month he was appointed Veterinary-Surgeon to the 4th Light Cavalry (Lancers), which he joined at Cawnpore, and with that regiment he passed all his service, occasionally affording veterinary aid to other corps and detachments. He accompanied the regiment to Wazirabad in the spring of 1850, and to Sialkot in January 1851; and he died at the latter place on the 8th July 1854.

Gowan, Ross Dunlop, Second-Lieutenant (1830-1852).—*Grave at Ferozepore, No. 491.*—The fourth son of Lieutenant-General G. E. Gowan, C.B., Bengal Artillery. Born at Cawnpore on the 7th December 1830.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1851 as a Cadet of Artillery. Arrived in India in September of the same year, and, after doing duty for some time with the 5th Company 9th Battalion, Foot Artillery, at Dum-Dum, was posted, 11th June 1852, to the 4th Company 3rd Battalion. He joined this company at Ferozepore, and at that place he died on the 1st September following.

Graham, Charles Thomas, Second-Lieutenant (c. 1827-1849).—*Grave and tablet at Multan, Nos. 854 and 882.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1845 as a Cadet of Artillery. Arrived in India at the end of December in the same year, and in April 1846 was posted to the 3rd Company 2nd Battalion, Foot Artillery, which he joined at Dum-Dum. In the following September he was removed to the 1st Company 1st Battalion, and having joined it at Agra, he accompanied it to Lahore in the spring of 1847. In December 1847 he was transferred to the 3rd Troop 3rd Brigade, Horse Artillery, which was also at Lahore. In July 1848 he was appointed to do duty with the 4th Troop 1st Brigade, then proceeding on

service against Multan, and he was present with it in the first siege of that place, in August and September. He subsequently served with it in the action of Suraj-khund, and at the second siege of Multan, and having taken part in the reduction of the suburbs and the city, he fell dangerously wounded, on the 17th January 1849, in one of the breaching batteries directed against the citadel. He died of his wounds on the 4th of the succeeding month.

Graham, James, M.D., Senior Surgeon (c. 1796-1857).—*Grave at Sialkot, No. 709.*—Entered the Bengal Army, in the Medical Dept., in 1819, and was granted rank as Assistant-Surgeon from the 9th January 1820, the date on which he sailed for India. Arrived at Calcutta in the following August, and was directed to do duty in the General Hospital. In October 1820 he was appointed to the medical charge of the Artillery at Karnal, and, having proceeded at once and joined, he continued serving there until May 1821, when he was posted to the corps of Sappers and Miners at Cawnpore. With a portion of this corps, employed in the construction of roads, he served the same year on the South-Western Frontier. In July 1822 he was removed to the 2nd Battalion 14th N. I., with which he served at Mhow until March 1824, when he was appointed Civil Asst.-Surgeon at Mohidpur. He held this post until June 1831, when, having been promoted to the rank of Surgeon, he reverted to military duty. In the following October he was posted to the 42nd N. I., with which he served at Neemuch and afterwards at Delhi until March 1835, when he was appointed to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Delhi. Two months later, in May 1835, he was posted to the 3rd Brigade of Horse Artillery, and having joined at Karnal, he, in the autumn of 1837, accompanied the head-quarters of the brigade to Cawnpore. At this station, during the succeeding six years, he held, at different times, the additional medical charge of the 5th Battalion of Foot Artillery, of the Cavalry Dépôt, and of the 4th Infantry Levy. In November 1843 he was appointed to the additional medical charge of the 1st Company of Sappers and Miners, and two weeks later to that of the staff of the left wing of the Army of Gwalior, with which, as Staff and Senior Surgeon, he served in the Gwalior Campaign and was present at the battle of Panipat (bronze star). On the conclusion of the campaign he rejoined the headquarters of the 3rd Brigade of Horse Artillery at Cawnpore, at which station he continued serving until the spring of 1845, when he accompanied the brigade to Ferozepore. Here, in the following October, he was appointed to the additional medical charge of the 5th Troop 1st Brigade, Horse Artillery. On the outbreak of the first Sikh War in December 1845, he accompanied Sir John Littler's Division to join the main army, and with it he was present at the sanguinary battle of Firozshahr. On the 27th of the same month he was appointed Superintendent of the Dépôt Hospital established at Ferozepore for the sick and wounded of the Army of the Sutlej. He remained continuously in that situation until the first week of February 1846, when he left it temporarily to accompany the 3rd Brigade of Horse Artillery into the field of Sohraon, and he was present with it in that great battle (Medal and clasp). He then resumed charge of the Dépôt Hospital, and continued serving with it until near the end of March, when he rejoined the 3rd Brigade and accompanied it to Meerut. In August 1847 he was removed to the 11th N. I., and in the following month he went home on furlough. During his absence in Europe he was transferred in succession to the 22nd N. I. and the 5th Battalion of Artillery, but his posting to the latter was cancelled within a month, and in September 1850, shortly after his return to India, he was posted to the 16th N. I., which he joined at Benares. In January 1851 he was transferred to the 21st N. I., but a few days later he proceeded on leave to Calcutta preparatory to again going home on furlough, and he never joined this regiment, nor yet the 22nd N. I., to which he was removed before the end of

the month. He went home on furlough in March 1851, and was absent from India until March 1853. In the preceding month, February 1853, he had been transferred from the 22nd N. I. to the 7th, but he did not join the latter corps, and a few days after his return he was removed to the 44th N. I., which he joined at Dinapore. On the 27th of the same month, March 1853, he was appointed to officiate temporarily as Superintending Surgeon of the Dinapore Division; in the following May he was appointed to officiate as a Superintending Surgeon and was posted to the Dinapore Circle, and he continued in this position until the 26th August following, when he was appointed a Superintending Surgeon on the establishment. In January 1854 he was transferred from the Dinapore to the Trans-Ravi Circle, Sialkot. He was still serving at Sialkot when the Mutiny took place there on the 9th July 1857, and while endeavouring to escape to the fort he was intercepted and murdered (shot dead) by some troopers of the 9th Light Cavalry.

Graham, John Colin, M.D., Asst.-Surgeon (1819—1857).—*Grave at Sialkot, No. 712.*—A younger son of Major-General John Graham, Bengal Infantry, by his first wife, Margaret, daughter of Superintending Surgeon Adam Freer, M.D. Born at Bhagalpur on the 24th November 1819.—Entered the Bengal Army, in the Medical Dept., in 1844. Arrived in India in May of the same year, and in the following month was appointed to do duty with the left wing of the 1st Battalion of Foot Artillery at Dum-Dum. Early in the following September he was ordered up to Ambala, whence in December he was detached to Subathu to do duty with the 1st European Light Infantry. He remained with that corps until April 1845, when he was ordered down to Ambala to do duty with the 45th N. I. In the following month he was appointed to do duty in the hospital of the 1st Brigade of Horse Artillery, but within a fortnight he was ordered to Khaital to take medical charge of that post. He subsequently returned to Ambala, and in October 1845 he was appointed to the medical charge, as far as Meerut, of a detachment of European invalids proceeding to Calcutta. On arrival at Meerut he was directed to do duty in that command, and was appointed, November 1845, to the medical charge of the 68th N. I. In the following month, however, he was obliged to proceed on sick leave to Mussoorie, where he remained until October 1846. Having been posted, in August 1846, to the 49th N. I. at Benares, on the expiry of his leave he proceeded and joined that regiment, with which, early in 1847, he marched to Ferozepore. At this station, in the following June, the additional medical charge of the 68th N. I. was imposed upon him, and he continued holding it until the 68th left, in course of relief, in March 1848. On a force being organised to proceed against Multan in July 1848, he was appointed Medical Store-keeper with it, and in that capacity he was present at the first siege of Multan, the action of Surajkund, the second siege and capture of Multan, the march to the northwards to join the main army under Lord Gough, the battle of Gujerat, and (as Medical Store-keeper with the force under Sir Walter Gilbert) in the pursuit of the Sikhs and Afghans to Peshawar (Medal and two clasps). He continued with that force (styled the Peshawar Field Force) until May 1849, when he went on leave to Simla. In the following October he rejoined the 49th N. I. at Nakoda, and in the succeeding month he accompanied the regiment to Phillaur, where, on arrival, he received the additional medical charge of the sick of the 23rd N. I. In May 1850 he was appointed Offg. Medical Store-keeper at Ferozepore, and the Medical Depôt having been removed from that place to Sialkot in 1853, he went with it, and was appointed Medical Store-keeper at the latter station in May of the same year. In that and the succeeding years he held, from time to time, several additional medical charges of a temporary nature, including the Staff in 1853 and

again in 1854, the 9th Light Cavalry in 1855-56, and the 46th N. I. in June 1857. He was still holding the appointment of Medical Store-keeper at Sialkot when the Mutiny broke out there on the 9th July 1857, and on that occasion his career came to an untimely end, he having been intercepted and killed by a party of mutineers whilst endeavouring to escape into the fort.

Graham, Stuart Frederick, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel (1823—1878).—*Grave at Multan, No. 873.*—The fifth son of Sir Robert Graham, Bart. (VIII), of Esk, Co. Cumberland. Born at Newington, Surrey, on the 12th November 1823.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1840. Was already in India when admitted into the service, and was directed, December 1840, to do duty with the 70th N. I. at Gorakhpur, but before he could join that regiment he was permanently posted, January 1841, to the 6th N. I., which he joined at Bareilly. In January 1842 he proceeded with the regiment to Karnal, and in the following month to Ferozepore, whence, in March, he accompanied it on service to Afghanistan. Thereafter he served with it, on the line of communication between Peshawar and Jalalabad, throughout the campaign of 1842 under General Pollock (Medal). On the return of the Army from Afghanistan he proceeded with his regiment to Ludhiana, arriving there in January 1843, and from July to December of that year he officiated as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 7th Light Cavalry at the same station. He then proceeded on sick leave to Simla, and remained there until November 1844, when he was appointed acting Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 3^d Light Cavalry, and having joined that regiment at Ferozepore, he accompanied it to Meerut in March 1845. In the following June he vacated his acting appointment in the 3^d Light Cavalry, and rejoined the 6th N. I. at Shahjahanpur. Towards the close of December 1845, consequent on the outbreak of the first Sikh War, he marched with his regiment to join the Army of the Sutlej. At the end of January 1846 he was appointed Adjutant of the 9th Depôt Battalion, to be formed at Aligarh, but as the 6th was then rapidly approaching the scene of operations on the Sutlej, he immediately resigned the appointment, and continuing with his regiment he accompanied it in the movement made on Lahore after the battle of Sobraon. After the termination of the war he continued serving with his regiment at Lahore until June 1846, when he was appointed acting Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 27th N. I. at the same station, but having in the following October been appointed to officiate in the same appointment in his own regiment, he then rejoined the latter, with which, in January 1847, he proceeded to Ludhiana. In March 1847 he was made permanent in the appointment of Interpreter and Quarter Master, which he thereafter held for six years and-a-half. In the autumn of the same year he accompanied the regiment to Nasirabad, and there from November 1848 to April 1849 he officiated as an Asst. Genl. Superintendent for the Suppression of Thaggi in Rajputana. Early in 1850 he proceeded with the regiment to Agra, at which station he was employed from June 1851 to the spring of 1852 as Offg. Sub-Asst. Commy. Genl. and Offg. Joint Cantonment Magistrate. In the summer of 1852 he accompanied his regiment to Cawnpore, and at that station from the following August up to September 1853 he officiated as Sub-Asst. Commy. Genl. In September 1853 he was appointed an Asst. Commissioner in the Punjab, and in civil employ in that province the rest of his service was passed. In September 1858 he was transferred from the rolls of the late 6th N. I. to those of the 5th European Regiment, and in February 1861 he was admitted into the Bengal Staff Corps. Having served as Asst. Commr. and as Depy. Commr. in various parts of the Punjab during a period of nearly thirteen years, he was appointed, in July 1866, to be Offg. Commissioner of the Derajat Division, whence he was removed in May 1871, in the same capacity, to the

Multan Division. In April 1872 he was appointed Commissioner and Superintendent of the Multan Division, and he continued in that appointment until March 1873, when he went home on furlough. On his return to India in 1875 he was appointed Commissioner and Superintendent of the Hissar Division, but before the end of the year he was transferred back to his former appointment in the Multan Division, and there he continued serving until his death. He died at Multan on the 20th September 1878.

NOTE.—Colonel (then Lieutenant) Graham married at Agra, on the 22d February 1849, Frances Elizabeth Bannatyne, daughter of Superintending Surgeon Bannatyne William Macleod, M.D., Bengal Medical Service (*q. v.*). This lady was born at sea, on board the ship *Thomas Grenville*, in 1828, and died in 1881.

Grant, Alexander, Assistant-Surgeon (1832—1856).—*Grave at Lahore Cantonment, No. 668.*—Entered H. M.'s Service as an acting Assistant-Surgeon on the Hospital Staff on the 9th March 1855. On the 28th December following he was appointed Asst. Surgeon to the 70th Foot, with rank from the date of his original acting appointment on the Hospital Staff. Came out in India in the spring and joined the 70th at Ferozepore in the summer of 1856. Soon after his arrival he was appointed to do duty with the 81st Foot at Mian Mir, Lahore, and he died at that place on the 29th August 1856.

Grant, Andrew, Captain (c. 1806—1847).—*Grave at Simla, No. 314.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1823. Arrived in India in June 1824 and was ordered up to Dinapore to do duty with the 2d European Regiment, but this was countermanded early in the following month, when he was directed to proceed to Barrackpore and do duty there with the 26th N. I. In August 1824 he was posted to the 1st European Regiment, but that corps being then in the remote station of Nagpur, he was directed a few days later to join and do duty with the 2d European Regiment at Dinapore, and he continued attached to that corps until the following December, when he proceeded on leave to Calcutta, and thence, in January 1825, to the Mauritius. He returned to Bengal towards the end of January 1826, and in the succeeding spring joined the 1st European Regiment at Agra. In November 1826 he exchanged into the 36th N. I., but having, three weeks later, been sent down to Chunar and thence to Calcutta in charge of European invalids and time-expired men, he was unable to join this regiment, at Sultanpur, in Oudh, until the spring of 1827. From October 1828 to January 1829 he officiated as Adjutant of the left wing during the movement of the regiment to Aligarh. In December 1831 he was appointed acting Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 4th N. I., and proceeded to join that regiment at Sultanpur, Oudh, but the arrangement shortly afterwards fell through, and he rejoined his own regiment at Mhow in January 1832. In February 1834 he was appointed acting Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 16th N. I., at the same station, but he resigned this post in the following October and rejoined his own regiment on the latter being ordered on service, and during the succeeding months he accompanied it in the demonstration against Jodhpur and in the subsequent movements made with the object of restoring order in the district of Shekhawat. On the conclusion of these operations he marched with the regiment to Agra, arriving there in April 1835. In the same month he was appointed acting Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 10th Light Cavalry, with which he served at Multan until January 1836; he then rejoined his own regiment at Agra, but in the following June he was appointed acting Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 37 N. I. at the same station, and he continued serving with that regiment there until the following November. In March 1837 he was appointed acting Interpreter and Quarter Master to his own regiment, and he held the situation until the succeeding November when (being then *en route*, with the regiment, to Jamalpur, in Eastern Bengal) he was appointed Adjutant and Quarter Master

of European Invalids at Chunar. In October 1839, on the formation of the new 2d European Regiment, he was transferred to that corps, but he continued in his appointment at Chunar, at which place he twice (in the autumn of 1841 and again in the spring of 1842) held temporary charge of the magazine. In the autumn of 1842 he joined the 2d European Regiment, temporarily, and accompanied it to Ferozepore, where he served with it in the Army of Reserve. On that Army being broken up in January 1843 he proceeded on leave to Simla, and he did not rejoin his appointment at Chunar until near the end of the following December. In September 1844 he vacated that appointment, consequent on his promotion to the rank of Captain, and he then proceeded to Meerut and rejoined the 2d European Regiment, with which in the winter of 1844-45 he marched to Sukkur in Sindh. In the spring of 1845 he served with a portion of the regiment in Sir Charles Napier's campaign against the Bhugtis, Jakranis, and others of the Mountain and Desert Tribes of Sindh, and on the corps being sent to Karachi in the summer, he was retained in command of a company at Sukkur. He rejoined the regiment on its return from Karachi in November 1845, and in the following January he accompanied it into the field in the Sindh Field Force, which was intended to move northwards to the Punjab and take part in the first Sikh War. Early in February, however, he was sent back to Sukkur to take command of the regimental dépôt there, and the Sindh Field Force having been broken up shortly afterwards, he accompanied the corps to Subathu, where he arrived with it in April. In June 1846 he proceeded on sick leave to Simla, and he continued residing at that place until his death. He died at Simla on the 2d June 1847.

Grant, Andrew, Captain and Pay Master (1805—1857).—*Grave at Ferozepore, No. 505.*—Having served for nearly twenty years in the ranks of the 61st Foot, this officer was promoted from Quartermaster-Sergeant to Ensign in the regiment on the 2d June 1843. On the 23d August 1844 he was advanced to the rank of Lieutenant, and in July 1845 he embarked with the regiment for Bengal. Landing at Fort William in the following October, he soon afterwards accompanied the regiment to the Upper Provinces, and with it arrived at Cawnpore in February 1846. In the following November he accompanied the corps to Ambala, whence he proceeded with it to Jullundur in February 1848. When the regiment took the field in the autumn of the same year, on the outbreak of the second Sikh War, he was left in command of the dépôt at Jullundur, and he remained at that place throughout the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49. He rejoined the regiment at Peshawar towards the end of 1849, and served with it there until early in 1852, when he accompanied it to Kasauli, and was, immediately on arrival there in March, detached with the left wing to Subathu. As acting Adjutant to the left wing he served at that place until early in 1853, when he was appointed acting Pay Master of the regiment and joined the head-quarters of the corps at Kasauli. On the 15th March 1853 he was promoted to the rank of Captain, and on the 25th November following he was made permanent in the appointment of Pay Master. Towards the end of the same year he accompanied the regiment to Wazirabad, and in December 1856 he marched with it to Ferozepore. He was present with the regiment at Ferozepore when the native troops mutinied there in May 1857, and at a later period he accompanied the corps to Delhi and was present with it throughout the siege and capture of the place. Shortly after the fall of Delhi he returned, much broken in health, to Ferozepore, and he died at that place on the 28th November 1857.

Grant, Arthur James (1869—1900).—*Grave at Bannu, No. 1069.*—Joined the Punjab Commission in August 1888, and in 1896 became Political Agent at Wano. He was appointed Deputy Commissioner of Bannu in January 1900, and he died at that place on the 17th July following.

Grant, George, Surgeon (1812—1855).—*Grave at Ferozepore, No. 497.*—Born in Inverness-shire early in 1812.—Entered the Bengal Army, in the Medical Dept., in 1840. Arrived in India in October of the same year, and was sent, in the usual course, to do duty in the Presidency General Hospital, but before the end of the month he was ordered up to Chinsura to do duty there with a body of recruits of H. M.'s Service. On duty with these recruits he was despatched to the Upper Provinces in the following month, and he continued with them until March 1841, when, on arrival at Agra, he was directed to join and do duty with the 31st Foot. In the following November he was appointed to the medical charge of the 5th Battalion of Artillery, at the same station, and towards the end of the year he accompanied the head-quarters and the 4th Company of the battalion to Nasirabad. In June 1842 he was detached temporarily to attend the Maharana of Udaipur on his march towards the Ganges, but he afterwards resumed his charge at Nasirabad, and when the headquarters of the 5th Battalion left that place in the spring of 1843, he continued there in medical charge of the 4th Company. In May 1843 he was detached for a short time to Ajmer to assume medical charge of that station, and in the following December he was directed to take over the medical charge of the 20th N. I. and of a detachment of the Merwara Local Battalion, both then at Nasirabad. In March 1844 he was directed to proceed to Cawnpore in medical charge of the 20th N. I., and, arriving there with that corps on the 17th April, he continued serving with it (taking up from time to time various other temporary additional charges to which he was appointed) until near the end of October 1845, when, being then *en route* to Barrackpore with the regiment, he was appointed to the temporary medical charge of the 22^d N. I.; with this corps he returned to the Upper Provinces, arriving at Fatehgarh early in March 1846. In the following December he was regularly posted to the 22^d, and he continued serving with it at Fatehgarh (taking up many temporary additional charges) until the autumn of 1848, when he marched with it to Ferozepore. He afterwards served with the regiment throughout the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49, in the course of which he was at one time, in November 1848, appointed to the temporary additional charge of the Staff of the Third Division of the Army of the Punjab, and at another, in January 1849, to that of various details at Ramnagar, at which place his regiment was then posted Medal. On the termination of the war he was sent with his regiment to Rawal Pindi, at which station he was appointed, in May 1849, to the medical charge of the staff. In the winter of 1849-50 he marched with the regiment to Ferozepore, and there, from July to November 1852, he held the temporary additional charge of the 18th N. I., and afterwards, for a short time, of the Ferozepore Division of Artillery. On promotion to the rank of Surgeon he was re-posted, June 1854, to the 22^d N. I., but in the following October, the regiment being under orders to march to Delhi, he was transferred, at his own request, to the 57th N. I. He joined this regiment at Ferozepore early in November, and he continued serving with it there until his death. He died at Ferozepore on the 19th April 1855.

Grant, Hugh, Lieutenant-Colonel (1822—1871).—*Grave at Simla, No. 371.*—The fourth son of James Murray Grant, Esq., of Glenmoriston, Co. Inverness, and Moy, Co. Moray. Born on the 9th March 1822.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1843. Arrived in India in November of the same year, and in the following month was sent up to Benares to do duty with the 45th N. I. In April 1844 he was posted to the 74th N. I., which he joined at Nowgong, in Bundelkhand. Towards the end of 1845 he marched with the regiment to Hoshangabad, on the Narbadda, and in the summer of the succeeding year he accompanied it to Mhow, in Malwa. Early in December 1847 he was appointed acting Interpreter and

Quarter Master of the regiment, and having been confirmed in the post before the end of the month, he continued holding it for nearly five years. In the spring of 1850 he accompanied the regiment to Dacca, in Eastern Bengal, and his health having failed there, he proceeded, in the summer of 1851, on six months' leave to Madras and Ceylon. Having rejoined at Dacca, he accompanied the regiment to Barrackpore in May 1852, and in the following November he resigned the appointment of Interpreter and Quarter Master; he was, however, re-appointed to act in December, and he continued officiating in the post for more than four months. In the spring of 1853 he accompanied the regiment to Cawnpore, where he served with it until the summer of the following year, when he went on leave to Calcutta, and thence home on furlough in September 1854. He returned to India at the beginning of February 1857, and in the course of the same month was sent up to Benares, by water, on duty with a body of European recruits. He eventually rejoined his regiment at Delhi, and was with it there when the Mutiny took place on the 11th May, but had the good fortune to effect his escape to Karnal, and thence to Ambala. On the advance of the Delhi Field Force he was attached to H. M.'s 75th Foot as acting Interpreter, and he was present with that regiment at the action of Badli-ki-Serai and at the siege of Delhi up to the 10th July, when he was appointed to do duty with the 4th Sikh Infantry. On the 17th of the same month he was appointed Adjutant of the Kamaon Battalion, but he continued serving with the 4th Sikh Infantry until the 1st August, when he joined the Kamaon Battalion on its arrival in camp, and with this corps he served throughout the remainder of the siege of Delhi and at the storm and capture of the place in September. At the end of that month he vacated the Adjutancy of the Kamaon Battalion, but he continued doing duty with the corps, and in October and November 1857 was employed with it in the operations in the Rewari, Jhajjar and Gurgaon Districts, afterwards returning with it to Delhi, whence in the autumn of 1858 he proceeded with it to Oudh and, later, served with it in the final campaign of 1858-59 on the Nepal Frontier, including the action of Sitka-Ghât, on the Rapti, and the affair on the Kauriala River (Medal, with clasp for the siege and capture of Delhi). On the termination of the campaign he accompanied the battalion to Almora, where he arrived in July 1859, and from the autumn of that year to November 1860 he was in command of the detachment at Petoragarh. He was then sent to do duty at Allahabad, where, in May 1861, he was appointed Station Interpreter. In the following September he was transferred to Bareilly, and towards the end of December he was appointed Station Interpreter at that place. In April 1862 he was appointed to do duty with the 2^d N. I., and having joined that regiment at Shahjahanpur, he continued serving with it until the following November, when he was appointed Station Interpreter at Fatehgarh. He held that appointment until the summer of 1865, and afterwards did general duty at the same station for three years and a-half. In September 1866 he was admitted into the Bengal Staff Corps. In January 1869 he was ordered to Peshawar for general duty, but this was countermanded before the end of the month, and he was sent to Morar, Gwalior, instead. In July 1869 he was appointed Asst. Cantonment Magistrate at Morar, and he held this situation until February 1870, when he reverted to general duty. In March 1871 he was transferred from Morar to Ambala for general duty, and he was shortly afterwards granted leave for six months to proceed to Almora and Mussoorie on his private affairs. He, however, proceeded to Simla, where he died on the 5th June following.*

Grant, Robert Innes, Lieutenant (1833—1859).—*Grave at Tulsipur, Oudh-Nepal Frontier; tablet at Kohat, No. 1043.*—The second son of Sir Robert Innes

Grant, Bart. (IX), of Dalvey, Co. Elgin, and younger brother of Sir Alexander Grant, Bart. (X), Principal and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Edinburgh, and sometime Director of Public Instruction in the Bombay Presidency. Born in 1833.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1854. Arrived in India in March of the same year, and was sent up to Benares to do duty with the 50th N. I. In the following August he was posted to the 64th N. I., which he joined at Lahore, and with that corps, towards the end of the following year, he marched up to Peshawar. He served with the 64th at Peshawar until May 1857, when, in consequence of its disaffected condition, the regiment was deprived of its arms. On the 25th of the same month he was appointed to do duty with the 6th Punjab Infantry at Kohat, and on the 29th he was appointed Offg. Adjutant of that regiment. In the following August he was appointed Offg. Adjutant of the 1st Sikh Infantry at Dera Ghazi Khan, and early in September he became Station Staff Officer at that place. In November 1857 he vacated these appointments, but he continued attached to the regiment, and accompanied it when it marched for Hindustan, on service, in January 1858. Joining with the regiment, a field force assembled at Roorkee, he served with it throughout the subsequent campaign in Rohilkhand, and was present in the skirmish at Najibabad, the action of Nagina, the occupation of Moradabad, the capture of Bareilly, the action of Barnai, and the capture of Mahomdi. In May 1858 he was again appointed to officiate as Adjutant, and having been made permanent in the appointment in the following July, he continued holding it until his death. In September 1858 he was transferred from the cadre of the 64th to that of the 22nd N. I., with effect from the 30th April preceding. As Adjutant of the 1st Sikh Infantry he served in the final campaign in Oudh, including the capture of Amethi and Shankargarh, the passage of the Ghagra, the action of Machligaon, and the advance to Pipra Ghât on the Repti, and towards the end of December 1858 he was appointed Staff Officer of the detached force left at this place. In January 1859 he was appointed to officiate as Second-in-Command of the regiment, in addition to his duties as Adjutant, and this appointment, too, he retained until the end. On the 30th March 1859 he moved out with the regiment from Tulsipur, on the Oudh-Nepal Frontier, to meet a large force of rebels and mutineers whose approach had been reported; the enemy were encountered on the following morning near the Jarwa Pass, and a severe action ensued, in the course of which this gallant young officer lost his life, he having fallen under the fire of the rebels whilst bravely leading on his men to the attack.

Grant, Robert Joynt Gordon, Surgeon (1804—1856).—Grave at Ambala, No. 233.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 7th September 1826 as an Hospital Assistant for general service. On the 14th February 1828 he was appointed a Staff Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces, and on the 18th December following he was posted in that rank to the 22nd Foot. He joined that regiment in Jamaica, and (except when on leave in 1832-33) served with it there until 1837, and afterwards in Ireland from April 1837 to December 1840. On the 15th December 1840 he reverted to the Staff, and on the 2^d July 1841 he was promoted to the rank of Staff Surgeon. On the 1st April 1842 he was appointed Surgeon to the 10th Foot, joined that regiment at Winchester, and in the course of the same month embarked with it for Bengal. Having landed at Calcutta in August 1842, he served with the regiment in Fort William until November 1844, when he proceeded with it to the Upper Provinces, arriving at Meerut in February 1845. In December 1845 he marched with the regiment to join the Army of the Sutlej, and in the following February he was present with it at the battle of Sobroon (Medal). On the termination of the campaign he returned with

the regiment to Meerut, and on the 7th August 1846 he was transferred to the 16th Lancers, from which on the 29th December following he exchanged into the 9th Lancers. He joined this regiment at Meerut in the spring of 1847, and served with it there until the autumn of the following year, when, on the outbreak of the second Sikh War, he proceeded with it on service to the Punjab. He was present with the regiment throughout the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49, including the passage of the Chenab at Ramnagar, and the battles of Chilianwala and Gujerat (Medal and two clasps). On the conclusion of the campaign he marched with the regiment to Wazirabad, whence, early in 1851, he accompanied it to Ambala, at which place he continued serving with it until his death. He died at Ambala on the 15th February 1856.

NOTE.—Surgeon (then Asst.-Surgeon) Grant married at Bath, in July 1832, Mary, relict of the Revd. H. Towton, Rector of Vere, in the island of Jamaica.

Grant, Sweton, Captain (1819—1849).—Grave at Lahore, No. 606.—The eldest son of Major-General Duncan Grant, Royal Artillery. Born at Dover on the 10th October 1819.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 15th May 1840 as an Ensign in the 76th Foot, which he joined at Bermuda. Towards the end of the following year he accompanied his regiment to Halifax, in Nova Scotia, whence he returned home with it in October 1842. He subsequently served with the corps at Fermoy, Plymouth and Devonport until January 1844, when, having on the 19th of that month been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in the 57th Foot, he joined the dépôt of that regiment at Chatham. In the following summer he proceeded to Madras, and landing on the 1st September, he joined the 57th at Fort St. George, whence, in April 1845, he accompanied the left wing to Arcot. In the following December he proceeded with the wing to Poonamalee, and the regiment being concentrated there, he was appointed acting Adjutant in February 1846. On the 3^d April 1846 he was transferred to the 24th Foot, on that corps being augmented for service in India, but before intelligence of this transfer could reach him he had, 16th April, sailed for England with the 57th. On arrival in England, at the end of September 1846, he joined the dépôt of the 24th at Chatham, and he continued serving with it there until the summer of the following year, when he proceeded to India to join the head-quarters of the regiment. Landing at Calcutta in November 1847 he shortly afterwards proceeded to the Upper Provinces, and, early in 1848, joined the 24th at Agra. In October 1848 he marched with the regiment to Ferozepore, and the corps having, in the following month, been included in the Army of the Punjab, he thereafter served throughout the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49,—with the 24th at the passage of the Chenab and the action of Sadulapur; as Orderly Officer to Brigadier-General Campbell (afterwards Lord Clyde) at the battle of Chilianwala; and as a Captain in the 24th (promoted 14th January 1849) at the battle of Gujerat. On the conclusion of the campaign he proceeded with the regiment to Wazirabad, whence in the autumn he proceeded on leave. He died at Lahore on the 19th October 1849.

Grantham, Francis, Captain (1820—1851).—Grave at Peshawar, No. 938.—Son of Henry Grantham, Esq., of Scawby, Co. Lincoln. Born in October 1820.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 26th April 1839 as an Ensign in the 98th Foot. He joined that regiment at Hull, and in the summer of the same year proceeded with it to Newcastle-on-Tyne. On the 16th April 1841 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. In June 1841 he accompanied the regiment to Ireland and served with it at Naas and Dublin until November, when he proceeded with it to Plymouth. At that place, in December 1841, he embarked with the regiment for service in China, and in the following summer he

served with it in the expedition to the Yang-tze-Kiang, and was present at the storm and capture of Chin-Kiang-Foo and at the landing before Nauking (Medal). After the termination of the war he continued serving with the regiment in China, at first at Hong-Kong and afterwards at Chusan, and on the 10th July 1846 he was promoted to the rank of Captain. About the same time the regiment embarked for Bengal, and he was sent home for a tour of service at the regimental dépôt. On the conclusion of this duty he proceeded to India, and landing at Calcutta in December 1847, he proceeded to the Upper Provinces and rejoined his regiment, then en route from Dinapore to Meerut, at which place he arrived with it in March 1848. In the following June he accompanied the corps to Ambala, at which place he continued serving with it until February 1849, when he proceeded with a wing of the regiment to Lahore, and having crossed the Sutlej prior to the termination of the second Sikh War, he received the medal granted for the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49. In December 1849 he accompanied the regiment to Peshawar, at which place he continued serving with it until his death, which took place there on the 15th March 1851, in consequence of wounds received in an encounter with a party of frontier fanatics. He was riding, with a lady, on the Michni road, not far from the Artillery quarter-guard, when he and his companion were attacked by a gang of five Pathans. The lady was suffered to escape, but their horses were carried off, and he himself was left on the ground so grievously wounded that he died in the course of a few days. (This appears to have been the first of the long roll of assassinations by Pathan fanatics in Peshawar.)

Gray, James Coutts Crawford, Major (1801-1852).—*Grave at Ferozepore, No. 489.*—Son of Charles Gray, Esq., of Carse, Co. Forfar, Scotland. Born at Carse in 1801.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1822. Arrived in India in August 1823, and at the end of the following month was ordered up to Benares to do duty into the 1st Battalion 29th N. I.; before he could join that corps, however, he was posted, 20th October, to the 2nd Battalion 6th N. I., and proceeding onwards, he joined it at Gurgaon before the end of the year. On the reorganisation of the Army taking place in May 1824 he was posted to the 18th N. I. (late 2nd Battalion 6th), with which he continued serving at Gurgaon until the succeeding July, when, on the formation of flank battalions for service in the Burmese War, he was appointed (with the grenadier company of his regiment) to the 1st Grenadier Battalion, organised at Cawnpore. On the 1st September following he was appointed acting Adjutant of this battalion, and having been made permanent in this appointment on the 24th November, he accompanied the battalion on service and was employed with it at Chittagong and in Arakan during the campaign of 1824-25 against the Burmese (India Medal and clasp). He returned with the battalion to Bengal in April 1826, and the corps having been broken up at Dinapore in May and the succeeding months, he, after an interval of leave at Buxar, rejoined the 18th N. I. at Bharatpur in November. In January 1827 he marched with the regiment to Agra, whence in the following July he proceeded on sick leave to Calcutta, and thence, in November, to New South Wales. He returned to India in October 1829, and rejoined his regiment at Jubbulpore, whence towards the end of 1832 he marched with it to Betul. Early in 1836 he accompanied the corps to Sikrol, Benares, whence he proceeded on leave to the Presidency in April, and thence home on furlough in August 1836. Returning to Bengal in November 1839 he rejoined his regiment at Barrackpore, from which station he proceeded with it to Allahabad in the winter of 1841-42. In May 1843 he officiated for some time as Fort Adjutant at Allahabad. Towards the end of the year he accompanied the regiment to Lucknow, for temporary duty at that place, and in January 1844 he

marched thence with the corps en route to Nasirabad, arriving at the latter place in March. At the end of January 1846 he was nominated to the command of the 7th Dépôt Battalion, to be raised at Mainpuri, but early in the following March the formation of this corps was countermanded, and he rejoined his regiment at Nasirabad. In October 1846 he proceeded on leave to Calcutta, whence, in February 1847, he again went home on furlough. Returning to India in May 1849, he rejoined the 18th N. I. at Ferozepore, and having attained the rank of Major in the preceding year, he was in command of the regiment at that station from November 1849 to the time of his death. He died at Ferozepore on the 13th April 1852.

NOTE.—Major (then Captain) Gray married, at Garden Reach, Calcutta, on the 17th March 1841, Jessie, the youngest daughter of William Smith, Esq., of Ayr, N. B. This lady died at Nasirabad on the 22^d June 1846.

Graydon, Alexander, M.D., Assistant-Surgeon (1817-1845).—*Tablet at Ferozepore, No. 441.*—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 15th May 1835 as an Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces. On the 27th November following he was transferred to the 50th Foot, which he joined in New South Wales in 1836. In January 1841, consequent on the transfer of the regiment to the Indian Establishment, he sailed with it from Sydney, and he landed with it at Calcutta in the following April. He was soon afterwards despatched to China for duty with the 26th Foot, then on service in that country, and he served there with that corps, taking part in some of the operations in which it was engaged, until November 1841, when he was sent back to India in medical charge of invalids. He arrived at Calcutta at the end of December, and, his regiment being then at Moulmein, he was appointed, January 1842, to the medical charge of the detachments of H. M.'s troops at Chinsura; this charge he retained until the following April, when he rejoined the 50th on its arrival at that place. In July 1842 he embarked with the regiment, at Chinsura, and proceeded with it, by boat, to Cawnpore, where he arrived with it in November, and he was left at that place, in charge of the invalids and sick, when, in November 1843, the regiment proceeded on service to Gwalior. In November 1844, while in progress with the regiment from Cawnpore to Ludhiana, he was appointed to the medical charge of the 31st Foot, and having joined that corps at Ambala, he continued serving with it until October 1845, when he was compelled to proceed on sick leave to Simla. On the 23^a November, being still on sick leave, he resigned the medical charge of the 31st Foot, and at the end of the month he rejoined the 50th at Ludhiana. On the outbreak of the first Sikh War he accompanied his regiment into the field with the Army of the Sutlej, but he unfortunately lost his life in the very first engagement of the campaign. At Mudki, on the 18th December 1845, he fell mortally wounded while devotedly discharging his professional duties on the field of battle, and he succumbed to his injuries in the course of the succeeding night.

Greathead, Hervey Harris (1817-1857).—*Grave at Delhi, No. 120.*—The second son of Edward Greathead, Esq., of Uddens, Co. Dorset, by Mary Elizabeth, his wife, the only daughter of Sir Richard Carr Glyn, Bart. (I.), of Gaunts, Co. Dorset, and brother of Lieut.-General Sir Edward Harris Greathead, K.C.B., H. M.'s Service, and of Major-General William Wilberforce Harris Greathead, C.B., Royal (Bengal) Engineers. Born in 1817.—Entered the Bengal Civil Service in 1835. Arrived in India in October 1836, and in the following July was appointed an Assistant under the Commissioner of the Rohilkhand Division, at Bareilly. In July 1838 he was appointed an Assistant to the Political Agent at Ambala. In June 1840 he became Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General for the Affairs of the Punjab, and while holding this appointment he,

in October 1842, in the capacity of Secretary of Legation, accompanied Sir George Clerk, Envoy to the Maha-raja Sher Singh, to Lahore. In April 1843 he proceeded to Khaital on political duty, and having been there, when the outbreak took place on the 10th of that month, he became involved in the disaster which befel the detachment under the command of Captain Whistler, 72nd N.I., and was compelled to retreat to Karnal. In November 1843, he was appointed Political Agent at Jaipur, and in January 1844 Political Agent at Jodhpur, and in this appointment he continued until March 1848, when he went home on furlough. He returned to India in February 1851, and in the following October he was appointed acting Joint Magistrate and Depy. Collector of Bijnaur; this post he held until March 1852, when he was appointed Magistrate and Collector of Cawnpore. In November 1853 he was appointed to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Jaunpur, and in July 1854 he became Civil and Sessions Judge of Benares. In September 1854 he was appointed Offg. Commissioner of the Meerut Division, and in that appointment he was confirmed in May 1855. He was still holding the appointment when the Mutiny broke out in 1857, and on the formation of the Delhi Field Force he joined it in the capacity of Agent to the Lieutenant-Governor of the N.W. Provinces; and he, thereafter, served with it throughout the siege of Delhi up to the 19th September 1857 (the day before the mutineers and rebels were finally expelled from the city), when he unfortunately died of cholera.

NOTE.—Mr Greathed married, in 1844, Eliza Frances, daughter of Thomas Jacob Turner, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service.

Greated, Robert Harris (1823–1851).—*Grave and tablet at Simla, Nos. 327 and 388.*—The fourth son of Edward Greated, Esq., of Uddens, Dorsetshire, and brother of Hervey Harris Greated (q.v.) Born on the 11th November 1823.—Entered the Bengal Civil Service in 1845. Arrived in India the same year, and in October was appointed an Assistant under the Commissioner of the Meerut Division. In December 1846 he was appointed an Assistant under the Dopy. Commissioner of the Cis-Sutlej Territories, and he remained in that employment until January 1850, when he was appointed a Settlement Officer in the Rechna Doab. He died at Simla on the 17th August 1851.

Greaves, Robert Thurstan, Lieutenant (1870–1897).—*Grave at Malakand, No. 1110.*—Born on the 2d June 1870.—Entered H. M.'s Service (from the Royal Mili. College) on the 13th May 1891 as a Second-Lieutenant in the 1st Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers (the 20th Foot), which he joined at Belfast. On the 5th October 1892 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. In May 1893 he proceeded with the battalion to the Curragh. In February 1894 he was transferred to the 2^d Battalion of the Lancashire Fusiliers, and proceeding to India he joined that corps at Quetta in the following month. In August 1895 he went home on leave, and was absent until May 1896, when he returned to India and rejoined the battalion at Quetta. Having, in August 1897, been permitted to join the Malakand Field Force as Special Correspondent of the *Times of India*, he, in that capacity, accompanied the Force on the expedition to Upper Swat, and on the 17th of that month was present in the action of Landakai. In the pursuit which followed the action he, however, unfortunately lost his life, for, having ridden forward with some officers and men of the Guides Cavalry, he and the party came suddenly under a hot fire from a body of the enemy posted on the hills, and having been struck by a bullet in the body he fell from his horse; the enemy's swordsmen immediately rushed upon him, and would inevitably have hacked him to pieces on the spot, had they not been instantly charged, with the greatest gallantry, by Colonel Adams, Lieutenant MacLean, Lord Fincastle (now the Earl of Dunnmore)

and a few men of the Guides, who would probably have succeeded in bringing him off, had he not been again shot through the body and killed as Lord Fincastle was in the act of raising him and replacing him on his horse. Lieutenant MacLean, who was likewise helping him, fell mortally wounded almost at the same moment.

Green, Eric Henry Ernest, Lieutenant (1871–1900).—*Grave at Peshawar, No. 965.*—The fourth son of the Revd. Alfred John Morgan Green, M.A. Born at St. Davids, Co. Pembroke, on the 5th March 1871.—Entered H. M.'s Service (from the Royal Mili. Academy, Woolwich) on the 25th July 1890 as a Second-Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers. After two years' service at Chatham, he came out to India in September 1892, and in the following month was appointed to do duty in the Mili. Works Dept. In the succeeding April he was appointed an Asst. Engineer, and on the 22d July 1893 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. In August 1893 he was transferred from the Mili. Works Dept. to the Bengal Sappers and Miners, the head-quarters of which he joined at Roorkee, and on the 1st of the following month he was appointed Quarter Master of that corps, a post which he continued holding until March 1895. He subsequently served with the dépôt company of the corps, and in 1897 he took part, with a telegraph section, in the operations of the Tochi Valley Expedition (India Medal and clasp). In September 1898 he was posted to the 1st Company of the Corps, then in the Khaibar, and he continued with it until the spring of the following year, when he was removed to the 6th Company, which had relieved the 1st in the Khaibar Force. Later, in 1899, he was moved back to the 1st Company, then at Peshawar, and with this company he continued serving until his death. He was assassinated by a Pathan fanatic at Fort Shabkadar, on the Peshawar border, on the 25th March 1900.

Greene, Robert Thomas, Captain (c. 1788–1835).—*Grave at Karnal: see No. 196.*—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 6th March 1806 as an Ensign in the 53^d Foot, and having been posted to the 2^d Battalion of that regiment, he joined it in Dublin. In 1808 he was transferred to the 1st Battalion, and proceeding to India the same year, he joined it at Cawnpore. On the 18th October 1808 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. In the winter of 1809–10 he was with the battalion on field service in Bundelkhand, and in January and February 1812 he served with five companies of the corps at the siege and assault of Kalinjar, in the same province. At the end of 1812 he marched with the battalion to Meerut, whence, in October 1814, on the outbreak of the Gurkha War, he proceeded with it on service to the Dehra Dún, in the force under the command of Major-General Gillespie. He took part in both the attacks on Kalanga, or Nalapani, and was slightly wounded in the second, on the 27th November, and he subsequently served throughout the remainder of the Dún Campaign, including the attack on Jampta, the occupation of Nahan, and the siege of Jaithak. On the conclusion of the campaign he accompanied the battalion to the Lower Provinces, at first to Berhampore and afterwards to Calcutta, whence, in December 1815, he proceeded with it, by sea, to Madras, in which Presidency, at various stations (at one time in the field against Hindari marauders) he served with the battalion for more than seven years. On the 1st March 1820 he was promoted to the rank of Captain. In March 1823 he went home with the 53^d, landing at Gravesend in the following July. On the 7th October 1824 he exchanged into the 31st Foot, joined that regiment at Gosport soon afterwards, and in January 1825 proceeded with it to Chatham. In February, with the right wing of the regiment, he embarked for Bengal in the H. E. I. C.'s Ship *Kent*, and on the 1st of the following month became involved

in one of the most deplorable catastrophes of the time, the *Kent* having taken fire during a gale in the Bay of Biscay and been totally lost, with nearly eighty men, women and children of the regiment. With the rescued portion of the regiment he was landed at Falmouth by the brig *Cambria*, and in the course of the same month was moved back to Chatham. Later in the year he again embarked for Bengal with a portion of the regiment, and he eventually joined the corps in Fort William in November 1825. In the following year he proceeded to Dinapore; in the winter of 1826-27 he accompanied the regiment to Meerut; and in January 1831 he marched with it to Karnal. In the following October he accompanied the corps to Rupar, on the occasion of the meeting between Lord William Bentinck and the Maharajah Ranjit Singh. Returning to Karnal in the following month, he continued serving with the regiment at that place until his death, which took place there on the 21st December 1835.

NOTE.—In the reg' ster from which note of this officer's death and burial was taken, his name is mis-spelt and the date of death incorrectly stated.

Greenham, Charles John, Lieutenant-Colonel (1842—1886).—*Grave at Peshawar*, No. 956.—Born on the 13th September 1842.—Entered H. M.'s Service on 15th November 1861 as an Ensign in the 99th Foot, which he joined at Hong-Kong, in China, in the following year. On the 30th August 1864 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. In March 1865 he accompanied the regiment from Hong-Kong to the Cape Colony, South Africa, and on the 6th May 1868 he was appointed Adjutant of the corps. He went home with the regiment in September 1869, and he thereafter served with it in various parts of the United Kingdom for more than nine years. On the 30th April 1873 he was promoted to the rank of Captain, and vacated the appointment of Adjutant. When the regiment was sent to Natal, on account of the Zulu War, in December 1878, he was left behind with the dépôt, and having been retained there for nearly three years, he lost his only chance of service in the field. He was promoted to the rank of Major on the 1st July 1881, when the 99th became the 2^d Battalion of the Wiltshire Regiment, and he soon afterwards joined the corps at Cape Town, where it had recently arrived from Bermuda. In January 1882 he proceeded with the battalion to India, and landing at Bombay, accompanied it in the following month to Rawal Pindi, whence he proceeded with it to Nowshera in November 1884. On the 28th October 1885 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and in the following month he was posted to the 1st Battalion of the Wiltshire Regiment (the 62^d Foot), then at home. Having, however, preferred a special request that he might be re-posted to the 2^d Battalion (the 99th), he remained at Lahore awaiting a reply to his application, which was complied with in the ensuing February. He, however, did not live to receive intelligence of this re-transfer, having died at Lahore on the 21st February 1886.

Greensill, Thomas Maling, Captain (c 1828—1857).—*Grave at Delhi; inscription at Delhi*, No. 162.—Son of John Greensill, Esqr. by Eliza, his wife, the third daughter of the Revd. John Roberts, Rector of Kill St. Nicholas, Co. Waterford: he was consequently nephew to General Sir Abraham Roberts, G.C.B., and cousin to Field-Marshal Earl Roberts, K.P., G.C.B.. Entered H. M.'s Service on the 5th April 1846 as an Ensign in the 24th Foot, and having joined that regiment at Cork, he embarked with it for Bengal on the 8th of the succeeding month. Landing at Calcutta in August, he accompanied the corps to the Upper Provinces, and with it arrived at Agra in March 1847. On the 20th October 1848 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. On the regiment being called into the field in October 1848,

on the occasion of the second Sikh War, he was left at Agra in command of the dépôt, and he did not rejoin the regiment until near the end of the following year, when it was stationed at Wazirabad. He was acting Interpreter to the regiment for several months in 1850-51, and in the latter year the permanent appointment of Interpreter was conferred upon him. In February 1852 he accompanied the regiment to Sialkot. On the 15th March 1853 he attained the rank of Captain and vacated the appointment of Interpreter, but no other qualified officer being available to relieve him, he continued acting in the appointment until the spring of 1854. In June 1854 he was again appointed acting Interpreter, and he continued holding the situation for fifteen months, in the course of which, in November 1854, he accompanied the regiment to Peshawar. In September 1855 his services were placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India for employment in the Public Works Dept. in the Punjab, and in the following month he was appointed an Asst. Engineer on the Lahore and Peshawar Road, with his head-quarters at Rawal Pindi. He continued in this situation until May 1857, when, on the outbreak of the Mutiny, he was appointed an Asst. Field Engineer with the Delhi Field Force, and when that force moved forward in the following month he accompanied it and was present with it at the action of Badli-ki-Serai and at the subsequent siege of Delhi up to the 20th July, when a lamentable accident brought his career to a close. On the evening of that day, after dark, being on duty at the Metcalfe picquet, he went beyond the line of sentries, for the purpose, it was supposed, of reconnoitring: on his return he approached the post of one of the sentries and was challenged, but having either failed to reply, or his reply not having been heard, the sentry fired, and he fell mortally wounded. After several hours of intense suffering, he died in camp on the following morning, the 21st July 1857.

Gregg, Henry John, Lieutenant (c. 1826—1846).—*Grave at Ferozepore*: see No. 444.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1842. Arrived in India in March 1843, and in the following month was appointed to do duty with the 45th N. I. at Benares. In June 1843 he was posted to the 42^d Native (Light) Infantry, joined that regiment at Mainpuri, and in November 1845 accompanied it to Ludhiana. On the outbreak of the first Sikh War he joined the Army of the Sutlej with his regiment, and was present at the battles of Múdkí and Firozshahr. He died at Firozpur on the 2^d March 1846 “of wounds received in action with the Sikhs,” but no record has been found to show when, and where, and under what circumstances, he received the wound of which he eventually died.

Greig, Alexander, M. D., Surgeon (1815—1852).—*Grave at Lahore*, No. 652.—Entered the Bengal Army, in the Medical Department, in 1838. Arrived in India in August of the same year, and, after a short tour of duty in the Presidency General Hospital, was appointed in October to the medical charge of the 2^d Regiment of Infantry of the Oudh Auxiliary Force (afterwards styled the 2^d Oudh Local Infantry). He joined this corps at Sitapur and served with it there until the end of 1840, when he proceeded with it to Lucknow. In April 1842 he again went to Sitapur with the regiment, and in November and December 1850 he marched with it to Sultanpur. On attaining the rank of Surgeon he reverted to military duty under the Commander-in-Chief, and in July 1851 he was posted to the 70th N. I.; but this arrangement was afterwards cancelled, and in the following month he was posted to the 5th N. I. He joined this regiment at Mian Mir, Lahore, in September, and served with it until his death, which occurred at that place on the 27th July 1852.

Grierson, Thomas Beattie, Lieutenant (c. 1829—1857).—*Grave at Ambala : see No. 274.*—The only son of Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) William Grierson, 15th Foot; grandson of Sir Robert Grierson, Bart. (V), of Lag, Co. Dumfries; and great-grandson of Alexander, Earl of Carnwath.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 21st May 1847 as an Ensign in the 28th Foot. Proceeded to India and joined the regiment at Deesa in the autumn of the same year, and in November accompanied it to Bombay. On the 27th of the following month he was transferred to the 8th Foot, the left wing of which he joined in Bombay in the spring of 1848. In the following October he proceeded with the regiment to Karachi, and in December 1850 he accompanied it to Deesa, where he served with it for nearly three years. On the 15th October 1852 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. In December 1853 he went home on sick leave, and was absent from India until the spring of 1857, when he rejoined the regiment at Jullundur. He was at that station when the Mutiny broke out there in June 1857, and in the same month he accompanied the regiment to Delhi, at the siege of which place he was actively engaged for two months, taking part in the repulse of the sorties of the 9th, 14th, 18th and 23rd July. Towards the end of August he was invalided to Ambala, at which place he died, of dropsy, on the 4th September 1857.

NOTE.—In Burke's *Peerage and Baronetage* this officer is incorrectly stated to have been killed at the siege of Delhi.

Griffin, John, Captain and Brevet-Major (1797—1845).—*Tablet at Ferozepore, No. 442.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1818. Arrived in India in April 1819, and was sent up to Barrackpore to do duty with the 1st Battalion 11th N. I. In June 1819 he was sent on to Dinapore to do duty with the Bengal European Regiment, and in the following October he was directed to join and proceed with the 2d Battalion 14th N. I., then under orders to march to Cawnpore and Fatehgarh, and with a wing of this corps he continued serving at the former place for many months. In June 1820 he was posted to the 1st Battalion 8th N. I., then at Hoshangabad, on the Narbadda, but that station being remote and not easy of access, he was permitted to continue doing duty with the 2d Battalion 14th, at Cawnpore, until the termination of the rainy season, and he eventually joined the 1st Battalion 8th at Kaita, to which place it had in the meantime been moved, towards the end of the year. Towards the close of 1823 he accompanied the battalion to Bareilly, and the movement having been made by half-battalions, he was appointed, November 1823, to officiate as Adjutant to one half-battalion during the march. From the beginning of January to the end of May 1824 he was acting Adjutant of the battalion. On the reorganisation of the Army taking place in May 1824, he was posted to the 24th N. I. (late 2d Battalion 8th), of which corps he was appointed Interpreter and Quarter Master on the 26th July following. He joined the 24th at Hansi in September, and in the succeeding November he was appointed Staff Officer to a detachment proceeding on service from that place under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Comyn, and with this he was employed against insurgents in Haryana during that and the succeeding month. On the termination of these operations he proceeded with the 24th to Delhi, whence he accompanied the corps to Bhopalpur, in Malwa, at the end of 1826. In the spring of 1828 he marched with the regiment to Cawnpore, at which station he held temporary charge of the Depy. Quarter Master General's office in June 1829. In March 1830 he resigned the appointment of Interpreter and Quarter Master of the regiment. Having in the following February been detailed for duty at the Landaur Convalescent Depôt, he served there from the beginning of April 1831 to the end of March 1832, subsequently remaining there on sick leave until nearly the

end of the year. In December 1832 he rejoined his regiment at Benares, and almost immediately afterwards proceeded with it to the Jungle Mahals, where during the succeeding months he went through much harassing service against rebel Kols and Chuars. In May 1833, on the conclusion of these operations, he proceeded with the regiment to Barrackpore. On the corps leaving that station for Midnapore in November 1835 he went on leave for a brief period, but he rejoined it in February 1836, and continued serving with it, at Midnapore until November 1838, when he was appointed Aide-de-Camp to Major-General E. H. Simpson, Commanding the Force raised in India for the service of Shah Shuja-ul-Mulk; and having accompanied that officer to Afghanistan, he was present at the capture of Ghuzni (Medal) and the occupation of Kabul. In October 1839 he was appointed to the command of the 1st Regiment of Infantry of Shah Shuja's Forces, then stationed at Quetta, in Baluchistan, and having joined it there, he took part with it in the defence of Quetta against the Brahuis in June and July 1840. In the following year the corps was moved up to Kandahar, and in April 1841 he was with it at the storm and capture of a fort in the neighbourhood of Kalat-i-Ghilzai. Later on he was despatched from Kandahar, in command of a small field force, to operate against insurgents in the Zamindawar district, and had the good fortune to overtake and, after a severe action (at Sikandrabad, on the 17th August 1841) utterly rout a body of rebels, five thousand strong, headed by Akram Khan, and by Akhtar Khan, the Chief of Zamindawar. He afterwards, in 1842, served in the operations at and around Kandahar under Major-General Nott, including the defence of that place against a sudden night attack made by the enemy on the 10th March (Medal), and promoted to the rank of Major by brevet). On the initiation of measures for the withdrawal of our troops from Afghanistan in August 1842, he accompanied the 1st Infantry, in the force under the command of Major-General England, in its movement towards Hindustan by way of the Kojak and the Bolan passes; was present in all the skirmishes which took place during the retirement; and continued in command of the corps until it returned to the British provinces and was disbanded at Ferozepore in the spring of 1843. On the breaking up of the corps being completed at the end of April 1843, he went on leave to Mussoorie, whence he proceeded and rejoined the 24th N. I. at Saugor in the following December. In the spring of 1844 he marched with the regiment to Nasirabad, whence he proceeded with it to Ambala in the spring of 1845. On the outbreak of the first Sikh War he accompanied his regiment to the front, and with it took part in the battles of Mudki and Ferozshahr, in the latter of which he fell,—21st December 1845.

NOTE.—Major (then Lieutenant) Griffin married, at Bareilly, on the 12th April 1825, Elizabeth Margaret, the eldest daughter of Major Robert Durie, formerly of the 11th Light Dragoons. By this lady he was the father of the late Colonel Robert Durie Griffin, Bengal Infantry, and of Lieut.-General Edward Christian Griffin, Royal (Bengal) Artillery.

Griffith, Joseph Carncross, Lieutenant-Colonel (1825—1871).—*Grave at Ferozepore, No. 503.*—Son of Samuel Young Griffith, Esq., of Cheltenham. Born at Cheltenham, Co. Gloucester, on the 29th August 1825. Educated at Rugby, 1834-42, in Dr. Arnold's time, and at Addiscombe, 1842-44.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1844 as a Cadet of Artillery. Arrived in India in December of the same year, and in July 1845 was posted to the 3d Company 6th Battalion, Foot Artillery (now the 60th Field Battery, Royal Artillery), which he joined at Cawnpore. In the following November he was posted to the 1st Company 8th Battalion, at Neemuch, but he continued serving with his former company, and having moved up with it to the front on the outbreak of the first Sikh War, he commanded it in the latter part of the Sutlej Campaign,

including the battle of Sobraon (Medal) and the reduction of Kot Kangra. On the termination of these operations he proceeded with the company to Jullundur. In April 1846 he was formally re-posted to the 3^d Company 6th Battalion, with which he proceeded to Ambala in the following June, but he afterwards returned temporarily to Jullundur, where, from the beginning of September to the end of October, he officiated as Adjutant and Quarter Master of the 6th Battalion and of the Jullundur Division of Artillery. Having then rejoined his company at Ambala he proceeded with it to Ludhiana in February 1847, and on the 1st of the succeeding month he was appointed Adjutant to the detachment of Artillery at that station. On promotion to the rank of First-Lieutenant he was re-posted, April 1847, to the 3^d Company 6th Battalion. In July 1848 he was placed in temporary charge of the Phillaur Magazine, and, as Offg. Depy. Commy. of Ordnance, he held that position up to the middle of November 1849. In December 1849, while on leave at Calcutta, he was transferred to the 1st Company 3^d Battalion at Dum Dum, but before he could join, on the expiration of his leave, he was removed, May 1850, to the 2^d Company 9th Battalion, which he joined in the following month at Lucknow. In the succeeding September he was transferred to the 4th Company 9th Battalion, and having joined that company on its arrival at Lucknow in January 1851, he accompanied it to Nowgong in the winter of 1854-55. In May 1855 he was removed to the 1st Company 6th Battalion at Cawnpore, at which station he held the temporary charge of the magazine from the middle of July to the middle of October. At the end of February 1856 he was transferred to the 2^d Company 1st Battalion at Govindgarh, but was directed shortly afterwards to remain in command of the 1st Company 6th Battalion at Cawnpore, until relieved. On the 29th March he was removed to the 3^d Company 4th Battalion at Mian Mir, but was still detained at Cawnpore, and eventually, early in May, he was granted permission, on medical grounds, to remain there and do duty with the 6th Company 9th Battalion until the end of October. In the meantime, on the 30th April, he had been appointed an acting Depy. Commissary of Ordnance, and having at the end of the following month been posted to the Phillaur Magazine, he proceeded to that place and joined his appointment early in November. In March 1857 he was appointed a Depy. Commy. of Ordnance on probation, and early in the following month he was made permanent in the post. He was at Phillaur when the Mutiny broke out in May 1857, and did good service in securing the fort and magazine at that place. He subsequently accompanied the siege train to Delhi and served for some time at the siege of that place (Medal and clasp), but before the end of June his health broke down, and he was compelled to proceed on leave to Simla. At the end of October he returned to Delhi, where he held temporary charge of the Magazine until the end of August 1858, when he was formally transferred from the Phillaur to the Delhi Magazine and received permanent charge. On promotion to the rank of Captain he was re-posted, September 1858, to the 3^d Company 4th Battalion, but at the end of February 1859 he was transferred to the rolls of the 5th Company 8th Battalion. From July 1859 to May 1860 he officiated as a Second Class Commy. of Ordnance. On the amalgamation of the Royal and the Indian Corps of Artillery in October 1861, he became an officer of the Royal Artillery, and was posted to the 19th Brigade, on the rolls of which he remained for the rest of his service. On the reduction of the Delhi Magazine to the status of a dépôt in November 1861, he was transferred to the Peshawar Magazine. In March 1862 he was appointed a Commissary of Ordnance of the Second Class, with effect from the preceding January, and he was at the same time transferred from the Peshawar to the Multan

Magazine. In February 1864 he was transferred to the Ferozepore Magazine, but this was cancelled in the succeeding April, and he was sent to the Allahabad Magazine instead. From July to September 1864 he officiated as a First Class Commy. of Ordnance, and towards the end of October he was transferred to the Peshawar Magazine. In November 1865 he was promoted to the grade of Commissary of Ordnance of the First Class, and in March 1866 he was transferred to the Ferozepore Arsenal, in which the rest of his service was passed. On the 7th June 1870, being then a Captain and Brevet-Major in the Royal Artillery, he was granted the local rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in India. He died at Ferozepore on the 30th December 1871.

Grimes Charles Robert, Lieutenant (c. 1821-1846).—Tablet at Ferozepore, No. 444.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 16th March 1838 as an Ensign in the 50th Foot, which he joined the same year in New South Wales. He afterwards returned home on leave, and the regiment having, during his absence, been transferred to the Indian Establishment, he proceeded to Bengal on the expiry of his leave, landed at Calcutta in October 1842, and, marching *en route* to the Upper Provinces at the end of the succeeding month on duty with a detachment of recruits, eventually rejoined the 50th at Cawnpore in February 1843. From that station, in the following November, he proceeded with the regiment on field service, and was present with it throughout the Gwalior Campaign of 1843-44, including the battle of Paniar (bronze star). On the termination of the campaign he returned with the regiment to Cawnpore, at which station he was left, on duty with sick and convalescents, when the corps marched for Ludhiana in October 1844. He rejoined the 50th at that place early in the following year, and on the outbreak of the first Sikh War, in December 1845, he accompanied the regiment into the field and was present with it throughout the Sutlej Campaign, including the battles of Mudki and Firozshahr, the action of Badhowal, and the battles of Aliwal and Sobraon, at which last, on the 10th February 1846, he was killed whilst gallantly pressing forward to the assault of the Sikh entrenchments.

NOTE.—His younger brother, a Lieutenant in the same regiment, had fallen less than a fortnight before at the battle of Aliwal.

Grimes, Joseph John, Lieutenant (c. 1822-1846).—Tablet at Ferozepore, No. 443.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 9th February 1839 as an Ensign in the 50th Foot, which he joined at Sydney, New South Wales, towards the end of the same year. At the end of January 1841 he embarked with the regiment for Bengal, and landing at Calcutta in April, he accompanied the corps to Chinsura, whence he afterwards moved with it into Fort William. On the 19th June 1841 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. In October 1841 he accompanied the regiment to Moulmein, to which place it was moved consequent on expected hostilities with the King of Burma. He returned with the corps to Calcutta in April 1842, and immediately afterwards proceeded with it to Chinsura, whence he subsequently accompanied it to the Upper Provinces, arriving at Cawnpore in November. In November 1843 he accompanied the regiment on service with the left wing of the Army of Gwalior, and was present with it at the battle of Paniar on the 29th December (bronze star). He returned to Cawnpore with the regiment in February 1844, and towards the end of the year he proceeded with it to Ludhiana, arriving there on the 7th December. On the outbreak of the first Sikh War he accompanied his regiment into the field, and was present with it at the battles of Mudki and Firozshahr, the action of Badhowal and the battle of Aliwal, in the last of which (28th January 1846) he fell,—predeceasing his elder brother, who was killed at the battle of Sobraon, by only thirteen days.

Grissell, Charles, Major (1805-1855).—Grave at Jullundur, No. 531.—Born in London in 1805.—Entered

the Bengal Army in 1825. Arrived in India on the 10th May 1826, and on the 24th of the same month was posted to the 61st N. I., which he joined at Akyab, in Arakan. At the end of the year he returned to Bengal with the regiment and accompanied it to Benares, whence he proceeded with the right wing to Shahjahanpur in the autumn of 1828. In September and October 1829 he officiated for a short time as Interpreter and Quarter Master of the regiment, and in the spring of 1830 he officiated as Adjutant of a wing detached from regimental head-quarters on escort duty. In the winter of 1831-32 he marched with the regiment to Neemuch, whence he proceeded on leave to the Presidency in December 1832, and thence home on furlough in April 1833. He returned to India in October 1835, and rejoined his regiment at Karnal. In the summer of 1836 he acted for a short time as Station Staff Officer at Hansi, and from the beginning of April to the end of May 1837 he officiated as Adjutant of the regiment. In the winter of 1837-38 he marched with the regiment to Almora. In March 1840 he proceeded on leave to Mussoorie, and being in a bad state of health, he remained there continuously until November 1841, when he rejoined the regiment at Agra. In February 1842 he was appointed Adjutant of the 1st Infantry Levy, with which he served at Fatehgarh until the end of February 1843, when it was used to replenish the ranks of the 37th N. I., one of the regiments destroyed in the retreat from Kabul. He rejoined his regiment at Jubbulpore in May 1843, and during that year was engaged in various movements against bands of insurgents in Bundelkhand. He subsequently served with portions of the corps at Kalinjar, Simiuia, and other posts in Bundelkhand, until the spring of 1845, when he accompanied the regiment to Nagode. In December 1846 he proceeded to Calcutta on leave, on the expiration of which, in February 1847, he rejoined his regiment at Barrackpore. In November 1847 he went home on furlough, and was absent from India until January 1851, when he returned to Bengal, and rejoined the 61st at Lucknow. Having attained the rank of Major in August 1851, he succeeded in April 1853 to the command of the regiment, which he thereafter retained until the close of his career. In the spring of 1855 he marched with the corps to Jullundur, and there, on the 3rd July of the same year, he was unfortunately killed by a fall from his buggy.

Note.—Major (then Captain) Grissell married, at Agra, on the 12th September 1842, Charlotte Julia, the only daughter of George Higgins, Esq., Attorney and Notary Public, Calcutta.

Grounds, Jeremiah Edward, Lieutenant and Brevet-Captain (1811-1849).—*Tablet at Ludhiana, No. 592.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1827. Arrived in India in October 1828, and in the following month was sent up to Berhampore to do duty with the 7th N. I. In January 1829, on the 7th marching for Midnapore, he was directed to do duty with the 63rd N. I., on the arrival of that regiment at Berhampore, and he joined it accordingly on the 1st February. On the 4th March he was posted to the 46th N. I., but having been permitted to remain with the 63rd at Berhampore until the middle of July, he did not join his own regiment, then at Mutttra, until September. In the autumn of 1832 he accompanied the 46th to Neemuch, whence, in the winter of 1835-36, he marched with it to Garrawara. In December 1836 he proceeded on leave to Calcutta, whence he went home on furlough in February 1837. He returned to India in November 1839, and, towards the end of the succeeding month, rejoined his regiment at Delhi. On the 46th leaving that place for the Lower Provinces in October 1841, he remained behind on leave, but in the succeeding month he followed the regiment, by river, on duty with the sick and convalescents, and eventually rejoined it at Benares in December. Early in 1843 he accompanied the regiment to Barrackpore, whence he proceeded with it to Berhampore in the spring of 1844. In December 1844 he was appointed acting Adjutant of the regiment. He shortly afterwards marched with

the corps for Lucknow, and while *en route* to that place, in February 1845, he was made permanent in the appointment of Adjutant; he, however, resigned this post in January 1846. Towards the end of 1846 he accompanied the regiment to Jullundur, whence, in October 1847, he marched with it to Lahore. On the outbreak of the second Sikh War he accompanied his regiment into the field and was present with it throughout the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49, including the action at Ramnagar, the passage of the Chenab, the action of Sadulapur, and the battles of Chilianwala and Gujarat (Medal and two clasps). In March 1849, on the termination of the war, he was nominated for duty at the Landour Convalescent Depôt, but this was afterwards cancelled, and on the 1st April (the regiment being then *en route* to Ludhiana) he proceeded to the hills north of Dehra on nine months' sick leave. He died at Landour on the 25th July following.

Grueber, Richard, Local Lieutenant (1780-1826),—Grave at Hansi, No. 6.—A natural son of Colonel Richard Grueber of the Bengal Infantry.—On the augmentation, in 1815, of Skinner's Horse to a strength of three regiments, this gentleman was appointed a Cornet in the 3rd Corps, with local rank from the 3rd January 1816, and joined it at Hasi. On the 16th April following he was appointed Adjutant of that corps, with effect from the 1st March preceding, and in June 1819 he was granted the local rank of Lieutenant, with precedence from the 30th September 1817. On the disbandment of the 3rd Corps, towards the end of 1819, he was transferred to the 2nd Corps, which he joined at Neomuch. In April 1820 he was appointed acting Adjutant of this corps, an appointment in which he was subsequently made permanent, and which he continued holding when, in August 1821, the corps ceased to form part of Skinner's Horse, and became a separate organisation under the designation of "Baddooley's Frontier Horse." He continued in this position until June 1822, when, the Government having decided to officer local and irregular corps more extensively from the regular forces, and to dispense with the services of local officers as much as possible in the future, he was discharged from the Company's Service. On the 12th September 1823, however, he was brought back into the service as a Local Lieutenant, and appointed Adjutant of Skinner's Horse (the original 1st Corps), which he joined at Hansi, and he was shortly afterwards granted rank from the date of his former commission, the 30th September 1817. Toward the end of December 1824 he was appointed acting Second-in-Command, and in February 1825 he was made permanent Second-in-Command with effect from the 1st January preceding. In the winter of 1825-26 he served with the regiment (which was now designated the 1st Local Horse) at the siège and capture of Bharatpur. On the termination of these operations he returned with the regiment to Hansi, where he died on the 24th October 1826.

Gubbins, Robert Atkins, Lieutenant (c. 1816-1845).—*Tablet at Ferozepore, No. 442.*—The eldest son of the Revd. Henry Gubbins, Rector of Ballycahane, Co. Limerick, and grandson of James Gubbins, Esqr., of Kenmare Castle, in the same county, and of Captain Robert Atkins, of Fountain Ville, Co. Cork.—Prior to entering the British Service, this gentleman served for more than two years as Ensign and Lieutenant in the 10th (Irish) Regiment of Infantry of the Anglo-Spanish Legion, and took part in every action in which that corps was engaged during the Carlist-Christino War in the north of Spain from 1835 to 1837, including the operations on the heights of Arlaban, the affair near Vittoria, the storming of the Carlist lines at St. Sebastian, the passage of the Urumea, the capture of Passages, the repulse of the Carlists at St. Sebastian, the advance on Fuentarabia, the battle of Ametza, the capture of Hernani, the storming of Irún, and many other actions and skirmishes, for which he received a Cross and two

Medals, and was twice mentioned in the General Orders of the Spanish Army for gallant conduct in action.—Having quitted the Legion in the summer of 1837, he entered H. M.'s Service on the 14th September 1838 as an Ensign in the 62nd Foot, then serving in the Madras Presidency. He joined the regiment at Moulmein in the following year, and on the 2nd September 1840 was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. In October 1840 he accompanied the regiment to Calcutta, whence he proceeded with it to Hazaribagh, arriving there early in December. In November 1841 he proceeded with the corps to Fort William, whence in the autumn of 1842 he accompanied it to Dinapore, and in the winter of 1844-45 to Ferozepore. He was serving with the regiment at Ferozepore when the first Sikh War broke out, and on the 21st December 1845 he marched out with it, in the Division under the command of Sir John Littler, to take part in the attack on the entrenched position of the Sikhs at Firozshahr; and he fell in the sanguinary engagement which ensued the same afternoon.

Gundry, Charles Bowden, Lieutenant (1825—1851).—*Grave at Multan, No. 867.*—Born at Upper Lodders, near Bridport, Co. Dorset, in 1825.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1845. Arrived in India in May of the same year, and, proceeding to Ferozepore, he there joined the 12th N. I., to which, in anticipation of his arrival, he had been posted in the preceding March. He was with his regiment throughout the Sutlej Campaign of 1845-46, but having been on the sick report on the day on which the battle of Firozshahr was fought, he was not present on the only occasion on which his regiment was actually engaged. He accompanied the regiment to Lahore after the final struggle at Sobraon, and remained with it there after the termination of the war. In the cold season of 1846-47 he accompanied the corps to Aligarh, arriving there in February 1847, and from October 1848 to March 1849 he was employed in the Dept. of Public Works as Executive Officer of the Sixth Division of the Grand Trunk Road. He was afterwards on leave at Mussoorie until the middle of October, when he rejoined his regiment at Aligarh, and he shortly afterwards accompanied it to Multan, arriving there in January 1850. He died at Multan on the 31st August 1851.

Gunter, Austin Herbert (1871—1900).—*Grave at Peshawar, No. 964.*—Entered the Punjab Commission in 1891. In 1897 he served as Assistant Political Officer with the Malakand Field Force, and he was employed subsequently as Deputy Commissioner of Bannu and as District Judge of Peshawar. He was murdered by a fanatic at Shabkadar on the 25th March 1900, at the same time as Lieutenant E. R. E. Green (*q. v.*).

H.

Halles, Martin Hunter, Captain (1810—1850).—*Tablet at Jullundur, No. 552.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1825. Arrived in India in May 1826, and was sent up to Cawnpore to do duty with the 9th Light Cavalry. In the following September he was posted to the 10th Light Cavalry, which he joined at Meerut. In the autumn of 1829 he accompanied the regiment to Mhow; in the winter of 1831-32 he proceeded with it to Karnal; and in the autumn of 1834 he marched with it to Muttra. In December 1837 he was nominated Adjutant of the Cavalry Regiment of the Oudh Auxiliary Force, but he resigned this appointment early in January 1838, without having joined it. In December 1839 he accompanied the 10th to Nasirabad, from which place, in May 1840, he went on leave to Mussoorie. Towards the end of the following November he rejoined the regiment, then *en route* to Ferozepore, where he arrived with it on the 1st of the succeeding month. In January 1842 he accompanied the regiment in its march across the Punjab to Peshawar for service in Afghanistan, and he afterwards took part with it in the operations

connected with the forcing of the Khaibar Pass and the advance to Jalalabad, and in various movements on the Khaibar line, as high up as Gandamak, during the campaign of 1842 under General Pollock (Medal). On the return of the Army from Afghanistan he accompanied the regiment to Meerut, arriving there in February 1843. In the following November he again accompanied the corps on service, and was present with it throughout the Gwalior Campaign of 1843-44, including the battle of Maharajpur (bronze star). He returned with the regiment to Meerut in February 1844, and in the autumn of the same year he accompanied it to Nowgong. In January 1846 he was appointed Superintendent of the Remount Depôt at Muttra, and he held the post until near the end of the succeeding March, when he proceeded on leave to Agra. On the 30th May following he was re-appointed Superintendent of the Remount Depôt, and having moved with it in October from Muttra to Karnal, he continued holding the appointment for more than four years. In May 1850 he proceeded on sick leave to Mussoorie, and at the end of July he was granted permission to proceed to Calcutta, preparatory to applying for leave to sea; but he did not live to reach that place. He died on board the river steamer *Sir Frederick Currie*, off Berhampore, on the 9th October 1850.

NOTE.—Captain Hailes married, at Mhow, on the 10th October 1840, Catherine, the fourth daughter of Hugh Bowen, Esq., formerly Captain in the 41st Foot.

Haldane, Radcliff, Captain (1807—1849).—*Grave at Lahore, No. 603; inscription on the battlefield of Chillianwala, No. 752.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1823. Arrived in India in October 1824, and before the end of the month was sent up to Dinapore to do duty with the 2nd European Regiment. At the end of March 1825 he was posted to the 45th N. I., and having joined that regiment at Dinapore, he accompanied it to Benares in the following winter, to Betul in the autumn of 1826, and to Neemuch early in 1830. At that station in the succeeding July he officiated for a short time as Interpreter and Quarter-Master of the regiment. In the cold season of 1832-33 he marched with the regiment to Muttra, and he afterwards proceeded with it to Agra in November 1834, to Sitapur, in Oudh, towards the end of 1836, and thence to Shahjahanpur in October 1837. In November 1838 he was appointed to do duty with the Hariana Light Infantry Battalion, which he joined at Hansi. From the middle of May to near the end of August 1839 he held the temporary command of the battalion, after which, to the beginning of December 1839, he officiated as Second-in-Command. From March to November 1840 he officiated as Adjutant of the battalion and as Station Staff Officer at Hansi. In November 1840 he was appointed Second-in-Command of the 1st Local Horse, commanded by the well-known Colonel Skinner (*q. v.*), one of whose daughters he had married in the preceding year, and he shortly afterwards proceeded and assumed command of a considerable detachment of the regiment (which was designated the "1st Irregular Cavalry" in December 1840), which was then on service in Sindh and Baluchistan. In command of this detachment he eventually joined the forces under the command of Major-General Nott in Southern Afghanistan, and shared in all the operations of that force until the final evacuation of Afghanistan took place, including the various actions in the vicinity of Kandahar, the relief of Kalat-i-Ghilzai, the march northwards from Kandahar, the actions of Karez Usman Khan and Goaine, the action before Ghazni and the re-capture of that fortress, the actions of Beni Badam and Maidan, the re-occupation of Kabul, and various actions in the passes between Kabul and Peshawar during the withdrawal of the British forces from Afghanistan (Medal). On the breaking up of the Army at Ferozepore, he proceeded with his detachment and rejoined the head-quarters of the regiment at Hansi,

whence he immediately afterwards accompanied the corps to Neemuch, arriving there towards the end of March 1843. At that place he continued serving with the regiment until the end of December 1845, when he proceeded, by order, and rejoined the 45th N. I., then serving in the field with the Army of the Sutlej, but he was not in time for any of the great actions in which his regiment was engaged. He afterwards accompanied the 45th in the advance on Lahore, but he did not remain there long, and in the spring of 1846 he rejoined the 1st Irregular Cavalry at Neemuch. At that station, in 1847 and again in 1848, in addition to his other duties he officiated for considerable periods in the Commissariat Dept., as in charge of the Sadr Bazaar, and in the latter year he also acted for some time as Adjutant of his regiment. In October 1848 he again rejoined the 45th N. I., on that regiment being named for service during the impending campaign in the Punjab, and taking the field with it he was present at the passage of the Chenab and at the battle of Chilianwala, in the latter of which he was very severely wounded. In February 1849, a month after the battle, he was granted leave to proceed to Delhi (where his family were) and afterwards to Simla for the recovery of his health, but he did not get any further than Lahore, where he died of his wounds on the 22^d of the succeeding month.

NOTE.—Captain (then Lieutenant) Haldane married, first, at Muttra, on the 14th August 1834, Eliza, daughter of Lieut.-Colonel William Martin, 57th N. I. This lady died at Agra on the 25th June 1835, age 20, and he married, secondly, at Delhi, on the 26th August 1839, Elizabeth, daughter of Colonel James Skinner, C.B., Commandant of the 1st Local Horse ("Skinner's Horse"). Having been left a widow, as above shown, in March 1849, the second Mrs. Haldane married, at Delhi, on the 9th November 1853, Mr. George Wagentreiber, Manager of the Delhi Printing Press.

Hallam, George, Lieutenant (1833–1857).—*Grave at Jullundur, No. 539 : tablet at Sialkot, No. 730.*—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 12th December 1851 as an Ensign in the 52nd Foot, which he joined at Limerick. In March 1852 he accompanied the regiment to Dublin, and on the 27th May 1853 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. In June 1853 he accompanied the regiment to Cork and embarked with it for India, and having landed with it at Calcutta in the following October, he soon afterwards proceeded with it to the Upper Provinces, arriving at Ambala in February 1854. In the following August he accompanied the corps to Subathu, but he returned with it to Ambala in December, and served with it there in the Camp of Exercise styled "the Ambala Chobham," until March 1855, when he marched with it to Meerut. In the following October he was sent up to Subathu to join a company of the regiment which had been despatched thither from Ambala, but he rejoined head-quarters with this detachment at the end of December, and in January 1856 he marched with the regiment to Cawnpore. In the following month he proceeded with the regiment to Lucknow, in the field force sent thither on the occasion of the annexation of Oudh. At the end of the year he marched with the regiment en route to Sialkot, where he arrived with it about the middle of March 1857, and on the outbreak of the Mutiny, he served with it, in Nicholson's Moveable Column, in various movements and operations in the Punjab, including the actions at Trimmu Ghāt, on the Ravi, on the 12th and 16th July. When the column moved towards Delhi, he was left behind at Jullundur on the 29th July, being dangerously ill with liver complaint and unable to proceed further, and he died at that place on the 6th September following.

NOTE.—There is a tablet in memory of this officer in the parish church of Furzeaux Pelham, Herts.

Halliday, Thomas Andrew, Lieutenant (1808–1838).—*Grave at Ludhiana, No. 572.*—Son of Thomas Halliday, Esqr., of Ewell, Co. Surrey, and younger brother of Sir Frederick James Halliday, K.C.B., the first Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and afterwards

Member of the Council of India. Born in 1808.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1828. Arrived in India in May 1829, and in the following month was sent to Midnapore to do duty with the 7th N. I. In September 1829 he was posted to the 45th N. I., which he joined at Neemuch, on its arrival there from Betul, in February 1830. In the winter of 1832-33 he accompanied the regiment to Muttra, and in November 1834 he went home on furlough. He returned to India in October 1837, and rejoined his regiment at Shahjahanpur, and he continued serving with it there until August 1838, when, having been selected for employment with the force then being formed for the service of Shah Shuja-ul-Mulk, he proceeded to Ludhiana, and took up the duties of his appointment. At that place, while the organisation of the force was still proceeding, he died on the 30th October 1838.

Hallifax, Robert Dampier, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel (1804–1857).—*Grave at Karnal, No. 185.*—The eldest son of the Revd. Robert Fitz William Hallifax, M.A., Rector of Richard's Castle, near Leominster, Co. Hereford, by Eliza Boorke, his wife, third daughter of George Crawford Ricketts, Esq., of Combe House, in the same county, and grandson of the Right Revd. Dr. Samuel Hallifax, Lord Bishop of St. Asaph. Born on the 28th July 1804.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 31st July 1823 as an Ensign in the 10th Foot: joined that regiment at Fermoy and served with it in Ireland for nearly three years. On the 23rd June 1825 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and on the 8th April 1826 he was further advanced to the rank of Captain, unattached, and placed upon half-pay. On the 8th June 1826 he was brought back on full-pay as a Captain in the 75th Foot; joined the regiment in Ireland; and served with it there until 1830. He then accompanied the corps to England, and in the month of May 1830 embarked with it for the Cape Colony, South Africa, where he served with it for thirteen years, and saw much harassing service in the Kaffir War of 1834-35. On the 30th July 1836 he attained the rank of Major. He returned home with the regiment in September 1843, and on the 12th December following was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He served, in command of the regiment, in England, Wales and Ireland, until April 1849, when he embarked with it for Bengal. Landing at Calcutta in the following August, he accompanied the regiment to the Upper Provinces, and reached Ambala towards the end of December; at this place he was stationed for nearly four years, and he was in command there for a short time in February 1851. In the winter of 1853-54 he marched with the regiment to Peshawar, and having on the 20th June 1854 been promoted to the rank of Colonel by brevet, he was appointed a Brigadier on the establishment on the 29th December following. In January 1855 he was posted, as Brigadier, to Peshawar, but this was only a temporary arrangement, and it was ordered that he was to be transferred to Ambala when the Camp of Exercise there (styled at the time "the Ambala Chobham") was broken up. He was transferred accordingly in May 1855, and he continued in command of the Ambala Brigade until the outbreak of the Mutiny in May 1857. On the 21st of that month he was appointed to the command of the First Brigade of Infantry of the force then being organised for a movement on Delhi, and he accompanied that force when the forward movement was begun. At Garaunda, however, one march beyond Karnal, he was taken seriously ill with congestion of the brain, and it became necessary to send him back to Karnal, at which place he died on the 1st June 1857.

(In the inscription on his grave at Karnal the year of his birth is incorrectly stated.)

NOTE.—(Colonel then Captain) Hallifax was married at Wynborg, Cape Colony, South Africa, on the 10th July 1832, to Harriet, the only surviving daughter of Colonel Robert Thomson, Royal Engineers.

Hamilton, Frederick William Augustus, Lieutenant (1826–1846).—*Grave at Akbarwala, near the battlefield of Sobraon; tablet at Ferozepore, No. 444.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1842. Was already in India when nominated to a Cadetship by the Court of Directors, but not having reported himself immediately to the proper military authority, he was not formally admitted into the service in India until the 30th December. In the meantime, however, he had been posted, on the 18th October, to the 12th N. I., and he joined that corps at Lucknow early in 1843. In the following April he was removed, at his own request, to the 69th N. I., and joined that regiment at Shahjahanpur, but he remained with it only until November 1843, when, again at his own request, he was transferred to the 1st European Light Infantry. Joining this regiment at Ludhiana, he accompanied it to Ferozepore, and afterwards in April 1844 to Subathu. He was with the regiment at this place when it was called into the field on the outbreak of the first Sikh War in December 1845, but being ill at the time he was not permitted to accompany it. Directly he was sufficiently recovered he hurried down to the seat of war, and travelling at considerable personal risk, owing to the disturbed condition of the Cis-Sutlej Territories, he succeeded in rejoining his regiment at Akbarwala on the 9th February 1846. On the following morning, attached to the rifle company, he went into action with it at the battle of Sobraon, and lost his life in the storming of the Sikh entrenchments, for, having been shot down in the first charge, he was ruthlessly hacked to death by the savage enemy as he lay helpless on the ground.

Hamilton, George, Lieutenant-Colonel (1824–1873).—*Grave at Ambala, No. 253.*—A son of Captain John James Hamilton, 23rd N. I. Born at Dinapore in 1824.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1843. Arrived in India May 1844, and was sent up to Dinapore to do duty with the 23rd N. I., his father's old regiment. In August 1844 he was posted to the 51st N. I., which he joined at Meerut. In January 1846, the first Sikh War being then in progress, he moved up towards the Sutlej with his regiment, and was employed for some time, with detachments of the corps, at Dharamkot and Jagraon. On the termination of the campaign he proceeded with the regiment to Ferozepore, whence he accompanied it to Lahore in January 1847. He continued at Lahore until July 1848, when he marched with the regiment *en route* to Multan, with the force despatched, under the command of Major-General Whish, for the reduction of that place. Thereafter he served with that force throughout the Punjab Campaign of 1848–49, and was present at the first siege of Multan, at the second siege and capture of that place, at the surrender of Chiniot, and at the battle of Gujerat (Medal and two clasps). On the conclusion of the campaign he accompanied the regiment to Jullundur, where he served with it until December 1851, when he was appointed to the Revenue Survey Dept. in the North-Western Provinces and became Asst. Surveyor in Western Rohilkhand. He was transferred to Jubbulpore in the same capacity in 1854, to Gorakhpur in 1855, and, as Surveyor, to the Bharatpur Survey in the spring of 1856. In this appointment he remained for two years, inclusive of the Mutiny period, during which he retired to Agra. In February 1858 he was appointed to officiate as Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General for the States of Rajputana, and at the end of the following July he was appointed a permanent Assistant in the Rajputana Agency, a position which he retained for five years. In February 1861 he was admitted into the Bengal Staff Corps. In the summer of 1863 he was appointed Offg. Political Agent at Alwar, and the permanent appointment was conferred upon him in February 1864, but in the following December he vacated it and went home on furlough. On his return to India in December 1866 he was ordered to do general duty at Bareilly, but he remained unemployed until April 1867, when he was appointed Offg.

Cantonment Magistrate at that place. This appointment he held only until the end of the year, and he thereafter continued doing general duty at Bareilly until January 1869, when he was appointed to officiate for a short time as Depy. Asst. Quarter Master General of the Rohilkhand District. On the 1st June following he was appointed Barrack Master at Chakrata, and this appointment he held until his death. He died at Ambala on the 29th October 1873.

NOTE I.—The inscription on his tomb gives his age as 52, which is incorrect.

NOTE II.—Lieutenant-Colonel (then Captain) Hamilton was married, at Mount Abú, Rajputana, on the 22d June 1859, to Alice, youngest daughter of the late Captain D. T. Pollock, 74th N. I. She was born at Nasirabad on the 14th May 1839.

Hamilton, George Thomas, Lieutenant (1814–1845).—*Tablet at Ferozepore, No. 441.*—Son of J. Hamilton, Esqr., of Dover, Kent. Born in 1814.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1832. Arrived in India in January 1834, and was sent up to Berhampore to do duty with the 72nd N. I. In the following May he was posted to the 24th N. I., joined that regiment at Barrackpore, and in February 1835 accompanied it to Midnapore, where he served with it for nearly five years. In February 1839 he was nominated to the Offg. Adjutancy of the Assam Sebundy Corps, but he never took up the appointment, and on the 14th of the following month he was appointed Interpreter and Quarter Master of his own regiment, a post which he continued holding until his death. In the winter of 1839–40 he marched with the regiment from Midnapore to Saugor, whence, in March 1842, he accompanied it to Jubbulpore. In 1842 and the earlier part of 1843 he was actively employed in the suppression of the insurrection in Bundelkhand. Early in 1844, he marched with the regiment to Nasirabad, and in the following year he accompanied it to Ambala. On the outbreak of the first Sikh War he proceeded with his regiment on service towards the Sutlej, but his career was brought to a termination at a very early stage of the campaign, he having fallen in the very first engagement,—at Mudki on the 18th December 1845.

Hamilton, James Charles, Captain (1828–1865).—*Grave at Simla, No. 361.*—Son of Lieutenant George Hamilton, half-pay, unattached, formerly of the 5th Dragoon Guards and the 16th Lancers, and sometime barrack-master at Gibraltar and the Mauritius. Born at Longdon, near Lichfield, Co. Stafford, in 1828.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1847. Was already in India when appointed a Cadet, and having been formally admitted into the service on the 12th August 1847, he was, on the 18th of the same month, ordered up to Benares to do duty with the 9th N. I. At the end of May 1848 he was posted to the 47th N. I., which he joined at Etawah, but on the 8th September following he was removed, at his own request, to the 1st European Bengal Fusiliers at Cawnpore; being on leave at the time, he did not join this corps, and at the end of the same month he was transferred, again at his own request, to the 8th N. I., then on service, under Major-General Whish, at Multan. Having joined the regiment there a few weeks later, he thereafter served with it throughout the Punjab Campaign of 1848–49, and was present at the siege and capture of Multan and at the battle of Gujerat (Medal and two clasps). On the termination of the war he proceeded with the regiment to Ludhiana, whence he accompanied it to Shahjahanpur in the spring of 1852, and to Barrackpore in the autumn of 1855. From that place he went on leave for five months, but he rejoined his regiment at Dinapore at the end of July 1856, and in the winter of 1856–57 he served with it for some time in the disturbed Santhal districts. He subsequently returned with the regiment to Dinapore, and he was with it there when it mutinied in July 1857, on which occasion he served as a volunteer with H. M.'s 10th Foot in the skirmish

ending in the expulsion of the mutineers from the station; and he subsequently served with the same regiment in the operations in the Arrah district, including the action of Dilawar and the capture of Jagdeshpur. In the following October he was appointed acting Interpreter to the Naval Brigade of H. M. S. *Pearl*, and, at the same time, temporarily, acting Fort Adjutant at Buxar. The latter appointment he relinquished shortly afterwards, on proceeding on service with the Naval Brigade, with which he served in the Saran district in 1857-58, taking part in the action of Sohanpur and in the advance on and occupation of Gorakhpur. Subsequently, in the spring of 1858, he served, as Interpreter and Staff Officer, under Sir Edward Lugard in the Shahabad district, and later on he was employed with a detachment of Rattray's Sikhs at Arrah. In September 1858, on the formation of the 6th European Regiment, he was transferred to the rolls of that corps. In the succeeding month he was sent express from Benares to Azimgarh to join a field detachment under the command of Colonel Kelly, 34th Foot, by whom he was, on joining, appointed Staff Officer to the force, and in this capacity he served during the final campaign in Oudh in 1858-59 (Medal). On the termination of the operations he joined the 6th European Regiment at Hazaribagh, and, having accompanied that corps to Fort William in the summer of 1860, he continued serving with it until it was broken up in 1861. On returning from a year's leave in November 1862 he was directed to do duty at Ambala; in the spring of 1863 he was appointed to do duty with the 5th N. I. at Jullundur; and in the succeeding November he became Offg. Station Staff Officer at that place. On the 5th N. I. leaving Jullundur at the end of November 1863, he was directed to do general duty at that station, and he continued in that position until January 1864, when he was appointed Offg. Second-in-Command of the 35th N. I., which he joined at Morar, Gwalior. At the end of the following May he was nominated Offg. Second-in-Command of the 17th N. I. at Bhagalpur, but before he could join that regiment he was appointed, 22nd June, permanent Second-in-Command of the 45th N. I. (Rattray's Sikhs). Having joined that corps at Jullundur, he continued serving with it there until the spring of the following year, when he proceeded on leave to Simla, and at that place he died on the 5th July 1865.

NOTE.—The first Christian name given to this officer in the inscription on his tombstone—"Draco"—is unknown to the Army Lists and to all other official records. The date of death given in the same inscription is incorrect, as also is the assignment therein of the rank of Major to his father. Burke, in his *Peerage and Baronetage*, errs still more egregiously in styling the officer referred to a Colonel. (*Vide* Alester Stewart and William Stuart-Menteth, *post*).

Hamilton, Walter Richard Pollock, V. C., Lieutenant (1856-1879).—*Memorial at Mardan No. 1001.*—Son of Alexander Hamilton, Esqr., of Inistioge, Co. Kilkenny, by Emma, his wife, fourth daughter of Sir Frederick Pollock, Bart. (I), Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer. Born at Inistioge, Co. Kilkenny, on the 18th August 1856.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 28th February 1874 as a Sub-Lieutenant in the 70th Foot, and was afterwards promoted to the rank of Lieutenant from the same date. He came out and joined his regiment at Rawal Pindi in the following November, and in January 1875 he accompanied it to Peshawar. On the 25th August 1876 he was appointed Offg. Wing Subaltern in the Corps of Guides on probation for the Bengal Staff Corps, into which he was afterwards admitted from that date, and in the following February he was appointed a Squadron Officer in the Cavalry of the Guides. In February and March 1878 he was employed with the Guides Cavalry in the operations against the Utman Khels and Ranizais, and took part in the surprise and capture of Sapri, Skakot and other recalcitrant villages. On the outbreak of the Afghan War towards

the end of the same year, he proceeded on service with the Guides Cavalry and took part in the movements resulting in the capture of Ali Masjid, and in the subsequent operations on the Khaibar line, including the affair of Maidanak, with the Shinwaris, and the action of Fatehabad, against the Khugianis; in the latter he succeeded to the command of the Guides Cavalry on the fall of Major Battye, and led on his men with such distinguished bravery as to win the award of the Victoria Cross. On the conclusion of the first phase of the war he returned to Mardan, but almost immediately left again in command of the escort of Sir P. L. H. Cavagnari, the British Envoy and Resident at Kabul. With that officer he reached Kabul on the 24th July 1879, and there on the 3rd September following, on the occasion of the Residency being attacked by mutinous Afghan soldiers and the rabble of the city, he fell, fighting heroically to the last against overwhelming numbers.

Hamilton, William James, Lieutenant (1815-1841).—*Grave at Karnal, No. 178.*—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 6th April 1832 as an Ensign in the 3rd Foot (the Buffs). Joined the regimental dépôt at Chatham, and served there until early in the following year, when he proceeded to join the regiment in Bengal, and having arrived at Fort William in June 1833, he soon afterwards joined the regiment at Berhampore. On the 6th September 1833 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. He accompanied the regiment to Ghazipur in 1834, and in the winter of 1835-36 marched with it to Meerut. In the autumn of 1838, the regiment having been detailed to form part of the Army of the Indus, he accompanied it to Ferozepore, but a change in the arrangements having taken place which excluded the Buffs from the force sent on service to Afghanistan, he marched back to Meerut with the corps in the spring of 1839. In October 1840 he accompanied the regiment to Karnal, and at that place he died on the 21st October 1841.

Hammond, Frederick, C. B., Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel (1840-1892).—*Tablet at Kohat No. 1049.*—Born in Guernsey on the 10th May 1840.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1856. Arrived in India on the 6th January 1857, and having, in anticipation of his arrival, been posted on the preceding day to the 62nd N. I., he proceeded to the Upper Provinces and joined that regiment at Multan. He was with the corps when it was disarmed at that place on the 11th June following, and he continued serving with it there until the middle of the succeeding October, when, his services having been placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab, he was appointed to do duty under the Captain of Police, Lahore Division, for employment with troops in Gugera, and until the middle of November he was actively engaged in the suppression of the insurrection in that district. On the conclusion of this business, his services being no longer required under the Captain of Police, he was appointed, 25th November, to do duty with the 11th Punjab Infantry at Multan, and for about a month in the winter of 1857-58 he officiated as Adjutant of that corps. He was again appointed acting Adjutant of the regiment in February 1858, and he served with it in that capacity in the suppression of the mutiny of the 62nd and 69th N. I. at Multan, on the 31st August following, and in the subsequent pursuit and destruction of the mutineers (Medal). He continued serving with the 11th Punjab Infantry until February 1859, when he was removed to the 4th Punjab Cavalry at Asni, and he did duty with that corps, part of the time as acting Adjutant, until the 20th May, when he was appointed to do duty with the 3rd Punjab Cavalry at Dera Ghazi Khan. In the following July, however, he was moved back to the 4th Punjab Cavalry, as acting Adjutant of which corps he served from October 1859 to January 1860. In February 1860 he was again appointed to act as

Adjutant, and about the same time he proceeded with the regiment from Asni to Dera Ghazi Khan. He continued officiating as Adjutant until July 1860, when he was made permanent in the appointment. In November 1861 he was admitted into the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the 18th February preceding. At the end of 1862 he accompanied the regiment to Dera Ismail Khan, where he continued serving with it, as Adjutant, until May 1864. He was then appointed second Squadron Officer, and he held that appointment until January 1866, when he was removed, in the same position, to the 2nd Punjab Cavalry at Dera Ghazi Khan. In April 1866, by an exchange of appointments, he became second Squadron Officer in the 5th Punjab Cavalry, and about the same time he went home on furlough. He returned to India in December 1867 and joined the 5th Punjab Cavalry at Rajanpur, and he continued serving with it there until February 1869, when he was appointed Offg. Second-in-Command of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry at Dera Ismail Khan. Having held this appointment for ten months, he rejoined his own regiment at Dera Ghazi Khan in December 1869, and there in January 1870 he was appointed Offg. Second-in-Command, an appointment which he continued holding until the end of March 1871: concurrently he also held the appointment of Station Staff Officer at Dera Ghazi Khan until he went home on furlough in February 1872. He returned to India in February 1874 and rejoined his regiment at Dera Ismail Khan, and on the 25th of the same month he was again appointed Offg. Second-in-Command; this appointment he retained until the autumn of the year. In January 1875 he accompanied the regiment to Edwardesabab. From May to August 1875 he officiated as Second-in-Command of the regiment, and from August 1875 to April 1876 he was Offg. Commandant; he then reverted to the appointment of Offg. Second-in-Command, which he continued holding for nineteen months. Under the new organisation introduced in January 1877 he became a Squadron Commander. In November 1877 he was again appointed Offg. Commandant, but he held the post for only two months. At the end of December he marched with the regiment to Kohat, whence he proceeded with it on service against the Jowaki Afridis and was employed, in January 1878, during the operations against that clan, on outpost duty in the hostile territory (India Medal and clasp). On the 18th of the same month the permanent appointment of Second-in-Command was conferred upon him. In October 1878 he accompanied three troops of the regiment on service towards Thal, and after the outbreak of the Afghan War he proceeded with this detachment into the Kurram Valley, and took part in the expedition into Khost and in the action of Matun. In May 1879 he was appointed to officiate as Commandant of the regiment. On the conclusion of the campaign he remained with the regiment in the Kurram Valley, and on the renewal of the war in September 1879 he commanded it, in the Kurram Field Force, in the forward movement under Sir Frederick Roberts, and was present with it in the passage of the Shutargardan, at the action of Charasiah, and in the advance on and occupation of Kabul. In November 1879 he reverted to the position of Second-in-Command, and in that capacity he took part in the operations at and around Kabul, and in the defence of the Sherpur Cantonment (Medal and two clasps, and promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet). In January 1880 he was again appointed to officiate as Commandant, and in the following March he returned to the Punjab with the regiment, reaching Edwardesabab on the 27th of that month. In the autumn of the same year he marched with the regiment to Rajanpur, where he served with it for three years. In June 1883, having officiated in the post for three years and-a-half, he was appointed Commandant of the regiment permanently, and in the following November he marched with the corps to Dera Ghazi Khan. In March 1884 he went

home on furlough, and was absent from India for a year. On his return in March 1885 he rejoined the regiment at Dera Ghazi Khan, whence in November 1886 he marched with it to Dera Ismail Khan. In June 1887 he was appointed a Companion of the Order of the Bath. In April 1888 he went home on leave, but he was out again in November, and in the following month he commanded the Third Brigade of Cavalry at the Delhi Camp of Exercise, on the breaking up of which he rejoined his regiment at Dera Ismail Khan. In the following year he was employed for a short time in the Intelligence Branch of the Quarter Master General's Dept. He went home sick in November 1889 and never returned to India, and in June 1890, on the completion of his tenure, he vacated the command of the 5th Punjab Cavalry. He died at Southampton, Hants, on the 3rd February 1892.

Hammond, Harry Durham, Lieutenant (1872—1898).—*Grave and tablet at Mardan, Nos. 1015 and 1022.*—Son of Colonel Henry Albany Hammond, Madras Staff Corps, and nephew of Colonel Sir Arthur George Hammond, K.C.B., D.S.O., V.C., Indian Army, Bengal. Born on the 18th May 1872.—Entered H. M.'s Service (from the Royal Mly. Academy, Woolwich) on the 4th November 1891 as a Second-Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery, and was posted to the 20th Company, Southern Division. This company he joined at Barrackpore in the spring of 1892, and in November of the same year he accompanied it to Bombay. On the 4th November 1894 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and about the same time he went home with the company. Having served in the United Kingdom for a twelve-month, he was transferred, December 1895, to the 7th Company, Southern Division, and, returning to India, he joined it at Quetta in the following year. In 1897 he was transferred to the 18th Company, Southern Division, which he joined at Ferozepore, but he had served with it only a short time when, on the formation of the Tirah Expeditionary Force, he was nominated for the appointment of Orderly Officer to his uncle, Brigadier-General A. G. Hammond, C.B., V.C., commanding the Peshawar Column of that force. In this capacity he served in the advance into the Bara Valley, and subsequently in the operations undertaken for the purpose of re-opening the Khaibar Pass. In the course of these operations, on the 1st January 1898, he received, within the pass, a dangerous gun-shot wound in the spine, from the effects of which he died at Nowshera on the 8th of the succeeding month.

Hamond, Philip, Cornet (1838—1861).—*Grave at Duna, in Kashmir Territory, No. 1134.*—The second son of Anthony Hamond, Esq., of Westacre, near Swaffham, Co. Norfolk. Born in 1838.—Entered H. M.'s Indian Military Forces in 1860 as a Cornet of Cavalry. Arrived in India at the end of January 1861, and in the following March was ordered to do duty with the 3rd European Light Cavalry, a corps which at a later period became the 21st Light Dragoons. He joined the regiment at Mian Mir, and continued attached to it until the following August when he proceeded on leave towards Kashmir, but before he could reach his destination he died suddenly at Duna on the 23rd August 1861.

NOTE.—In the inscription on his tomb this officer is described as being of "the 21st Light Dragoons," which is not correct. He was never posted to that regiment, nor did he ever belong to it in any sense; in fact, as far as the posting of officers to it was concerned, the 21st Light Dragoons had no real existence until more than a year after Cornet Hamond's death.

Hand, Thomas More, Lieutenant (1834—1857).—*Grave at Peshawar, No. 971.*—Son of the Revd. Thomas Hand, Rector of Clowes, Co. Monaghan, Ireland. Born in October 1834.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1853. Arrived in India in June of the same year, and in the following month was sent

up to Benares to do duty with the 42nd N. I. In September 1853 he was posted to the 51st N. I., which he joined at Jullundur. In the winter of 1853-54 he marched with the regiment to Rawal Pindi, whence in October 1855 he accompanied it to Peshawar. At that place he came to a tragical end: on the 27th January 1857, when he was riding beyond Jamrud, towards the Khaibar Pass, a gang of Kuki Khel Afridis, who were out on a marauding expedition, fired upon him and a party of officers who accompanied him, and wounded him so desperately that he died the same night.

Handscomb, Isaac Henley, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel (1805—1857).—Tablet at Lahore Cantonment, No. 682.—Born at Newport Pagnell, Co. Buckingham, in 1805.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1821. Arrived in India in September 1822, and on the 3rd of the succeeding month was ordered up to Barrackpore to do duty with the 2nd Battalion 20th N. I. Within three weeks, however, he was posted to the 1st Battalion 18th N. I., and, proceeding to the Upper Provinces, he joined this corps at Nasirabad early in the following year. In September 1823 he was removed to the 1st Battalion 13th N. I., and, returning to the Lower Provinces, he joined it at Cuttack. On the reorganisation of the Army taking place in May 1824 he was posted to the 27th N. I. (late 2nd Battalion 13th), then stationed at Chittagong, and he served with it there until June 1825, when he was transferred to the 26th N. I. He joined this corps in Arakan, and served with it in that province for several months during the closing operations of the first Burmese War (India War Medal and clasp). At the end of 1825 he returned with the regiment to Bengal and accompanied it to Cawnpore, whence in the autumn of 1828 he marched with it to Nasirabad. Towards the end of 1832 he accompanied the corps to Garrawara, and in the spring of 1836 he proceeded with it to Meerut. In August 1838 he was selected for employment with the force then being organised for the service of Shah Shuja-ul-Mulk, and was ordered to Ludhiana, where he was appointed to the command of the Shah's 4th Regiment, a corps of Gurkha Light Infantry. In command of this corps he accompanied the Shah and the Army of the Indus to Afghanistan at the end of 1838, and thereafter served with it throughout the campaign of 1838-39 in that country, including the occupation of Kandahar, the advance on Ghazni, the repulse of the attack on the Shah's camp on the night of the 22nd July, the capture of Ghazni (Medal), and the occupation of Kabul. On the 1st September 1839 he resigned the command of the Shah's 4th Regiment, and he subsequently returned to the British provinces with the troops under the command of Sir John Keane; and his services having been replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief on the 19th December, he rejoined his regiment at Agra in January 1840. In the following November he proceeded with the regiment to Ferozepore, whence in January 1842 he accompanied it on service to Afghanistan in the force under the command of Major-General Pollock, and he thereafter served with it throughout the operations which followed, including the forcing of the Khaibar Pass, the advance to Jalalabad, the actions of Mamú Khel, Jagdalak, Tezin and Haft Kotal, the re-occupation of Kabul, and the capture and destruction of Istalif (Medal). On the return of the Army from Afghanistan he accompanied his regiment to Ludhiana, where he served with it for nearly three years. He was in command of the corps, as Major, from December 1844 to May 1845, and having again succeeded to the command in the following September, he led the regiment throughout the Sutlej Campaign of 1845-46, including the battles of Mudki, Firozshahr and Sohraon, and the advance on Lahore (Medal and two clasps, and promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet). On the conclusion of the campaign he proceeded with the regiment to Bareilly, arriving there in May 1846.

In the winter of 1847-48 he accompanied the regiment to Barrackpore, whence at the end of 1849 he proceeded with it to Dinapore, of which station he was for some time in command during the early months of 1850. On attaining the regimental rank of Lieutenant-Colonel he was re-posted, July 1850, to the 26th N. I., and he continued in command of that regiment until the end of June 1852, when he was transferred to the 19th N. I. Having proceeded on leave to Calcutta about the same time, he did not join the 19th, and in the following August he was removed to the 40th N. I., then on field service in Burma. Joining this regiment there on the expiration of his leave in January 1853, he commanded it during the closing operations of the second Burmese War (India Medal and clasp), and for some months in the winter of 1853-54 he was in command at Prome. He brought the 40th back to Calcutta in March 1854, and remaining there on leave when the regiment proceeded to Dinapore, he went home on furlough early in May. In the following month he was transferred to the 72nd N. I. He returned to India in March 1856, and in the following month he was appointed a Brigadier temporarily and posted to Thayet Myo, in Burma, at which place he assumed command in May. In the following July he was appointed a Brigadier on the establishment, and on the 9th August he was posted to Lucknow, but having been directed to stand fast on the Pegu frontier until further orders, he remained there until the following October, when he was removed from Thayet Myo to the command at Saugor. At that place he continued in command until the middle of January 1857, when he was transferred to the command of the Lucknow Brigade, and he took up his appointment there towards the end of the same month. Four months later he was one of the first who perished when the native troops broke out in open mutiny on the evening of the 30th May: on hearing the sound of firing he immediately rode down to the cantonments at Muriaon, in the hope of allaying the excitement, but he had scarcely reached the lines of the 71st N. I., when he was fired at by a sepoy of that regiment, and fell dead from his horse.

Hannay, William Douglas Spalding, Cornet (1811—1836).—Grave at Landour; tablet at Karnal, No. 188.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1831. Arrived in India in June 1832, and in the following month was sent up to Sultanpur, Benares, to do duty with the 3rd Light Cavalry. Being a supernumerary he remained unposted to a regiment for four years, and in the meantime he continued doing duty with the 3rd Light Cavalry, with which corps he marched to Karnal in the cold season of 1834-35. In June 1836 he was posted to the 8th Light Cavalry at Sultanpur, Benares, but being then at Mussoorie on sick leave, he was unable to join his regiment, and he continued on leave until his death, which took place at Landour on the 2nd December 1836.

NOTE.—In the inscription on the tablet in St. James' Church Tower, Karnal, this officer's name is mis-spelt and the date of his death incorrectly given.

Harcourt, Henry, Lieutenant (c. 1826—1848).—Grave at Ferozepore, No. 484.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1843. Arrived in India in July of the same year, and proceeding to Barrackpore, he there joined the 68th N. I., to which, in anticipation of his arrival, he had been posted on the 16th of the preceding month. In the winter of 1843-44 he accompanied the regiment to Mirzapur, whence in the spring of 1845 he marched with it to Meerut. Towards the end of the same year he proceeded with the regiment and joined the Army of the Sutlej, and he was present with it at the battle of Sohraon (Medal), and in the subsequent advance on Lahore. He continued serving with the regiment at Lahore until January 1847, when he marched with it to Ferozepore, at which place he died on the 8th February 1848.

Harding, George Whittall, Major (c. 1824—1863).—*Grave at Mardan, No. 1003; inscription at Mardan, No. 1006; tablet at Kohat, No. 1043.*—Entered the Bombay Army in 1841. Arrived in India in the autumn of the same year, and in January 1842 was posted to the 2^d Bombay N. I. (Grenadiers), which he joined at Satara. In the autumn of the same year he officiated for some time as Quarter-Master of the corps. In the winter of 1844-45 he served with the regiment in the campaign in the Southern Mahratta Country, on the conclusion of which he accompanied the corps to Baroda, where he arrived with it at the end of May. From July to September 1845 he officiated as Interpreter and Quarter Master of the regiment, and in the succeeding November the permanent appointment was conferred upon him; this he held until October 1847, when he was appointed Adjutant of the regiment. In November 1847 he accompanied the corps to Poona, whence, towards the end of the following year, he proceeded with it to Bombay. In March 1849 he proceeded on leave to Egypt, where he remained for nearly two years. On his return to India, in March 1851, he rejoined his regiment at Bhūj, and in the following May, by an exchange of appointments, he again became Interpreter and Quarter Master of the regiment. In October 1852 he went home on sick leave, vacating the appointment of Interpreter and Quarter Master, and he was absent from India for more than three years, not returning until near the end of 1855, when he rejoined his regiment at Ahmedabad. In February 1856 he was appointed to the Oudh Irregular Force, then being raised and organised, and in the following month he was appointed Commandant of the 6th Regiment of Infantry of that force, which he joined at Fyzabad. In December 1856 he was transferred to the Punjab Irregular Force and appointed Commandant of the 2^d Sikh Infantry, which he joined at Sirhind, in Hazara, in the succeeding month. In April 1857 he proceeded with the regiment to Abbottabad, and he was in command of it at that place when the Mutiny of the Bengal Army broke out in the following month. From July to September 1857 he was employed, with five companies of the regiment, in hunting down the fugitive mutineers of the 55th N. I., and he had scarcely completed this work when he was obliged to proceed by forced marches over the hills to the relief of Murree, which had been suddenly attacked by some of the insurgent tribes of the vicinity. He afterwards returned to Hazara with his detachment, and in April and May 1858 he commanded the regiment in the expedition against the Hindustani fanatics of Sittana. In June 1858 he marched with the regiment to Jhelum, whence in the autumn he accompanied it to Moradabad, in Rohilkhand, and at that place he commanded it from November 1858 to February 1859, when he went home on furlough. On his return in May 1860 he rejoined the regiment at Moradabad, whence in the spring of 1861 he marched with it to Kohat. In February 1861 he was admitted into the Bombay Staff Corps. He continued in command of the 2^d Sikh Infantry at Kohat until October 1863, when, in the capacity of Orderly Officer, he accompanied Sir Neville Chamberlain on the expedition against the Hindustani fanatics and their allies and supporters, and he thereafter took part in all the operations in the Ambela Pass and its vicinity up to the 6th November. On that day he was selected by Sir Neville to command a detachment employed in covering the working parties engaged in making a road to the village of Ambela, and having while on this duty been attacked by the tribesmen in great force, it became necessary to withdraw the working parties and the covering detachment; in carrying out this difficult movement he displayed the most admirable coolness and determination, but at an early stage of the operation he was badly wounded by a shot in the neck, and, while being carried out of action by a

Gurkha sepoy, he was killed in a sudden and overwhelming rush of the enemy.

Hardy, Francis, Lieutenant (1830—1852).—*Grave at Ambala, No. 223.*—Born on the 17th August 1830.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 1st December 1848 as an Ensign in the 75th Foot. He joined that regiment at Kilkenny, accompanied it to Fermoy and afterwards to Cork in the following spring, and in May 1849 embarked with it for India. Landing at Calcutta towards the end of August 1849, he shortly afterwards proceeded with it to the Upper Provinces, and arrived at Ambala on the 21st December. On the 13th December 1850 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. He continued serving with the regiment at Ambala until his death, which occurred at that place on the 3^d October 1852.

Harington, Frederick Donnelly, Lieutenant-Colonel (1836—1883).—*Grave at Gujarat, No. 765.*—Son of Sir Henry Baring Harington, K.C.S.I., of the Bengal Civil Service, some time Member of the Supreme Council. Born at Allahabad on the 10th February 1836.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1854. Arrived in India in December of the same year, and early in the following month was ordered up to Agra to do duty with the 27th N. I. At the beginning of March 1855 he was posted to the 73rd N. I., at Banda, but he never joined that regiment, and on the 16th of the same month he was transferred, at his own request, to the 63rd N. I., which he joined at Cawnpore. In the following summer he accompanied the regiment to Raniganj, whence he proceeded with it on service against the Santhals, and he was engaged in the operations against these insurgents until late in the autumn, subsequently marching with the regiment to Suri. In April 1857 he accompanied the regiment to Berhampore, and he was with it there when, on the outbreak of the Mutiny, it was disarmed as a measure of precaution. He continued there with the corps (officiating as Adjutant for about a month) until April 1858, when he was appointed Interpreter to H. M.'s 35th Foot, with which he served for a short time in Behar. At the end of the following July his services were placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept., and on the 4th of the succeeding month he was appointed a Divisional Adjutant in the Oudh Military Police, but being ill at the time and being obliged afterwards to proceed to the Presidency to appear before a medical board, he never joined this appointment. In October 1858 he was transferred from the 63rd to the cadre of the late 12th N. I. In the following December, being still on leave at the Presidency, his appointment to the Oudh Police was cancelled at his own request, shortly after which, in January 1859, he went home on furlough. He returned to India in January 1861, and his services having then been placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, he was, on the 21st of that month, appointed Assistant Commissioner of Amritsar; and thereafter in civil employ at various stations in that Province the remainder of his service was passed. From April 1864 to December 1865 he was on furlough in Europe, and in April 1866, shortly after his return, he was admitted into the Bengal Staff Corps. In September 1877 he was promoted to the grade of Depy. Commissioner, and posted to Muzaffargarh, but before the end of the succeeding year he was transferred to Gujarat, and he was still holding the appointment of Depy. Commissioner of Gujarat when he died on the 13th September 1883.

Harington, Henry Andrew, Lieutenant (1869—1897).—*Grave at Malakand, No. 1112; tablet at Nowshera, No. 996.*—Son of Herbert Baring Harington, Esq., of the Bengal Uncovenanted Civil Service. Born on the 27th February 1869.—Entered H. M.'s Service (from the Royal Milt. College) on the 9th November

1889 as a Second-Lieutenant in the 1st Battalion Manchester Regiment (63^d Foot), which he joined at Tipperary. In March 1890 he was transferred to the 2^d Battalion (96th Foot), and, proceeding to India, he joined it at Sialkot in the succeeding month. On the 19th May 1892 he was appointed an Offg. Wing Officer in the 26th Bengal Infantry on probation for the Staff Corps, into which he was subsequently admitted with effect from that date. He joined the 26th at Peshawar, and in the following December was appointed a Wing Officer permanently. About the same time he accompanied the regiment to Rawal Pindi, whence he proceeded with it to Jhelum in February 1893. In December 1894 he marched with the corps to Dera Ismail Khan, whence he was sent early in 1895 to command two companies detached to Multan. In April 1895 he marched with the regiment to Mardan, where it formed part of the Reserve Brigade of the Chitral Relief Force, and in the following August he returned with it to Jhelum. In December 1895 he was appointed to officiate as a Wing Officer in the 25th Bengal Infantry, and he joined that corps in Chitral; but in the spring of 1896 he rejoined his own regiment on its being ordered on service to Suakin, in the Eastern Soudan. Having, however, been nominated to the charge of the regimental dépôt at Jhelum, he did not, after all, accompany the corps on that expedition, and he remained in command of the dépôt until the month of December, when, on the return of the regiment from the Soudan, he rejoined it at Jullundur. For some time in the earlier months of 1897 he held the appointment of Assistant Recruiting Officer for Pathans, at Peshawar. In August 1897 he was appointed an Offg. Wing Officer in the 38th Bengal Infantry (Dogras), then serving with the Malakand Field Force, and having joined it there, he in the following month accompanied it on the expedition into Bajaur. In the course of the operations in that country, on the occasion of the night attack on the British camp at Markhanai, on the 14th-15th September, he received a dangerous gun-shot wound in the head, from the effects of which he died at Panjkora on the 29th of the same month.

Harlan, Josiah, Ex-Acting Assistant-Surgeon.— See No. 519.—This person (the adoptive father of the John Harlan alias Agha Jan, who lies buried at Nurpur) was the son of a Quaker of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, U. S. A., and was brought up to the medical profession. He first came to the East as supercargo of an American ship trading to Canton, but he afterwards, about the year 1824, found his way to Calcutta, where, probably desiring to turn his medical acquirements to account, he applied to the Government for employment. It chanced that at the time there was a shortage of medical officers, and the Government, with the Burmese War on their hands, being only too pleased to supply the deficiency by any means that might present themselves, received the application favourably; and the Medical Board having examined him and reported him qualified, he was, on the 1st July 1824, appointed to do duty temporarily on the Bengal Establishment as an acting Assistant-Surgeon. In the following month he was appointed to do duty with the Artillery at Dum-Dum, and in the succeeding December, having been nominated for duty with the Bengal Division of Artillery at Rangoon, he was directed to proceed thither with all possible expedition. He proceeded to Rangoon accordingly, in the *Carron*, in January 1825, Colonel (afterwards Field-Marshal Sir George) Pollock, who was proceeding to assume command of the Bengal Artillery Division in Burma, being one of his fellow-passengers. On arrival at Rangoon he was attached to the Artillery Hospital at that place, and never left it until the following August, when, by permission of Brigadier Smelt, commanding at Rangoon, he returned to Bengal "for the recovery of his health." At the end

of that month he was ordered to proceed to Cawnpore for duty, but a few days later (3^d September) his destination was altered to Dinapore where he was appointed to the medical charge of the 39th N. I. With that regiment he proceeded to Cawnpore at the end of 1825, but he did not remain with it long, having in the spring of 1826 been transferred to duty with the Artillery at Allahabad, from which place he was sent in the following September to do duty with the 14th N. I. at Lucknow. He served there with this regiment until the spring of 1827, when he was ordered to do duty at Cawnpore, whence he was removed, in the following summer, to Karnal. In July 1827 the services of all the acting Assistant-Surgeons entertained locally were dispensed with, prospectively, from the 1st October following, and he had to go with the rest. On his connection with the Bengal Army being thus severed, he, being on leave at Ludhiana at the time, made his way across the Sutlej and entered the service of Ranjit Singh, who employed him as a secret agent in Afghanistan, where, though he had won his way into the confidence of the Amir Dost Muhammad Khan, he was engaged in various intrigues against that Ruler, and (an extraordinary instance of double dealing) he afterwards returned to the Punjab as the Amir's secret agent there! Ranjit Singh shortly afterwards made him Governor of Jassrata and Nurpur, and subsequently of Gujerat, but about 1835 he was removed from this post and sent on a mission to Afghanistan, ostensibly as an ambassador to Dost Muhammad Khan, but in reality "to corrupt the Amir's Chiefs and sow distrust and disloyalty amongst them." In this very shady business he seems to have met with much success, but he soon afterwards lost the favour of Ranjit Singh, deserted his service, and, about the end of 1836, entered that of Dost Muhammad. In the following year he succeeded in stirring up a war between the Amir and Ranjit Singh, one notable event of which was the great battle of Jamrud, in which Ranjit's best general, Sardar Hari Singh Nalwa, was slain. In 1839 the Amir sent him in charge of an expedition against the Khan of Kunduz, but he does not appear to have met with any very marked success. In the following year when the British Army, under Sir John Keane, approached Kabul, he was deputed by the Amir to negotiate with the invaders, but his mission proving of no avail, he promptly deserted his master on the latter quitting Kabul and retiring to the Kohistan. He soon afterwards made his way back to Hindustan, and returned to his own country, where, in 1842, he published a *Memoir of India and Afghanistan*. When and where he died, or what eventually became of him, is unknown.

Harlan's adopted son, Agha Jan, was, it is said, killed by a Rajput, a rival, for the favours of a lady of pleasure. The murderer was flogged to death, so the tradition goes in Nurpur, with iron rods.

Harling, Thomas John, Sardar Bahadur, Risaldar-Major (1832—1889).—Grave at Sialkot, No. 721.— Born in 1832.—Enlisted at Berhampore on the 25th November 1845 as a drummer in the 29th N. I., and soon afterwards marched with the regiment to Agra, arriving there in March 1846. In the winter of 1847-48 he proceeded with the regiment to Hajipur, and during the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49 he served with it in the operations in the Jullundur and Bari Doabs, taking part in the defeat of the rebel Ram Singh on the heights of Amb and in the occupation of the fort of Una (Medal). In February 1849 he proceeded with the regiment to Nurpur, and in the following winter he accompanied it to Peshawar, arriving there in February 1850. During the succeeding three years he was several times employed in the field against the border tribes and took part, with detachments of the regiment, in the expedition against the Ranizais in March 1852, and in the defeat of the

Mohmands at Panjpoa, near Shabkadar, on the 15th of the following month (India Medal and clasp). Early in 1853 he proceeded with his regiment to Jullundur, and in March 1857 he accompanied it to Moradabad. He was present with the regiment when it mutinied at that place on the 3^d June 1857, and was on that occasion the only one of the Eurasian drummers of the corps who threw in his lot with the British officers, helping them in effecting their escape, with their families, to Naini Tal, and rendering them such valuable services on the way that they afterwards presented him with a handsome gold watch and chain. While at Naini Tal he volunteered his services with the 66th Gurkhas, and was present with that regiment at the rout of the Rohilkhand rebels at Haldwani on the 18th September. He subsequently served with the Kamaon Militia at the defence of Naini Tal, and was present in the affairs at Gurkha Garhi on the 4th and 10th November. Later in the same month, when proceeding from Naini Tal to Meerut for the purpose of joining the Meerut Light Horse, he had the good fortune to rescue a European lady (Mrs. Wilbert), who had fallen into the hands of two rebel sepoys; these he attacked with great gallantry and, single-handed, put to flight, but in doing so he was severely wounded (shot through both thighs). He afterwards joined the Meerut Light Horse, and served with that corps in Rohilkhand during the campaign of 1858. Later in that year he raised a troop for a corps styled "the Benares Horse," in which, on the 10th January 1859, he was appointed a Ressaidar, and with this corps he served in the Trans-Gaghra operations and on the Nepal frontier in 1859-60, commanding on one occasion a detachment of the regiment which repelled an attempt made by a band of rebels to cross the Gaghra into the Bettiah district (Indian Mutiny Medal). On the disbandment of the Benares Horse he was transferred, 12th December 1862, to the 14th Bengal Cavalry, which he joined at Morar, Gwalior. In the autumn of 1864 he accompanied the regiment (which had now become a lancer corps) to Jalpaiguri, and thereafter he served with it in the Bhutan Campaign of 1864-65, taking part in the affairs at Taimdu and Bala, and in the operations connected with the recapture of Dewangiri in April 1865 (clasp to India Medal). He continued serving with the regiment on the Bhutan frontier until the termination of the war in the spring of 1866, when he proceeded with it to Cawnpore, from which place he accompanied it to Meerut in December 1866, to Ambala, temporarily, in March 1869, and to Deoli in the succeeding December. In the cold season of 1873-74 he proceeded with the regiment to Rawalpindi, whence, in December 1876, he marched with it to Peshawar. On the regiment proceeding to Kohat *en route* to the Kuram Valley, in January 1879, during the first phase of the Afghan War, he was left behind in charge of the regimental dépôt, and remained in charge for eight months. On the 1st May 1879 he was promoted to the rank of Risaldar. On the renewal of the war in the following September he proceeded to join the regiment, which had been detailed to form part of the force moving on Kabul under the command of Sir Frederick Roberts, and in the following month, when on his way, he took part in the repulse of the Ghilzais in their attacks on the posts on the Shutargardan. He subsequently joined the regiment at Kabul, and was actively engaged in the operations at and around that place in December 1879, including the defence of Sherpur (Medal and clasp). Returning to the British provinces with the regiment at the end of January 1880, he served with it at Mardan until the following September, when he marched with it *en route* to Morar, Gwalior, at which station he served with it for three years. In October 1881 he was appointed to the Second Class of the Order of British India, with the title of "Bahadur." In the winter of 1883-84 he proceeded with the regiment to Sialkot, and while serving at this station in September 1884 he was advanced to the First Class of the

Order of British India with the title of "Sardar Bahadur." Towards the end of 1885 he accompanied the regiment to Thal-Chotiali, where he served with it for a year, in the course of which, on the 1st May 1886, he was appointed Risaldar-Major of the regiment. Early in 1887 he accompanied the regiment to Sialkot, and at that place he died on the 4th February 1889.

Harman, Richard, D. S. O., Major and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel (1864-1905).—Grave at Dera Ismail Khan: tablet at Kohat, No. 1060.—Son of the Revd. Edward Harman, M.A., Rector of Pickwell, near Melton-Mowbray, Co. Leicester. Born on the 22^d September 1864.—Entered H. M.'s Service (from the Royal Mili. College) on the 25th August 1886 as a Lieutenant in the 1st Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry (the 43rd Foot), then serving in the Bombay Presidency, but as the battalion was about to return home, he was retained at the dépôt, and in the following November he was transferred to the 2nd Battalion of the regiment (the 52nd Foot), which he joined at Bangalore before the end of the year; with this corps he served there for nearly eighteen months. On the 10th May 1888 he was appointed an Offg. Wing Officer in the 4th Sikh Infantry, on probation for the Bengal Staff Corps, into which he was afterwards admitted with effect from that date, and having joined the regiment at Dera Ghazi Khan, he accompanied it to Abbottabad in February 1890. On the 1st March 1890 he was appointed a Wing Officer permanently, and in the following July and August he officiated for six weeks as Quarter Master. In the succeeding November and December he took part with the regiment in the Camp of Exercise at Nowshera, afterwards returning to Abbottabad, and in March 1891, having again been appointed to officiate as Quarter Master, he served with the corps in the Hazara Campaign, including the operations on the Black Mountain, in the course of which, on the 23^d of that month, he greatly distinguished himself in the action of Diliari, and was severely wounded (India Medal and clasp, and admitted to the Distinguished Service Order). He returned to Abbottabad early in April, and in the following month he went home on leave, vacating the appointment of Offg. Quarter Master. He returned to India in the following November and rejoined the regiment at Abbottabad, and at the end of that month he was again appointed to officiate as Quarter Master, which appointment he continued holding until the spring of 1892. In the following September he was selected for special duty in Gilgit, and he continued serving there (principally at Bunji and Chilás) until November 1893, when he rejoined his regiment on the Samana Range, and was appointed to officiate as Quarter-Master. He continued in that situation until the 1st February 1894, when he was appointed to officiate as Adjutant, in which post he was afterwards made permanent with effect from the same date. In April 1894 he marched with the regiment to Kohat, and in the spring of the succeeding year he accompanied it on service in the Chitral Relief Expedition, and was severely wounded in the storming of the Malakand Pass on the 3^d April (new India Medal and clasp, and promoted to Major by brevet on attaining the rank of Captain). In consequence of his wound he went home on leave in May 1895, and he was absent from India until October 1896, when he rejoined his regiment at Kohat. In the following December he accompanied the corps to Dera Ismail Khan, and there in March 1897 he was appointed to officiate as a Wing Commander in the regiment. In August 1897 he was appointed a Regimental and Commissariat Transport Officer in the Malakand Field Force, with which he served for a short time, and was present in the action of Landakai, in Upper Swat (clasp to India Medal). About the same time, consequent on his promotion to the rank of Captain, he vacated the Adjutancy of the 4th Sikh Infantry, and having rejoined that corps at Dera Ismail Khan, he con-

tinued officiating as Wing Commander until near the end of the year. In the winter of 1897-98 he officiated for a short time as Second-in-Command, and in March 1898 he marched with the corps to Wana. In the following November he was again appointed to officiate as a Wing Commander, and he held that post for a year, in the course of which, in March 1899, he returned with the regiment to Dera Ismail Khan. In November 1899 he was appointed Commandant of the Wana Levies, and two years later, towards the end of 1901, he became Commandant of the South Waziristan Militia, in command of which he took part in the Mabsud-Waziri blockade operations in 1901-02, and rendered distinguished service (clasp to India Medal, and promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet). In February 1903 he was appointed a Double-Company Commander in his own regiment, which latter in the same year became the 54th Indian Infantry, but he continued serving with the South Waziristan Militia, and he remained in command until his death. This took place at Wana on the 11th February 1905, when he fell by the hand of a fanatical assassin. The circumstances were as follows: He was sitting at dinner in the mess-room at Wana, with three other officers, when the room was suddenly entered by a sepoy of the South Waziristan Militia armed with a loaded rifle and fixed bayonet; dazzled, possibly, by the light, the fanatic refrained for a moment from firing, and Colonel Harman, springing upon him in that moment, was instantly transfixed through the heart on the miscreant's bayonet.

Harris, Charles Robison, Captain (1819—1849).—*Grave on Chilianwala battle-field, No. 752.* Son of Lieutenant-Colonel John Harris, 24th Foot.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 17th February 1837 as an Ensign in the 24th Foot. Joined that regiment in Canada in the following year, and served with it there for about three years. On the 8th January 1841 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. He returned home with the regiment in July 1841, and served with it in England, Scotland and Ireland for nearly five years. On the 14th April 1846 he was promoted to the rank of Captain, and in the following month he embarked with the regiment for Bengal. Having landed at Calcutta in September 1846, he accompanied the corps to the Upper Provinces, and in the following March arrived at Agra, where he continued serving with it until the outbreak of the second Sikh War in the autumn of 1848. The regiment having been detailed for service in the field, he marched with it for the Punjab on the 3rd October, and on the 28th of the same month he was appointed Brigade-Major of the Sixth (afterwards numbered the Fifth) Brigade, commanded by Brigadier Pennycuick. In that position he served in the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49, and was present at the passage of the Chenab, the action of Sadulapur, and the battle of Chilianwala, in which last he fell in the gallant charge of Pennycuick's Brigade on the Sikh batteries.

Harris, Henry William, Major (c. 1804—1849).—*Grave on the Chilianwala battle-field, No. 752.* Son of Major-General John Harris, Royal Artillery.—Entered H. M.'s Service (from the Royal Milly. College) on the 23rd May 1822 as an Ensign in the 54th Foot, which he joined at Bangalore, in the Madras Presidency, early in 1824. On the 27th September 1824 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. Towards the end of the same year he accompanied the regiment on service to Chittagong, and in the spring of 1825 he served with it throughout the campaign resulting in the conquest of the Province of Arakan, including the several actions on the Padha Hills, at Mahati, and on the heights above the town of Arakan, in which last he was severely wounded. Being disabled by his wounds he returned to Madras, and having, on the 14th July 1825, been transferred to the 24th Foot, he went home in the following year and joined that regiment at Limerick. He served with the 24th in Ireland

until May 1829: he then accompanied it to England, and in the following August embarked with it for Canada, where he served with it, off and on, for nearly twelve years. On the 20th December 1831 he attained the rank of Captain. In 1837-38 he was actively employed in the operations necessary for the suppression of the rebellion in Canada. He returned home with the regiment in July 1841, and served with it in the United Kingdom (at Devonport, Glasgow, Dublin, Kilkenny, Limerick and Cork) until the spring of 1846. On the 14th April 1846 he was promoted to the rank of Major. In the following month he embarked with the regiment for Bengal, and landing at Calcutta in September, he afterwards proceeded with it to Agra, arriving there in March 1847. On the outbreak of the second Sikh War he marched with the regiment, October 1848, to join the Army of the Punjab, and was actively engaged in the operations of the first two months of the campaign, including the passage of the Chenab, the action of Sadulapur (in which he commanded the regiment, and in which his horse was killed under him by a cannon-shot), and the battle of Chilianwala, in which, 13th January 1849, he lost his life, for having been wounded and his horse killed under him in the charge on the enemy's batteries, he was cut down and killed by a Sikh horseman as he was making his way to the rear.

Note.—Major Harris was married at Montreal, Canada, on the 3d September 1832, to Eliza, the only daughter of Captain Charles Walker, Paymaster of the 15th Foot.

Harris, William, Lieutenant (1849—1876).—*Grave at Rawal Pindi, No. 786.* Son of Major-General Philip Harris, Bengal Infantry. Born at Mussoorie on the 16th June 1849.—Entered H. M.'s Service (from the Royal Milly. College) on the 1st February 1863 as an Ensign in the 18th Foot, from which he was transferred the same day to the 37th. Proceeding to India he joined this corps at Bareilly in May, and he continued serving with it there until the following November, when he marched with it to Shahjahanpur. In January 1870 he was appointed Second Wing Subaltern in the 21st (Punjab) N. I. on probation for the Bengal Staff Corps, into which he was subsequently admitted with effect from the 1st February 1870. Having joined the regiment at Mian Mir, he was, in the following September, advanced to the position of First Wing Subaltern, and in that appointment (frequently officiating as Adjutant and as Quarter Master, once in the latter post for nearly two years) the remainder of his service was passed. In November 1870 he accompanied the regiment to Peshawar, and in March 1874 he proceeded with it to Rawal Pindi. In July 1875 he was for the last time appointed to officiate as Quarter Master, and he was still officiating when his career was brought to a sudden termination, he having been shot dead by a Pathan sepoy of the regiment at Rawal Pindi on the 28th November 1876.

Harrison, Alfred, Lieutenant (1830—1857).—*Grave and tablet at Delhi, No. 1C2.* Entered H. M.'s Service on the 25th August 1848 as an Ensign in the 75th Foot. Joined that regiment at Kilkenny, and in March 1849 proceeded with it to Fermoy. In May 1849 he embarked with the corps for Bengal, landed at Calcutta in August, and, proceeding shortly afterwards to the Upper Provinces, marched into Ambala with it in December. On the 14th January 1850 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. Towards the end of the year he went on leave to Calcutta, and eventually proceeded to Europe on sick leave early in 1851. On the expiration of his leave he was appointed to the regimental dépôt at Chatham, and after serving there for about a year, he came out and rejoined the regiment at Peshawar early in 1855. In October of that year he marched with the corps to Rawal Pindi, whence he accompanied it to Kasauli early in 1857. On the outbreak of the mutiny he marched with the regiment to Ambala, whence he accompanied it in the movement on Delhi at

the end of May. He was not, however, destined to reach that place alive, for in the first engagement between the Delhi Field Force and the mutineers, at Badli-ki-Serai on the 8th June 1857, he was killed whilst gallantly leading on his men in a charge on the enemy's guns.

Harrison, John, Lieutenant (1852—1875).—*Grave at Simla.*—The elder son of Henry Harrison, Esqr., of Holywood House, County Down. Born on the 21st January 1852.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 27th March 1871 as a Lieutenant in the Royal North Down Militia, with which he served for more than three years. On the 12th June 1874 he was transferred to the regular forces and appointed a Lieutenant in the 15th Hussars, and proceeding to India, he joined that regiment at Meerut before the end of the year. In the spring following he went to Simla on sick leave, and he died there on the 14th June 1875, of liver complaint.

Hart, Henry William, Lieutenant (1822—1845).—*Grave at Ferozepore, No. 479; tablet in St. Andrew's Church at the same place, No. 441.*—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 7th February 1840 as an Ensign in the 31st Foot. Arrived in India in the following November, and joined the regiment at Agra in February 1841. On the regiment being detailed for service in Afghanistan, he marched with it from Agra in January 1842, crossed the Sutlej on the 10th March, and on the 5th May joined the force under Major-General Pollock at Jalalabad. On the 12th July 1842 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. With the 31st he served throughout the remainder of the campaign of 1842 in Afghanistan, and was present in the actions of Mazina, Jagdalak and Tezin, the re-occupation of Kabul, and in various actions in the passes between Kabul and the Khaibar during the return march to Hindustan (Medal). On the return of the Army from Afghanistan he accompanied the regiment to Ambala, arriving there in January 1843. In the following May he accompanied the corps to Khaital, to put down the disturbances there, afterwards returning to Ambala, whence, in November, he marched with the regiment to Ferozepore. In April 1844 he marched back to Ambala with the 31st, and (except when on sick leave at Simla during the summer months of 1844 and 1845) he continued serving there until the outbreak of the first Sikh War. On the occurrence of that event he accompanied his regiment in the forward movement to meet the enemy on the banks of the Sutlej, but he lost his life at a very early stage of the campaign, having been killed in the battle of Mudki, on the 18th December 1845.

Harvey, James Colebrooke, Lieutenant (c. 1821—1845).—*Tablet at Ferozepore, No. 442.*—The third son of William Harrison Harvey, Esqr. (a cadet of the Harveys of Bargy Castle, Co. Wexford), who, as a Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery, lost an arm at Waterloo; and grandson of Colonel Paulet W. Colebrooke, of the Royal Artillery.—Entered H. M.'s Service (from the Royal Mil. College, Sandhurst) on the 25th January 1839 as an Ensign in the 39th Foot, which he joined at Bellary, in the Madras Presidency, in the course of the same year. Early in the following year he accompanied the regiment to Kamptee, where he served with it for nearly two years. On the 15th December 1840 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. In the winter of 1841-42 he marched with the regiment to Agra, whence in the autumn of 1842 he accompanied it to Ferozepore, where he served with it in the Army of Reserve, returning to Agra in March 1843. Early in the following October he was sent down to Allahabad in charge of a body of invalids, but he rejoined the regiment in time to accompany it on service in the Gwalior Campaign, and he was present with it at the battle of Maharajpur (bronze star). On the day after the battle he was appointed to officiate

as Quarter Master of the regiment; three weeks later, on the 21st January 1844, he was appointed acting Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Littler, Commanding the Third Division of the Army of Gwalior; and on the succeeding day he was nominated Aide-de-Camp to the same officer on his being appointed to the command of the force detailed to remain temporarily in Gwalior territory. On this force being withdrawn a month later, he accompanied his regiment to Agra, where he arrived with it early in March 1844. In the autumn of the same year he proceeded with the regiment to Dinapore, and in December he went on leave to Calcutta, preparatory to going home, but he afterwards altered his arrangements and rejoined his regiment at Dinapore. In October 1845, when war with the Sikhs was expected to break out, he proceeded on three months' leave to Ferozepore, in the hope of being on the spot when hostilities began; this hope was realised, and on the formation of the Army of the Sutlej, in December, he was appointed Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Sir J. H. Littler, K.C.B., Commanding the Fourth Division. In this capacity, on the morning of the 21st December, he marched out of Ferozepore with the Division, to take part in the attack on the entrenched position of the Sikhs at Ferozshahr, and in the sanguinary engagement which ensued the same afternoon he fell whilst gallantly cheering on the troops to the assault.

Hastings, Edward George Godolphin, C.B., Major and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel (1842—1884).—*Grave and tablet at Peshawar, Nos. 955 and 988.*—The eldest son of Captain the Hon'ble Edward P. R. H. Hastings, 32d Bengal N. I., and grandson of the 11th Earl of Huntingdon. Born at Dinapore on the 29th January 1842.—Entered H. M.'s Indian Military Forces, Bengal, in 1859. Arrived in India in August of the same year, and having, in anticipation of his arrival, been posted, a few days previously, to the 2d European Light Cavalry, he proceeded to the Upper Provinces and joined that regiment at Meerut; this posting was, however, cancelled in the following December, and he was then removed to the General List of Cavalry Officers. Remaining attached to the 2d E. L. C., he accompanied the regiment to Muttra in January 1860, and he continued doing duty with it until March 1862, when he was appointed to do duty with the 13th Bengal Cavalry at Rawal Pindi. With this corps he served for six months, during which period he twice officiated as Adjutant. In September 1862 he was placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government for civil employ, and in the following month he was appointed Asst. Commissioner of Shahpur. From this time onwards the whole of his service was passed in civil or in political employ; the former almost entirely in the Peshawar Division, in which he won the sincere affection of the people by his patient, just and sympathetic administration. In his political capacity he was twice employed with troops in the field. In October 1868, as Assistant to the Commissioner of the Division, he accompanied the Hazara Field Force, and with it took part in the operations on the Black Mountain (India Medal and clasp); again in 1879, having in the summer of that year been placed on special duty for the management of the Khaibar tribes, he was taken from these duties on the renewal of the Afghan War in September, and appointed Political Officer with the force moving on Kabul under the command of Sir Frederick Roberts, with whom he remained until the termination of the war, having been present at the action of Charasia, the defence of Sherpur Cantonment, the march from Kabul to Kandahar, and the battle of Mazra (Medal and three clasps, bronze star, promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, and appointed a Companion of the Order of the Bath). Returning to India on the termination of the war, he went home on furlough, and was away for nearly two years. On his return in 1883 he was appointed Depy. Commissioner

in the Hazara district, but in the following year he was sent back to Peshawar as Offg. Civil and Sessions Judge, and there, while still holding that appointment, he died on the 2^d December 1884.

Note I.—In memory of this officer a marble pavilion was erected in the city of Peshawar by the people of the place, who held him in very high esteem.

Note II.—Lieut.-Col. Hastings married, on the 1st July 1882, Mabel Sophia, the eldest daughter of Sir Brydges Powell Henniker, Bart. (IV), of Newton Hall, Co. Essex. His widow married, on the 2^d April 1891, Charles, Baron Dimsdale, of the Russian Empire.

Haughton, John, Lieutenant-Colonel (1852–1898).—*Grave at Peshawar, No. 960; tablet at Rawal Pindi, No. 805.*—Son of Lieutenant-General John Colpoys Haughton, C.S.I., Bengal Staff Corps. Born at Doranda, Chota Nagpur, on the 22^d August 1852.—Entered H. M.'s Service (from the Royal Milly. College) on the 28th October 1871 as an Ensign in the 1st Battalion 24th Foot, and was subsequently promoted to the rank of Lieutenant from the same date. He joined the battalion at Malta in January 1872, accompanied it to Gibraltar in the following March, and subsequently served with it there for nearly two years. On the 24th January 1874 he was transferred to the 72^d Foot, and, proceeding to India, he joined that corps at Peshawar early in the following April. In January 1875 he accompanied the 72^d to Nowshera, and during that year he served for some time with a detachment in Fort Attock. In the succeeding winter he marched with the regiment to Sialkot. On the 2^d September 1876 he was appointed Offg. Second Wing Subaltern (afterwards styled "Wing Officer") in the 18th N. I., on probation for the Bengal Staff Corps, into which he was subsequently admitted with effect from that date. Before he could join, however, he was, on the 15th of the same month, transferred, in the same position, to the 10th N. I., and having joined that corps at Jalganjuri, he was shortly afterwards sent to serve with a detached wing at Dacca, at which place he officiated as Station Staff Officer from April to June 1877. In September 1877 he was detailed for famine relief duty in the Madras Presidency, and having been assigned to the Nellore district, he was actively employed there for a period of six months and-a-half, in the course of which, towards the end of October 1877, he was made permanent in his regimental appointment of Wing Officer. He rejoined the 10th N. I. in May 1878 and was appointed to officiate as Quarter Master, and in the following November he accompanied the regiment to Barrackpore. He continued officiating as Quarter Master until the middle of December 1879, and having at the end of that month been appointed to officiate as Adjutant, he was made permanent in the appointment on the 1st February following. In February 1880 he proceeded with the regiment to Kachar, for temporary duty there, and having returned with it to Barrackpore in April, he accompanied it to Benares in March 1881, and at that place, in the following year, he twice officiated as Station Staff Officer. In September and October 1883 he officiated as a Wing Commander in addition to his duties as Adjutant, but in the succeeding month, having attained the rank of Captain, he vacated the latter appointment, and reverted to the position of Wing Officer. From January to April 1884 he officiated as a Wing Commander, and from April to September 1884 as Second-in-Command; he then again reverted to Offg. Wing Commander and held that position until near the end of the following February, having in the meantime, early in 1885, accompanied the right wing of the regiment to Banda. In October 1885 he was again appointed to officiate as a Wing Commander, and, with the exception of a brief period of employment as a Brigade-Major at the Camp of Exercise at Delhi, he continued in that position with the wing at Banda until June 1886, when he was appointed a Wing Commander in the 39th N. I. He

joined that regiment at Cawnpore, and, having officiated for some time as Second-in-Command, he was sent at the end of the year to command a detachment of the corps at Lucknow. At the end of May 1887, on the 35th Bengal Infantry being reorganised as a Sikh corps, he was transferred to it as a Wing Commander, and having joined it at Ferozepore, he continued serving with it there until March 1888, when he went home on leave. On the expiration of this leave he passed some time in Russia, studying the language, and he was afterwards employed, from January to December 1891, as a Staff Captain in the Intelligence Branch at the Horse Guards. He returned to India early in 1892, and on rejoining the 35th, at Nowgong, was appointed to officiate as Second-in-Command, and, having been made permanent in that appointment in April 1892, he officiated as Commandant from April 1893 to April 1894. In June 1894 he again went home on leave, and on the 25th of that month, a few days after his departure, he was appointed Commandant of the 36th Bengal Infantry, another Sikh corps. On his return to India in November he joined this regiment at Delhi, and in the spring of 1895 he proceeded with it to Peshawar, at which place he commanded it until near the end of the following year. He then proceeded in command of it to Fort Lockhart, on the Samana Range, and he was there when the first frontier outbreak of 1897 took place. Throughout the operations for the defence of the Samana he was prominently engaged, and he gained high distinction at the head of his regiment during the succeeding Tirah Campaign, having been present in almost every engagement from Karappa in the Khanki Valley to Mamnai in the Lower Bara. He was with his regiment in the Lower Bara Valley when the operations were resumed in January 1898, and on the 29th of that month he unfortunately fell in the action at the Shinkamar Kotal.

Havelock, William, K.H., Lieutenant-Colonel (1793–1848).—*Grave and tablet at Ramnagar, Nos. 747 and 748.*—The eldest son of William Havelock, Esqr., of Ingress Park, Co. Kent (of a Durham family), and brother of Major-General Sir Henry Havelock, K.C.B., of Indian Mutiny fame. Born at Sunderland, Co. Durham, on the 23^d January 1793. Educated at the Charterhouse.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 12th July 1810 as an Ensign in the 1st Battalion 43^d Foot, and having proceeded to the Peninsula and joined the battalion in anticipation of his appointment, he was actually in action with the French in Spain within twelve days of his being gazetted in London. Part of the time with the battalion, and part on the staff as Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Baron Alten, Commanding the celebrated Light Division, he served throughout the remainder of the Peninsular War, and was present at the action of the Coa, near Almeida, the battle of Busaco, the action of Sabugal, the battles of Salamanca and Vittoria, the passage of the Bidassoa and the action of Vera, and the battles of the Nivelle, the Nive, Orthes and Toulouse (War Medal and seven clasps). Napier, in his *History of the Peninsular War* (Book XXII, Chap. IV), makes special mention of the gallant conduct of this officer in the action of Vera (7th October 1813): in the assault of the French position, a Spanish Division, commanded by General Giron, had been arrested in its advance by a strong line of *abbatis* and the heavy fire of the French infantry; "but it happened," says Napier, "that an officer of the 43^d Regiment named Havelock, attached to Alten's staff, had been sent to ascertain Giron's progress, and his fiery temper could not brook the check. Taking off his hat he called upon the Spaniards to follow him, and putting spurs to his horse at one bound cleared the *abbatis* and went headlong amongst the enemy. Then the soldiers, shouting for *El chico blanco*,—"the fair boy," so they called him, for he was very young and had light hair,—with one shock broke through the French." Continuing in his staff

appointment, he did not proceed with the 43^d to America in 1814, and on the renewal of the war in the following year, consequent on the return of Napoleon from Elba, he again accompanied Baron Alten into the field, and as Aide-de-Camp to that officer he served throughout the campaign of 1815 in Belgium, and was present at the battles of Quatre Bras (in which he was slightly wounded) and Waterloo (Medal). He afterwards served with the 43^d for two years and-a-half in the Army of Occupation in France. On the 19th February 1818 he was promoted to the rank of Captain in the 32^d Foot, and having joined that regiment at Corfu, he served with it there, and in others of the Ionian Islands, for three years. On the 19th July 1821 he exchanged into the 4th Light Dragoons, which he joined at Romford, in Essex. In January 1822 he embarked with this regiment for Bombay, and having arrived there in the following May, he accompanied the corps to Kaira, in Guzerat. In the succeeding year he was appointed Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble Sir Charles Colville, G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief, Bombay, on whose staff he served for three years. In 1824 he was nominated a Knight of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order. On Sir Charles Colville going home in 1826 he vacated the appointment of Aide-de-Camp, and was shortly afterwards appointed to the command of a *risala* of irregular horse, which he held until 1828. He then rejoined his regiment at Kirkee, and continued serving with it there for nearly seven years, in the course of which on the 31st December 1830, he was promoted to the rank of Major. In March 1835 he was appointed Mily. Secretary to the Right Hon'ble Sir Robert Grant, G.C.H., Governor of Bombay, and he held this post until the following year, when he went on leave to the Cape Colony, South Africa. Subsequently, after his return from South Africa, he was appointed Mily. Secretary to Lord Elphinstone, Governor of Madras, upon whose staff he remained until September 1841, when, having on the 30th April preceding been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the 14th Light Dragoons, he proceeded to Poona, and joined that regiment at Kirkee shortly after its arrival from Europe. In January 1842 he went home on leave, and was absent from India until December 1844, when he rejoined the 14th at Kirkee and assumed command of the corps. On the transfer of the regiment to the Bengal Presidency he marched with it from Kirkee in December 1845, and proceeding via Mhow, Agra and Meerut, arrived with it at Ambala in the middle of April 1846. In February 1848 he proceeded with the regiment from Ambala to Ferozepore, whence, in the following August, he marched with the head-quarters and the right wing to Lahore, the left wing having already proceeded thither in the preceding May. On the Army of the Punjab taking the field, on the occasion of the second Sikh War, he commanded the regiment in the advance from Lahore to Ramnagar, and there, on the 22^d November 1848, in the first engagement of the campaign, he unhappily fell whilst gallantly charging the Sikh infantry in the sands of the Chenab.

NOTE.—Lieut.-Colonel Havelock married, Caroline Elizabeth, daughter of Acton Chaplin, Esq. By this lady (who died in the Neigherry Hills on the 6th May 1866) he was the father, amongst others, of Sir Arthur Elibank Havelock, G. C. S. I., G. C. M. G., &c., sometime Governor of Madras.

Havelock-Allan, Sir Henry Marshman, Bart., G.C.B., V.O., Lieutenant-General (1830—1897).—*Grave at Rawal Pindi, No. 794.*—The eldest son of Major-General Sir Henry Havelock, K.C.B. Born at Chinsurah on the 6th August 1830.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 31st March 1846 as an Ensign in the 39th Foot. Was attached to the dépôt at Chatham until June 1847, when he joined the regiment on its return from India, and was stationed with it at Canterbury. On the 23^d June 1848 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in the 86th Foot; came out to India

before the end of the year, joined the regiment at Deesa, in the Bombay Presidency, and afterwards served with it at Poona. On the 13th February 1852 he exchanged into the 10th Foot, of which corps he was appointed Adjutant from the same date; joined the regiment at Wazirabad, and in November 1853 proceeded with it to Mian Mir. In January 1856 he went home on leave, but he was out again in January 1857, and having then been appointed an acting Depy. Asst. Quarter Master General with the additional troops detailed for service in Persia, he proceeded to that country with his father, who had been nominated to a Divisional command, and served there during the remainder of the campaign, including the bombardment and capture of Mohammerah (Medal). In March 1857 he vacated the Adjutancy of the 10th Regiment. On the termination of the Persian Campaign he returned, May 1857, to Bombay, and immediately afterwards, in consequence of the Mutiny and insurrection in the Bengal Presidency, embarked for Calcutta, with his father, in the S. S. *Erin*; this vessel was, however, wrecked near Cultura, on the coast of Ceylon, and some delay ensuing in consequence, he did not reach Calcutta until the 17th June. Having on the 23^d of that month been appointed Aide-de-Camp to his father, to whom the command of the Allahabad Moveable Column had been entrusted, he accompanied him in his forward movement from that place, and was present in the actions of Fatehpur, Aoung, Pandu Naddi and Cawnpore, for his conduct in which last he was awarded the decoration of the Victoria Cross. On the 20th July he was appointed Depy. Asst. Adjutant General of the column, and in that capacity he took part in the first advance into Oudh, including the actions of Una, Basiratganj and Burbia-ki-Chauki, in the retirement across the Ganges and the action of Bithur, and in the second advance into Oudh, inclusive of the actions of Mangarwar and Alambagh, and the relief of Lucknow (dangerously wounded and his horse shot under him). In recognition of his services during these operations he was promoted to the rank of Captain in the 18th Foot on the 9th October 1857. He subsequently served in the continued defence of the Residency at Lucknow, and was again severely wounded on the 17th November, while the operations of Sir Colin Campbell for the relief and withdrawal of the garrison were in progress. With the relieving force he was taken down to Cawnpore, whence, as soon as he was sufficiently recovered from his wounds, he was ordered down to Benares and, on the 17th December, appointed Depy. Asst. Adjt. Genl. to a force assembling there under the command of Brigadier-General Franks. On the 18th January 1858, in recognition of the eminent services of his father (who had died immediately after the relief of Lucknow by Sir Colin Campbell) he was created a Baronet of the United Kingdom. With the force under the command of Brigadier-General Franks (which was then styled the Jaunpore Field Force, and afterwards became the Fourth Division of the Army under the command of Sir Colin Campbell) he took part in the advance on Lucknow from the south-east, and was present at the actions of Nasiratpur, Chanda, Hamirpur and Sultanpur, in the attack on Dhauraha, and at the siege and capture of Lucknow, including the storm and capture of the Imambara and the Kaisarbagh. Immediately after the fall of Lucknow he was appointed Depy. Asst. Adjt. Genl. to a force placed under the command of Brigadier-General Lugar, with which he was present at the relief of Azingarh and in various skirmishes with the Jagdespur rebels, in one of which, on the 4th June, he was slightly wounded. On the 16th June he was appointed Depy. Asst. Adjt. Genl. to a Field Force under the command of Brigadier Douglas, commanding in the Bihar and Ghazipur districts, and with it he was present in the operations in the latter district in July and August, including the relief of Rasura, and throughout the campaign in Shahabad in October

and November, in the course of which he commanded a special column of cavalry and mounted infantry launched in pursuit of the rebels after their expulsion from the Jagdespur jungles, whom he defeated on three occasions, at Puruhara, Koat-khas, and Gauri, and he afterwards took part in the operations resulting in their expulsion from the Kaimur Hills, in which they had taken refuge. On the conclusion of these operations he proceeded to Oudh and joined the 3^d Regiment of Hodson's Horse, in which the post of Second-in-Command had been conferred upon him on the 9th September preceding; in command of a detachment of this corps he served in the latter part of the campaign of 1858 in Oudh, and was present at the action of Barjidia, the capture of Masjidia, and the defeat of the rebels on the banks of the Rapti. On the 24th December he exchanged appointments with the Second-in-Command of the 1st Regiment of Hodson's Horse, and he commanded this corps in the final operations against the Oudh rebels. For his services during the Mutiny campaigns he received the Mutiny Medal with two clasps and the Victoria Cross, and was promoted by brevet to the rank of Major on the 19th January 1858, and to that of Lieutenant-Colonel on the 26th April 1859. In March 1859 he vacated his appointment in Hodson's Horse and went home on furlough, the corps to which he belonged, the 1st Battalion of the 18th Foot, being then in the Madras Presidency. Towards the end of 1860 he was transferred to the 2^d Battalion of the 18th, which he joined at Shorncliffe. In October 1861 he was appointed Depy. Asst Adjt. Genl. at Aldershot, and he held the post until the end of August 1863, when he proceeded to join his battalion in New Zealand, where hostilities were at that time in progress. Soon after his arrival there in October, he was appointed Depy. Asst. Quarter Master Genl., and in that capacity he served during the campaign of 1863-64, taking part in the actions of Rangariri and Paterangi, the capture of Orskau, and the action of Waiari, in which last he commanded (Medal, and created a Companion of the Order of the Bath). On the 23^d June 1864 he was promoted to the rank of Major, unattached, and placed on half-pay, and in January 1865 he vacated his appointment on the staff in New Zealand, and went home. In March 1867 he was appointed Asst. Quarter Master General in Canada, and served there for two years. On the 17th June 1868 he was promoted to the rank of Colonel by brevet, and at the end of March 1869 he vacated his appointment in Canada and returned home. In the following August he was appointed Asst. Adjt. Genl. in Ireland and was posted to the Dublin district, but in July 1870 he was removed, in the same position, to the Head-Quarters Staff, on which he continued serving until the end of September 1872. On the 18th March 1878 he was promoted to the rank of Major-General. In March 1880, in compliance with the will of a relative, he assumed the additional name of Allan. In April 1881 he was appointed to the command of the Second Brigade of Infantry at Aldershot, but he held this for only a few months, and on the 9th December 1881 he was placed on the Retired List with the honorary rank of Lieutenant-General. In May 1887 he was appointed Honorary Colonel of the 2^d Brigade, Northern Division of Garrison Artillery (the Durham Artillery Militia), which in 1889 became part of the Western Division. In June of the same year he was created a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath. In October 1888 he was appointed to the command of the Tyne and Tees Brigade of Volunteer Infantry. On the 27th November 1895 he was appointed Honorary Colonel of the Royal Irish Regiment (the 18th Foot). Finally on the 22nd June 1897 he was advanced to the degree of a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath. In the autumn of 1897 Sir Henry came out to India for the purpose of viewing the extensive operations then proceeding on the North-Western Frontier. In the course of his movements he visited Landi Kotal during the last days of December, and when returning thence, on the 30th of that month, having, after

leaving Ali Masjid for Jamrud, unfortunately quitted the road and the protection of his escort, and wandered down the Khaibar Nallah, he was way-laid in a narrow defile, a mile below the Lala China villages, and shot dead by a lurking band of Afridis. His body was recovered on the following day, and afterwards taken down to Rawal Pindi and there interred.

(Sir Henry was Member of Parliament for Sunderland from 1874 to 1881, and for South-East Darham from 1885 to 1892, and again in 1895.)

NOTE I.—A rude stone monument, under a large tree, marks the place where Sir Henry fell, but it bears no inscriptions. According to the account of the men who shot him, "he was met by some Afridis, on whom he fired with his revolver, and who fired back, killing him"; too much credence need not, however, be attached to this story, which is not only improbable in itself, but bears evident indications of having been made up for the purpose of excusing or palliating the treacherous and dastardly murder of a solitary and helpless individual; there is probably more truth in another story that was current at the time, that this Afidi gang had been "stalking" Sir Henry and his escort all the afternoon.

NOTE II.—Sir Henry married, on the 10th May 1865, the Lady Alice Moreton, second daughter of the second Earl of Ducie.

Hawkins, Francis Dempster, Captain (c. 1836-1871).—Tablet at Kohat, No. 1042.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1854. Arrived in India in January 1855, and was sent up to Allahabad to do duty with the 11th N. I. Early in the following March he was posted to the 61st N. I., and having joined that regiment at Jullundur, he continued serving with it at that place until it mutinied and went off to Delhi in June 1857; he was slightly wounded on that occasion, but this did not prevent his accompanying the pursuing column, when the pursuit of the mutineers to the Sutlej was at last tardily undertaken. He subsequently returned to Jullundur, and did duty with the faithful remnants of his regiment until February 1858, when he was appointed to do duty with the Hoshiarpur Levy. In July 1858 his services were placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department for employment in Oudh; in the following month he was appointed a Divisional Adjutant in the Oudh Military Police; and in September he was advanced to the position of District Commandant. About the same time he was transferred from the 61st to the 32^d N. I., with effect from the 30th April preceding. He served with the Oudh Police Cavalry for upwards of a year, and was for many months actively employed against the mutineers and rebels in that part of the country, and repeatedly engaged with them, especially in the affair of Rasulabad, the attacks on Barwa and Sandila, the action of Jamu, the affairs of Chilauli, Jabrauli, Purwa and Maharajganj, the capture and destruction of Simri, and the defence of Purwa against the rebel leader Beni Madho Singh (Medal). In the autumn of 1859 his service in the Oudh Miliy. Police terminated, and he joined the 32^d N. I. at Doranda. Towards the end of October, however, he was appointed Second-in-Command of the 4th Punjab Cavalry, and having joined that regiment at Asni early in 1860, he was left there with a detachment on outpost duty, when the corps was moved to Dera Ghazi Khan in the spring of that year; and he continued serving at that post until early in 1861, when he rejoined the head-quarters of the regiment at Dera Ghazi Khan. In the following November he was admitted into the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the 18th February preceding. Towards the end of 1862 he marched with the regiment to Dera Ismail Khan, where he served with it for more than three years. In February 1864, under a new organisation, he became Second-in-Command and Squadron Officer. In the spring of 1866 he proceeded with the regiment to Bannu. Towards the end of the following September he was appointed Offg. Commandant of the corps, and he continued in this position until January 1868. In March 1869 he went home on furlough, and was absent from India for nearly two

years. He returned in February 1871 and rejoined the 4th Punjab Cavalry at Kohat, and towards the end of the following April he was again appointed Off. Commandant. He was still holding this appointment when he died at Kohat on the 25th July 1871.

Hawks, John Shaftoe, Lieutenant (1811—1844)—
Grave at Delhi, No. 77.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1828. Arrived in India in November 1829, and in the following month was sent to Midnapore to do duty with the 7th N. I. Being a supernumerary, he was not posted to a regiment for more than three years, and in the meantime he did duty with the 7th N. I., at Midnapore, from December 1829 to November 1831, with the 38th N. I., at the same place, in November and December 1831, and with the 47th N. I., at Cuttack, from December 1831 to November 1833. He was posted to the 22d N. I., then at Lucknow, in March 1833, but he was permitted to continue doing duty with the 47th until November, and in the interval, in October 1833, he was removed from the 22d to the 7th N. I. He joined the 7th at Gorakhpur early in 1834, and in January 1835 accompanied it on duty to Lucknow, whence he proceeded with it to Almora. In the winter of 1837-38 he marched with the regiment to Cawnpore. In June 1839 he was appointed acting Interpreter and Quarter-Master to the 19th N. I. at Meerut; he accompanied that regiment to Karnal in October 1840, and he continued serving with it there until December 1841, when he proceeded to Neemuch and rejoined his own regiment, the 7th N. I. In April 1842 he was appointed acting Second-in-Command of the 2d Irregular Cavalry, and assumed command of the left wing of that regiment at Neemuch; he subsequently proceeded with this wing and joined the head-quarters of the regiment at Saugor, and was employed in some desultory operations against insurgents in Bundelkhand. In January 1843 he rejoined the 7th N. I. at Neemuch, and in the following December he was appointed acting Adjutant of the corps. In the spring of 1844 he marched with the regiment to Delhi, arriving there on the 28th March, a few days prior to which he was made permanent in the appointment of Adjutant. He died at Delhi on the 13th June 1844.

Hawthorn, Robert, V. C., Bugler (1822—1879).—
Inscription at Delhi, No. 164.—Born in the parish of Maghera, near Londonderry, Ireland, in 1822, and was by occupation a labourer.—Enlisted into the 52d Foot (Oxfordshire Light Infantry) at Athlone on the 14th February 1836, and thereafter served for eight years and-a-half as a private. On the regiment embarking for Gibraltar in the following May he was left at the dépôt at Carlisle, and he continued serving with it there, and afterwards at Newcastle, Armagh and Naas, until January 1841, when he joined the regiment at Barbadoes in the West Indies. He afterwards served with the corps at Demerara and Berbice until April 1842, when he accompanied it to New Brunswick, whence he proceeded with it to Nova Scotia in September 1843. On the 1st August 1844 he was appointed a bugler. In the following month he proceeded with the regiment to Canada, and he served with it there (at Quebec, La Prairie, and Montreal) until August 1847, when he returned with it to England. He then served with it at various places in England and Ireland until June 1853, when he embarked with it for Bengal. Landing at Calcutta in the following October, he shortly afterwards proceeded with the regiment to the Upper Provinces, and with it arrived at Ambala in February 1854. He afterwards served with it at Subathu and at the Ambala Camp of Exercise, and in March 1855 he accompanied it to Meerut, whence, early in 1856, he proceeded with it to Cawnpore, and afterwards to Lucknow, on the occasion of the annexation of Oudh. Early in 1857 he marched with the regiment to Sialkot, and he was with it there when the Mutiny broke out in the following

May. On the corps being detailed to form part of the Punjab Moveable Column he accompanied it into the field, and was present with it in the defeat and destruction of the Sialkot mutineers at Trimmu Ghât on the 12th and 16th of July. He afterwards accompanied the regiment to Delhi, served at the siege of that place from the 14th August, and was prominently engaged at the storm and capture of the fortress on the 14th September. On that memorable day he was the bugler detailed to accompany the explosion party on the desperate duty of blowing in the Kashmir Gate, and he displayed on that occasion such conspicuous gallantry (not only in the performance of the dangerous duty on which he was employed, but in binding up, under a heavy fire, the wounds of one of the Engineer officers with the party) that he was awarded the high distinction of the Victoria Cross. After the capture of Delhi (for which he received the Indian Mutiny Medal with one clasp) he proceeded with the regiment to Jullundur, whence he returned with it to Sialkot in March 1858. At that place he continued serving with it until the spring of 1860, when he was sent home for discharge as time-expired. Arriving in England in the following September, he was sent to the regimental dépôt at Chatham, and on the 7th May 1861 he was discharged on pension. He died at Manchester on the 2d February 1879.

NOTE.—This soldier's name is mis-spelt in the inscription on the Kashmir Gate, and also in the notification awarding him the Victoria Cross (*London Gazette*, 27th April 1858).

Hay, Robert, Lieutenant (c. 1815—1846).—
Grave and tablet at Ferozepore, Nos. 473 and 444.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1831. Arrived in India towards the end of October 1832, and early in the following month was sent up to Jamalpur to do duty with the 35th N. I. In December 1833 he was posted to the 50th N. I., which he joined at Barrackpore, and in the following August he went home on furlough. He returned to India in January 1839, and rejoined his regiment at Mirzapur, where he served with it until the following year, when he proceeded to Simla on sick leave. While he was there, at the end of April 1841, he was appointed Adjutant of the Nasiri Battalion (now the 1st Battalion, 1st Gurkha Rifles), which he joined at Subathu. In May 1842 he was appointed to officiate as Second-in-Command of the battalion, and he continued serving with it in that capacity until the following October, when he was directed to rejoin his own regiment for service in the field. Thereafter, during the winter of 1842-43, he served with the 50th N. I. in the operations undertaken for the suppression of the rebellion in Bundelkhand and the Saugor and Narbadda Territories. He rejoined the Nasiri Battalion at Jutogh in March 1843 and resumed the Adjutancy of the corps, and he continued serving with it there until January 1846, when, in consequence of the outbreak of the first Sikh War, he marched with it to Ludhiana. The battalion having joined the detached force under the command of Sir Harry Smith, he was present with it in the battle of Aliwal on the 28th of that month. On the 2d February while still with the detached force, he was appointed Brigade-Major to the brigade under the command of Brigadier Penny, and subsequently, on the 6th, when a partial re-arrangement of the Army of the Sutlej took place, he was appointed Brigade-Major to the Second Brigade, First Division. With this brigade he went into action at Sobraon on the 10th, and in the great conflict of that day he fell.

Hay, William, First-Lieutenant (1818—1851).—
Grave at Kohat, No. 1029.—Son of Captain Robert Hay (a cadet of the Hays of Hopes, East Lothian) of the H. E. I. C.'s Marine Service, who was severely wounded in command of the *Astell* in the severe engagement between three of the Company's ships and a French squadron under Commodore Duperré, in the Mozambique

Channel, on the 3^d July 1810. Born in 1818.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1836, as a Cadet of Artillery. Arrived in India in February 1837, and in the following November was posted to the 2^d Company 1st Battalion, Foot Artillery, which he joined at Dum-Dum, at which station he had been doing duty since his arrival in the country. At the end of December 1838 he was transferred to the 1st Company 1st Battalion, at the same station, and he was shortly afterwards sent to command the artillery details serving in Arakan; there, however, his health broke down to such an extent that, in June 1839, he was obliged to go home on furlough. During his absence from India he was removed, in succession, to the 1st Company 5th Battalion in December 1839, the 2^d Company 1st Battalion in March 1840, the 4th Troop 2^d Brigade, Horse Artillery, in April 1840, and the 2^d Company 5th Battalion in November 1840; and on promotion to the rank of First-Lieutenant he was posted, August 1841, to the 4th Company 3^d Battalion. He returned to India in November 1841, and joined the last-mentioned company at Dum-Dum. He was removed in the following month to the 1st Troop 2^d Brigade, at Karnal, but before he could join it he was transferred, January 1842, to the 4th Troop 3^d Brigade, which he joined at Meerut. In the succeeding August he was removed to the 4th Troop 2^d Brigade, which he joined at Ludhiana, and with this troop, in the winter of 1842-43, he served in the Army of Reserve at Ferozepore. In the spring of 1843 he accompanied the troop to Neemuch, and there in January and February 1844 he officiated as Adjutant of the Mewar Division of Artillery. On the reorganisation of July 1845 taking place he was re-posted to the 4th Troop 2^d Brigade, and at the end of the following month he was appointed Commandant of the Artillery of the United Malwa Contingent, which he joined at Mehidpur. In December 1847 he was transferred to the rolls of the 1st Company 3^d Battalion, Foot Artillery. In December 1848 he was replaced temporarily at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief, and, his own company being then at Dum-Dum, he was ordered to join the 3^d Company 3^d Battalion, then with the field force under the command of Major-General Whish, and having done so he served with it at the siege and capture of Multan (Medal and clasp). On the termination of these operations he was ordered, 31st January, to rejoin the Artillery of the United Malwa Contingent, and did so accordingly in February 1849. He continued serving with the contingent until January 1851, when he was appointed to the command of No. 1 Light Field Battery, Punjab Irregular Force. He joined this battery at Kohat, and at that place he died on the 7th June following.

Haydon, Thomas. *Second-Lieutenant (1826—1846).*—*Grave at Simla, No. 313.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1844. Arrived in India in December of the same year, and for seven months did duty with the Artillery at Dum-Dum. In July 1845 he was posted to the 1st Company 6th Battalion, Foot Artillery, which he joined at Cawnpore. In the following November he was transferred to the 2^d Company 8th Battalion, then en route from Meerut to Neemuch, but he continued attached to the former company, which had been moved up towards the frontier on account of the Sikh invasion, and served with it in the latter part of the Sutlej campaign, including the battle of Sobraon (Medal). In April 1846 he was removed to the 2^d Company 6th Battalion, and joined it at Lahore. In the following September he proceeded on sick leave to Simla, where he died about six weeks later, on the 26th October 1846.

Hayes, Frederick. *Quarter-Master (1807—1846).*—*Grave at Lahore, No. 596.*—Having served for about twelve years in the ranks of H. M.'s 80th Regiment, and attained the position of Quarter-Master-Sergeant, he was promoted to commissioned rank as Quarter-Master of the corps on the 10th February 1837. In the following month he embarked with the regiment for

New South Wales, where he served with it for seven years. In the summer of 1844 he accompanied the regiment to Bengal, landing at Calcutta in November of that year. He soon afterwards proceeded with the corps to the Upper Provinces, and at the end of March 1845 arrived with it at Agra, whence he went on with it to Ambala in the autumn of the same year. Shortly after the arrival of the regiment at Ambala the first Sikh War broke out, and accompanying his regiment into the field he served with it throughout the campaign of 1845-46 on the Sutlej, including the battles of Mudki, Firozshahr and Sobraon (Medal and two clasps). Immediately after the battle of Sobraon he accompanied the regiment in the advance on Lahore, at which place the corps was left in garrison on the termination of the war; and there he died on the 19th June 1846.

Hayward, Francis Thomas Curtis, *Ensign (1809—1831).*—*Grave at Delhi,*—see No. 196—See **Curtis-Hayward, Frederick Thomas.**

Hayward, George W. (?—1870).—*Grave at Gilgit, No. 1141.*—Was an envoy of the Geographical Society; went to Yasin in 1869, and gave his support to the Yasin Chief, Mir Wali, against the Maharaja of Kashmir. He again visited Yasin in the following year on his way to the Pamirs, and was killed, 18th July 1870, at the instigation of Mir Wali,—the Governor of Chitral, Amin-ul-Mulk, being also implicated in the crime.

Hearn, Francis George, *Lieutenant (1841—1866).*—*Tablet at Shaikh Budin, No. 1091.*—Entered H. M.'s Indian Military Forces, Bengal, in 1859. Arrived in India in June of the same year, and in the following month was sent up to Lucknow to do duty with H. M.'s 23^d Foot (the Royal Welsh Fusiliers). In August 1859 he was posted to the cadre of the late 20th N. I., but in the following November he was removed, at his own request, to the 2^d European Bengal Fusiliers, then at Delhi. Before he could join this regiment, however, his posting was cancelled (December 1859), and he was transferred to the "General List." He remained attached to the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, at Lucknow, until towards the end of 1861, when he was appointed to do duty with the 3^d N. I. at Sitapur. During December 1861 and January 1862 he officiated as Adjutant of the right wing of the regiment, detached to Gonda; and from October 1862 to February 1863 he similarly officiated as Adjutant of the left wing, detached to Shahjahanpur. In April 1863 he accompanied the regiment to Lucknow, and he continued serving with it there until the end of the succeeding month, when he was appointed a Doing-Duty Officer in the 17th N. I. Having joined this regiment at Bareilly, he accompanied it to Bhagalpur at the end of the year, and in January 1864 he was appointed Adjutant of the corps. For a few weeks in January and February 1865 he officiated as Station Staff Officer at Bhagalpur, in addition to his other duties. In February 1865 he left Bhagalpur with the regiment *en route* to Dacca. On the 2^d March, while on his way to that place, he was directed to proceed at once and join the Right Brigade of the Duar Field Force, under the command of Brigadier-General Tombs, and on doing so he was appointed, by a Field Force Order dated the 29th, to do duty with the 29th N. I. With this regiment he served at the storm and capture of Dewangiri on the 2^d April. On the 17th of the same month his services were placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department, and on the 22^d May he was appointed an Assistant-Commissioner in the Punjab. In civil employ in that Province (at first at Jullundur and afterwards at Bannu) the remainder of his service was passed. He died at Shaikh Budin on the 10th June 1866.

NOTE.—The date of this officer's death is mis-stated in the inscription on the tablet at Shaikh Budin.

Hearsey, Charles John Rumball, Lieutenant (1857—1879).—*Tablet at Lahore, No. 633.*—The eldest son of Lieutenant-General Sir John Bennett Hearsey, K. C. B., Bengal Cavalry, by his second marriage (with Emma, daughter of Thomas Rumball, Esqr. of Friday Hall, Woodford, Essex). Born at Barrack-pore on the 20th April 1857.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 11th February 1875 as a Sub-Lieutenant in the 9th Lancers, and was afterwards promoted to the rank of Lieutenant from the same date. Joined the regiment at Sialkot in the following April, and continued serving with it there until the autumn of 1878, when, on the outbreak of the Afghan War, he accompanied two squadrons into the field in the Second Division of the Peshawar Valley Field Force. With this Division (of which he was for some time Field Paymaster, having been appointed to the charge of the treasure-chest in January 1879) he served on the Khaibar line throughout the campaign of 1878-79, returning to Sialkot, with the two squadrons, on the 22d June, on the termination of the first phase of the war. At the end of July 1879 he was appointed to officiate as Quarter-Master of the regiment, and from the 17th of the succeeding month he held the appointment of Offg. Interpreter as well. On the war breaking out afresh in September, he proceeded on service with the two squadrons of the regiment then at Sialkot, and, marching by way of the Kurram Valley, joined the force under the command of Sir Frederick Roberts at Kabul on the 4th November. In the following month he was actively engaged in the severe fighting at and around Kabul, in the course of which he fell in action while charging the enemy near Kila Kazi, in the Chardeh Valley, on the 11th December 1879.

Heathcote, Mark Henry, C. B., Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel (1836—1888).—*Grave and tablet at Lahore Cantonment, Nos. 678 and 687.*—Born in London, on the 4th February 1836.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1854. Arrived in India in January 1855, and in the following month was ordered up to Allahabad, to do duty with the 11th N. I. In March 1855 he was posted to the 19th N. I., and having joined that regiment at Lucknow, he marched with it to Berhampore in the spring of the following year. At that place, in February 1857, the regiment displayed a mutinous spirit, in consequence of which it was moved down to Barrackpore in the following month, and there disbanded; and he subsequently continued doing duty at that station until June 1857, when he was sent down to Calcutta for employment under the Depy. Quarter-Master-General, in the Presidency Office. In June 1859 he proceeded to Berhampore as Staff Officer to a force sent to that place, under the command of Colonel K. D. Mackenzie, C. B., on special duty, on the occasion of the mutiny of the 5th European Regiment. He afterwards returned to Calcutta, and in May 1860 he was appointed an Offg. Depy. Asst. Quarter-Master-General, remaining attached to the Presidency Office (with occasional tours of duty at Raniganj and Berhampore) until January 1861, when he was sent up to Darjeeling for employment in connection with the expedition against the Raja of Sikkim. In February 1861 he was appointed a Depy. Asst. Quarter-Master-General on the establishment, and he served as such, at Calcutta and Meerut, until February 1863, when he went home on furlough. On his return to India, in March 1866, he was appointed First Doing-Duty Officer with the 1st Bengal Cavalry, but from that time to the month of August he was attached, for duty, to the 7th Dragoon Guards at Benares, and he did not join the 1st Bl. Cavalry, then at Nowgong, until September. In the following month he was appointed Depy. Asst. Qr.-Mr.-Genl. with the Viceroy's Camp at Agra, and he remained in that employment for

three months. In December 1866 he was admitted into the Bengal Staff Corps. In January 1867 he rejoined the 1st Bl. Cavalry at Nowgong as First Squadron Subaltern, and from March to May following he officiated at first as Second-in-Command, and afterwards as Second Squadron Officer. In May 1867 he was appointed an Offg. Dy. Asst. Qr.-Mr.-Genl. and was posted to the Saugor Division. In February 1868 he was again appointed a Depy. Asst. Qr.-Mr.-Genl. on the establishment, and he served in that capacity in the Saugor, Sirhind and Jhelum (Rawal Pindi) Divisions until January 1872, when he was advanced to the grade of Asst. Qr.-Mr.-Genl. In this appointment he continued serving in the Rawal Pindi Division until March 1874, when he was selected for famine relief duty and sent down to Bihar, where he was afterwards continuously employed for five months. In August 1874 he was appointed Asst. Qr.-Mr.-Genl. with the Daffa Expeditionary Force, and in that capacity he served throughout the Daffa Expedition until February 1875, and afterwards in the succeeding Naga Expedition until the following May. He was then posted, as Asst. Qr.-Mr.-Genl., to the Oudh Division, but he served there for only six months, having, in November 1875, been appointed, in the same position, to the force sent on service to the Malayan Peninsula, with which he served throughout the Perak Expedition of 1875-76 (India Medal and clasp). From February 1876 to February 1877 he officiated as Depy. Qr.-Mr.-Genl. at Army Head Quarters, and during this period he was specially employed as a member of the Executive Committee of the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, his services in connection with which were acknowledged in terms of high commendation by the Commander-in-Chief, by the Govt. of India, and by H. M.'s Govt. at home. From February to November 1877 he served as Asst. Qr.-Mr.-Genl. at Army Head Quarters. He was then appointed Offg. Second-in-Command of the 9th Bengal Cavalry, which he joined at Deoli, in the following January. In April 1878 he was appointed Second-in-Command of the 17th Bengal Cavalry, but he continued serving with the 9th, and having, in May, accompanied that corps on the expedition to the Mediterranean, he afterwards served with it at Malta and Cyprus. He was subsequently employed on a mission to Beyrouth and Damascus, to purchase horses, and did not return to India until September, on the 19th of which month he joined and took up his appointment in the 17th Bengal Cavalry at Peshawar. In December 1878 he was appointed Asst. Qr.-Mr.-Genl. with the Second Division of the Peshawar Valley Field Force, with which he served in the second Bazar Valley Expedition and on the Khaibar line of communications during the first phase of the Afghan War. In February 1879 he rejoined the 17th Bengal Cavalry at Peshawar, but in the following April he was again taken for the Staff of the forces in the field and appointed a Road Commandant on the Line of Communications of the Kurram Field Force. He served in this capacity until September, when, on the renewal of the war with Afghanistan, he was appointed Director of Transport with the Kurram-Kabul Field Force, and moving forward with that force, he was present in October 1879 at the action of Charasiah. In January 1880 he was appointed a Road Commandant on the Khaibar line, and in that position he served until the termination of the war (Medal and clasp, and created a Companion of the Order of the Bath). In September 1880 he rejoined the 17th Bengal Cavalry at Peshawar, and, in the course of that month he officiated for a brief period as Commandant of the corps. In the succeeding month he went home on furlough, and was absent from India for nearly fifteen months. Returning towards the end of December 1881, he rejoined his regiment at Bareilly early in January 1882, but he had been with it only a few days when, on the 18th of that month, he was appointed Commandant of the

14th Bengal Cavalry (Jat Lancers). He joined this regiment at Morar, Gwalior, and he held command of it until his death, which occurred at Lahore on the 22nd October 1883.

NOTE.—Colonel (then Major) Heathcote married, at Simla, on the 17th February 1877, Louisa Clementina, daughter of Major-General E. L. Ommanney, Royal (Bengal) Engineers.

Henderson, Benjamin, C. B., Major (1823—1861)
Grave and tablet at Kohat, Nos. 1031 and 1042.—The second son of David Henderson, Esqr., of Stemster, Co. Caithness. Born on the 29th August 1823.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1841. Arrived in India in July of the same year, and proceeding to Aligarh, he there joined the 48th N. I. to which, in anticipation of his arrival, he had been posted in the preceding May. In November 1843 he accompanied the regiment to Ludhiana. In November 1844 he was appointed acting Interpreter and Quarter-Master of the regiment, and he continued officiating until April 1845, when he was made permanent in the appointment. On the outbreak of the first Sikh War he accompanied his regiment into the field, and served with it throughout the Sutlej Campaign of 1845-46, including the battles of Mudki and Aliwal (Medal and clasp). Having after the battle of Aliwal been left with his regiment at Ludhiana, he was, on the 2nd February 1846, appointed Offg. Depy. Asst. Qr.-Mr.-Genl. to the Force retained at that place under the command of Brigadier Wheeler, and he held the appointment until the breaking up of the Army of the Sutlej in March, when he proceeded on leave to Simla. He rejoined his regiment at Jaunpur in December 1846, marched with it soon afterwards to Benares, and continued serving with it there, as Interpreter and Quarter-Master, until May 1849, when his services were placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept., and he was appointed Second-in-Command of the 3^d Punjab Infantry. He joined this regiment at Hasan Abdal before the end of the month, and assumed command pending the arrival of the officer appointed to the post of Commandant, and towards the end of the following October while still in command, he took charge of the duties of Adjutant in addition to his own, remaining in this position until March 1850. In March 1851, he was appointed Commandant of the regiment, with which he shortly afterwards marched to Barkot, in Hazara. Thence, in March 1852, he proceeded with the regiment to join the force operating in the Ranizai country, and he was specially complimented by Sir Colin Campbell on the state in which he had brought his regiment into camp after a forced march of nearly thirty miles. Having, however, been posted with his regiment at Gujargarhi, in Yusafzai, he took no part in the operations, and in the following month he marched with the corps to Kohat. In March 1853, in command of a wing of the regiment he proceeded to Draband, and joining a field force there, served with it in the expedition against the Shiranis in the following month. He subsequently returned to Kohat with the detached wing of his regiment, and in November 1853 he took part in the operations resulting in the settlement of the Kohat Pass. In March 1855 he was appointed Offg. Asst. Commissioner of Kohat, in addition to his other duties, for so long as his regiment should be stationed at that place. In the following month he accompanied his regiment on service and commanded it throughout the Miranzai Expedition, and he again commanded it, in the following September, in the expedition against the Rubia Khel Urakzais, in the course of which he led the column which attacked and captured the village of Nasin on the Samana Range. In December 1855 he was appointed

Offg. Depy. Commissioner of Kohat, on terms and conditions similar to those on which he had been appointed Offg. Asst. Commr. In October 1856, as Civil and Political Officer, he accompanied the expedition into Miranzai, and took a prominent part in the surprise and capture of Torawari, the Alsatsia of that part of the frontier; and during the two succeeding months he served, in the same capacity, in the expedition to the Kuram Valley, and was present at the surprise of the encampments of the Miami section of the Kabul Khel Waziris. On the conclusion of these operations he returned to his post at Kohat, and he was there when the Mutiny broke out in May 1857. Being in command of the Kohat district at the time, he, on the 8th July, disarmed the three companies of the 58th N. I. there, and, acting with vigour and determination, he maintained order and tranquillity throughout that troublous period. In April 1858 he proceeded on leave, and in the following month he went home on furlough. On his return to India in November 1859, he was taken into civil employ, and having on the 23rd of that month been appointed Depy. Commissioner of Kohat, his connection with the 3^d Punjab Infantry then ceased. In December 1859, as a Civil and Political Officer, he accompanied the expedition against the Kabul Khel Waziris, and was prominently engaged in bringing that clan to submission. In May 1860, in recognition of his valuable civil and political services on the Punjab Frontier, he was appointed a Companion of the Order of the Bath in the Civil Division. In August 1861 he was admitted into the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the 18th February preceding, from which date he was also promoted to the rank of Major. He continued in the appointment of Depy. Commr. of Kohat until his death, which occurred at that place on the 23rd August 1861.

Henderson, George St. Julien, Lieutenant (1823—1846).—*Grave at Ambala*,—see No. 274.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 29th December 1843 as an Ensign in the 29th Foot. Arrived in India in August 1844, and joined the regiment at Meerut in the following cold season. In November 1845 he proceeded with the regiment to Kasauli, but the corps had scarcely got there when it was ordered down again in consequence of the outbreak of the first Sikh War. Marching with the regiment he joined the Army of the Sutlej at Mudki on the 19th December, and served with it throughout the subsequent campaign, including the battles of Firozshahr and Sobraon, in the latter of which he was slightly wounded (Medal and clasp). On the 22nd December 1845 he attained the rank of Lieutenant, in succession to an officer killed in the battle of Firozshahr. On the termination of the campaign he returned to Kasauli with the regiment, and he served with it there until the autumn, when he went down to Ambala, at which place he died on the 24th November 1846.

Hennessey, John Arthur Campbell, Lieutenant (1879-1900).—*Grave at Dera Ismail Khan*, No. 1084.—The only son of Mr. John B. N. Hennessey, Deputy Superintendent, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India. Born at Mussoorie on the 17th October 1879.—Entered H. M.'s Service (from the Royal Military College) on the 27th July 1898, as a Second-Lieutenant on the unattached list of candidates for the Indian Staff Corps. He proceeded to India shortly afterwards, and in November 1898 was attached to the 1st Battalion of the Royal West Surrey Regiment (the 2^d Foot). With this corps he served, at Rawal Pindi and

Gharial, for a year, on the expiration of which he was admitted into the Indian Staff Corps with effect from the 11th November 1899. In the course of the same month he was appointed an Offg. Wing Officer (styled "Offg. Double-Company Officer" in the following year) in the 27th Bengal Infantry, and having joined that corps at Edwardesabad, he served for some months with a detachment at the outpost of Kajuri Kach. In July 1900 he was appointed a Double-Company Officer in the 45th B. I. (Rattray's Sikhs), and he joined that regiment at Dera Ismail Khan. He afterwards served with a detachment of the corps at the outpost of Jandola, and was killed (shot dead) in an affair with a gang of Mahsud Waziri raiders at the Shuza Tangi, thirteen miles north-east of Jandola, on the 23^d October 1900.

Herbert, John Sweeting, Lieutenant (c. 1824—1849).—Tablet at Multan, No. 882.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 8th April 1842 as an Ensign in the 10th Foot, and having joined that regiment at Winchester, he in the following month embarked with it for Bengal. Landing at Fort William, Calcutta, early in the following September, he continued serving there with the regiment for more than two years, in the course of which, on the 10th November 1843, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. In the winter of 1844-45 he marched with the regiment to Meerut, whence in December 1845, on the outbreak of the first Sikh War, he proceeded with it to join the Army of the Sutlej. In February 1846 he was present with the corps at the decisive battle of Sobraon (Medal), immediately after which he marched with the regiment to Lahore. On the termination of the war he returned with the corps to Meerut, whence he accompanied it to Ferozepore in November 1846, and to Lahore in January 1847. In July 1848 he marched with the regiment to Multan, on service, to coerce the rebellious Governor of that place, the Dewan Mulraj, and in an attack on the enemy's entrenched position under the walls of the fortress on the 12th September, he received a severe wound, from the effects of which he died on the 21st February 1849.

Herbert, Richard Athelustan, Lieutenant and Brevet-Captain (1811-1848).—Grave at Jullundur, No. 527.—The third son of George Arthur Herbert, Esqr., of Glan Hafren and Llanllugan, Co. Montgomery, who was descended from a common ancestor with the Earls of Pembroke, Carnarvon and Powis. Born in 1811.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1828. Arrived in India at the end of June 1829, and in the following August was ordered up to Cawnpore to do duty with the 24th N. I. In the succeeding month, however, before he could join this regiment, he was posted to the 46th N. I., and, proceeding onwards, he joined that corps at Muttra. Towards the end of 1832 he marched with the regiment to Neemuch. In September 1834 he was appointed acting Interpreter and Quarter-Master to the 2nd Light Cavalry, at the same station, and in the autumn of the same year he served with that corps in the demonstration against Jodhpur. He reverted to his own regiment in December 1834, and having in November 1835 been appointed acting Interpreter and Quarter-Master, he soon afterwards accompanied the corps to Garrawara. He continued acting as Interpreter and Quarter-Master until April 1836, when he was appointed to officiate in the same capacity with the 9th Light Cavalry, and having joined that regiment in camp near Jaipur, he proceeded with it, in the following June, to Nasirabad. In August 1836 he

was appointed permanent Interpreter and Quarter-Master to his own regiment, and having rejoined it at Garrawara, he accompanied it, in December to Jubbulpore, whence, in the spring of 1839, he marched with it to Delhi. In August 1839 he was appointed to officiate as Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General at Delhi, and afterwards (3^d September) as Assistant to the Commissioner of the Delhi division; and he remained in that situation until January 1840, when he was appointed a Junior Assistant under the Commissioner of the Saugor division, and vacated his regimental appointment of Interpreter and Quarter-Master. He continued serving as a Junior Asst. Commissioner in the Saugor division until March 1843, when he was appointed Quarter-Master and Staff Officer to the Bundelkhand Legion. He joined this corps at Jhansi, but early in the following September his services were replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief, and having rejoined the 46th at Barrackpore, he went home on furlough in January 1844. He returned to India in December 1846 and rejoined his regiment at Jullundur, whence in May 1847 he proceeded on leave to Simla. He rejoined the 46th at Lahore in the following November, and continued serving with it there until September 1848, when he was appointed Offg. Second-in-Command of the 1st Sikh Local Infantry. He proceeded immediately and joined that regiment at Hoshiarpur, and on the 19th of the same month, "though suffering," as Major Hodgson says in his despatch, "from the effects of a severe wound" (how, when and where received is not on record), he was conspicuously engaged in the defeat of the rebel Ram Singh at Bassa, near Nurpur. He continued serving with the 1st Sikhs until the 16th November following, when, at Jullundur, he suddenly brought his career to a termination by shooting himself.

NOTE.—The second Christian name of this officer is entered above exactly as it appeared in the Army Lists and in official documents throughout his service, but it is to be noted that in the family records, as set forth in Burke, it is spelt "Athelstan."

Herries, William Robert, Captain and Brevet-Major (c. 1817—1845).—Tablet at Ferozepore, Nos. 441 and 445.—The second son of the Right Hon'ble John Charles Herries, M. P., who was Secretary-at-War in Sir Robert Peel's first administration, 1834-35; nephew of Lieutenant-General Sir William Lewis Herries, K. C. H., C. B.; and younger brother of Sir Charles John Herries, K. C. B., Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 6th March 1835 as an Ensign in the 43^d Foot. Joined that regiment at Cork, and in June 1835 accompanied it to New Brunswick, whence, towards the end of 1837, on the occasion of the Papineau rebellion, he accompanied the corps to Canada by land, the march, through a wilderness in the depth of a Canadian winter, being described as one of the most extraordinary on record. On the 12th April 1839 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. He returned home in 1841, and at the end of that year accompanied Lord Ellenborough, Governor-General designate, to India. On arrival, on the last day of February 1842, he was formally appointed Aide-de-Camp to His Lordship, with whom, in the following winter, he served in the camp of the Army of Reserve at Ferozepore. On the 27th December 1842 he was promoted to the rank of Captain. On the 23^d June 1843, he exchanged into the 3^d Light Dragoons, so as to come on the Indian Establishment, and having, at the end of the year, accompanied Lord Ellenborough into the field, on the occasion of the Gwalior Campaign, he was present, acting as Aide-de-Camp to Sir Joseph Thackwell, Commanding the Cavalry, at the battle of

Maharajpur, in which he displayed the most distinguished gallantry in bringing off, under a deadly fire, Major-General Churchill and Captain Somerset, both wounded, the former mortally so (bronze star). On the recall of Lord Ellenborough, he served as Aide-de-Camp to the Hon'ble W. W. Bird, the acting Governor-General, from the 15th June to the 23^d July 1844, when he was appointed in the same capacity to the staff of Lord Ellenborough's successor, Lieutenant-General the Right Honourable Sir Henry Hardinge, G. C. B. On the 25th April 1845, in recognition of his gallant conduct in the Gwalior Campaign, he was promoted to the rank of Major by brevet. On the outbreak of the first Sikh War he accompanied Sir Henry Hardinge into the field, but he fell unfortunately in the very first engagement of the campaign, having been killed in the battle of Mudki on the 18th December 1845. Of him Sir Henry Hardinge wrote—"He was daringly brave; and he had a mind so well regulated to take a rapid view of all military operations that, had he been spared, he would have made a distinguished officer in command."

Hervey, Andrew Hugh George John, Sub-Lieutenant (1858—1876).—*Inscription at Attock.*—Son of Lieutenant-General Andrew Hervey, C.B., Bengal Infantry. Born at Darjiling on the 21st April 1858.—Entered H.M.'s Service on the 12th February 1876 as a Sub-Lieutenant in the 1st Battalion, 8th Foot. He joined that corps at Peshawar during the following summer, and died there, of cholera, on the 25th October 1876.

Hext, Charles Staniforth, Captain (1816—1855).—*Grave at Attock, No. 845.*—The fourth and youngest son of John Hext, Esqr., of Trenarren, Co. Cornwall. Born on the 5th February 1816.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 9th October 1835 as an Ensign in the 4th Foot, which he joined at Sydney, in New South Wales, in the following year. In August 1837 he sailed with the regiment for India, and landing at Madras on the last day of September, was stationed with the corps at Fort St. George. On the 6th October 1837 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. In 1839 he went home on leave, and he was absent from India until the autumn of 1842, when he rejoined the regiment at Bellary. Early in 1843 he accompanied the corps to Secunderabad, and while serving there, on the 25th February 1845, he was promoted to the rank of Captain. In the winter of 1845-46 he marched with the regiment to Kamptee, and early in 1848 he accompanied it to Fort St. George. In the spring of the same year he went home with the regiment, and landing towards the end of September, accompanied the corps to Winchester, where he served with it until the end of the following year. On the 28th December 1849 he exchanged into the 8th Foot, and, proceeding to India, he joined that corps at Karachi late in the spring of the succeeding year. At the end of 1850 he accompanied the regiment to Deesa, and in the winter of 1853-54 he marched with it to Agra. In September 1854 he was appointed, temporarily, an Assistant to the Chief Engineer in the Punjab, and was posted to Attock under the designation of Offg. Asst. Civil Engineer. At that place he died on the 26th January 1855.

Hickey, Charles Edmund, Captain (1820—1852).—*Grave at Ferozepore, No. 492.*—The eldest son of Lieutenant William Hickey, 2^d N. I., sometime Adjutant of the Calcutta Native Militia, who on resigning the service in 1829 settled as a "Free Merchant" at Calcutta, where he died in 1841.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1837. Arrived in India in June of the same year, and was sent up to Barrackpore to do duty with the 73^a N. I. In the following November, on the 73^a marching out, in course of relief, he was appointed to do duty with the 15th N. I., at the same station. In December 1837 he was posted to the 1st

N. I., and, proceeding to the Upper Provinces, he joined that corps at Saugor. Towards the end of 1840 he accompanied the regiment to Agra, and in the winter of 1841-42 he proceeded with it to Barrackpore, whence he marched with it to Berhampore at the end of 1843, and onward to Dinapore in the spring of 1844. In May 1845 he was appointed Adjutant of the Calcutta Native Militia (now the 18th Indian Infantry), and joined that regiment at Alipur. In October 1848, on the outbreak of the second Sikh War, his services were replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief, and he rejoined his regiment in Fort Govindgarh, Amritsar, where he remained in garrison throughout the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49 (Medal). In March 1849, on the termination of the war, he was granted permission to rejoin his appointment at Calcutta; he, however, proceeded to Simla on sick leave, which was afterwards extended to November 1849, when (though the fact was not notified until the end of March 1850) he resigned the Adjutancy of the Calcutta Native Militia and rejoined the 1st N. I. at Jullundur. In January 1852 he was appointed a Brigade-Major on the establishment, and on the 19th of the same month he was posted to Ferozepore, at which station he died on the 10th September following.

NOTE.—Captain Hickey married, at Bareilly on the 29th April 1851, Sarah Edmonstone, the third daughter of Lieutenant-General Joseph Nash, C. B., Bengal Infantry. His widow married, secondly, at Naini Tal in November 1854, William McChlery, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service.

Hickey, William Alexander George, Lieutenant and Brevet-Captain (1824—1855).—*Grave at Lahore, No. 611.*—The second son of Lieutenant William Hickey, 2^d N. I., and a younger brother of Captain Charles Edmund Hickey (*q. v.*). Born at Alipur, Calcutta, in 1824.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1840. Being already in India when appointed, he was formally admitted into the service on the 21st October, and was soon afterwards granted permission to remain in Calcutta on leave for two months. In January 1841 he was posted to the 32^d N. I., and, his leave having been extended for the purpose, he joined that regiment at Bhagalpur in April, and went on with it to Dinapore, arriving there on the 2^d May. He served with the regiment at that place until November 1842, when he proceeded on leave to the Presidency, whence in January 1843 he went home on furlough. He returned to India in October 1845, and soon afterwards proceeded to the Upper Provinces for the purpose of rejoining his regiment, but when passing Benares, towards the end of December, he was detailed for duty with a detachment of European recruits in progress to Cawnpore, and having been detained with this party he did not rejoin his regiment, then at Neemuch, until February 1846. At the end of the following month he proceeded on leave to Mussoorie, where he remained until October, and from that month until December he did duty with the 34th N. I., at Ludhiana, awaiting the arrival there of his own regiment, then in progress from Neemuch. Immediately on the arrival of the 32^d he went on with the regiment to Ferozepore, and thence early in January 1847 to Lahore. In January 1848 he was appointed Adjutant of the 1st Irregular Cavalry, and having joined that corps soon afterwards at Neemuch, he officiated as Second-in-Command from October 1848 to April 1849. In the winter of 1849-50 he proceeded with the regiment to Lahore and there during the next two years-and-a-half he twice officiated as Second-in-Command,—from June to November 1850, and again from April to August 1852. In August 1852 he was appointed Second-in-Command and Offg. Commandant of the 15th Irregular Cavalry, and having joined that regiment at Peshawar, he marched with it, early in 1853, to Lahore, where he held command of it until the 22^d March. From May to November 1853 he again officiated as Commandant. In the spring of 1854 he commanded a portion of the regiment detached to Gurdaspur, and after rejoining head-quarters at the end of

April he was appointed to officiate as Adjutant in addition to his duties as Second-in-Command. In this position he continued until his death, which took place at Lahore on the 17th October 1855.

Note.—On the 4th June 1855, only a few months before his death, Captain Hickey was married, at Anarkali, Lahore, to Emily, third daughter of the Revd. T. W. Micerer.

Hickman, Devereux Walter, Major (1857—1898).—*Tablet at Ambala, No. 270; grave at Jhelum, No. 772.*—A cadet of the Hickmans of Chorlton House, near Leamington, Co. Warwick. Born on the 3rd August 1857.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 11th February 1875 as a Sub-Lieutenant on the Unattached List. On the 28th January 1876 he was posted to the 1st Battalion 4th Foot, which he joined at Gibraltar. On the 5th May 1877 he was transferred to the 54th Foot (now the 2^d Battalion, Dorsetshire Regiment), and proceeding to India he joined that regiment in Fort William, Calcutta, towards the end of the year. In April 1878 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, with effect from the 11th February 1876, and in October 1878 he was appointed Interpreter to the regiment. On the 28th February 1879 he was appointed an Offg. Wing Officer in the 1st N. I., on probation for the Bengal Staff Corps, and having joined that regiment at Mian Mir, he proceeded with it, in March 1879, to Peshawar. In the following May and June he officiated for about a month as a Wing Commander, and in the following September he was nominated to officiate as Quarter-Master of the regiment. To this post he was re-appointed in the succeeding December, and he held it until April 1880, when he went home on sick leave, vacating his probationary appointment for the Staff Corps and reverting to the position of Lieutenant in the 54th Foot. He returned to India in the spring of 1881, and having joined the wing of the 54th at Delhi, he was, in the following June, appointed acting Paymaster and Quarter-Master to it. On the 26th March 1882 he was again appointed an Offg. Wing Officer in the 1st N. I., on probation for the Bengal Staff Corps, into which he was subsequently admitted with effect from that date. He joined the regiment at Nowshera, and in the following September he was made permanent in the appointment of Wing Officer. About the same time he was appointed to officiate as Quarter-Master, and in the succeeding December he accompanied the corps to Rawal Pindi. In the following year he was appointed Offg. Adjutant of the regiment, and he continued in that appointment until June 1883, when the appointment of Quarter-Master was conferred upon him. In the spring of 1884 he was selected for special duty in the Military Department at Simla, as Attaché and Personal Assistant to the Mily. Member of Council, and he remained there until the end of August, when he rejoined his regiment and shortly afterwards proceeded with it on service in the Zhob Valley Expedition. He returned to Rawal Pindi with the regiment in January 1885, and during several months of that year he was again employed, as before, in the Mily. Dept. at Simla. In the spring of 1886 he proceeded with the regiment from Rawal Pindi to Fyzabad, and in the succeeding October he was appointed Adjutant of the corps, with effect from the 20th March preceding. In the autumn of the same year he accompanied the regiment on service to Burma, and he was actively employed throughout the campaign of 1886-87 in that country, including the Wuntho Expedition (India Medal and clasp). In February 1887 he vacated the Adjutancy of the regiment in consequence of his promotion to the rank of Captain. In July 1887 he was appointed senior Wing Officer of the 34th B. I. (Pioneers), and joined that regiment at Mian Mir, where he served with it until the autumn of the following year. Being on the sick list at the time, he was unable to accompany the regiment on the Hazara Expedition in October 1888, and his illness continuing, he was compelled, in the succeeding December, to go home on furlough. He returned to India in March 1890, and rejoined his regiment at

Apozai in the Zhob Valley, and towards the end of the year he was appointed to officiate as a Wing Commander. In March 1891 he was appointed Offg. Depy. Asst. Adjt.-Gen^l of the Punjab Frontier Force, and in that capacity he served throughout the second Miranzai Expedition of that year, including the operations on the Samana Range (clasp to India Medal). He continued in this appointment until October, and in the following December he was appointed Offg. Dy. Asst. Adjt.-Gen of the Sirhind District. In January 1892 he was appointed a Depy. Asst. Adjt.-Gen^l on the establishment, and having been posted to the Sirhind District, he continued in that position for five years, in the course of which, on the 22nd January 1895, he was advanced, regimentally, to the position of Wing Commander. On the completion of his term of staff employment in the Sirhind District in January 1897, he was appointed Offg. Second-in-Command of the 23rd B. I. (Pioneers), with which he served, at Ambala, until the end of the succeeding July, when he was appointed permanent Second-in-Command of his own regiment, the 34th. Almost immediately afterwards, on the 4th August, he was appointed Offg. Depy. Asst. Quarter-Master-General at the head-quarters of the Punjab Command; but he did not retain this appointment long, for in the following October, on his regiment being detailed for field service on the N.-W. Frontier, he resigned his Offg. Staff appointment and rejoined the corps at Jhelum. During the Frontier War of 1897-98 he was engaged with the 34th in the advance into the lower part of the Bara Valley, and subsequently in the operations undertaken for the purpose of re-opening the Khaibar Pass. In the course of these last he unfortunately fell, having been shot through the heart in a skirmish with the enemy (Zakka Khel Afridis) at Sultankhel, near Landi Kotal, on the 3rd January 1898.

Higginson, Archibald James Macaulay, Lieutenant (1869—1897).—*Tablet at Bannu, No. 1076; grave at Datta Khel, No. 1106; memorial at Datta Khel, No. 1108.*—Born on the 24th April 1869.—Entered H. M.'s Service (from the Royal Mly. College) on the 29th March 1890, as a Second-Lieutenant in the 2^d Battalion, West Riding Regiment (the 76th Foot), which he joined at Halifax, in Nova Scotia. In March 1891 he accompanied the battalion to the West Indies, whence (having been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant on the 18th February 1892) he proceeded with it to South Africa in June 1893. Having, in the same year, volunteered for the Indian Service, he proceeded to Madras, and on the 31st December was appointed an Offg. Wing Officer in the 15th Madras Infantry, on probation for the Indian Staff Corps, into which he was afterwards admitted with effect from that date. He joined the 25th at Secunderabad, whence in January 1895 he accompanied the corps to Madras. In the following September he was appointed a Wing Officer permanently, and in the spring of the succeeding year he was appointed Officiating Quarter-Master. In June 1896 he was attached, as an Offg. Wing Officer, to the 1st Sikh Infantry, and having joined that corps in the Tochi Valley, on the North-West Frontier, he continued serving with it there until the summer of the following year. On the 10th June 1897, with a detachment of the regiment, he was with the escort of the Political Officer, Mr. H. W. Gee (q. v.), when it was suddenly and treacherously attacked, by a gathering of Mada Khel Waziris, at the Maizar villages, in the Tochi Valley, and in the conflict which ensued he was twice shot through the arm,—the second time near Sherani, during the retirement of the escort before the overwhelming numbers of the enemy. For his gallant conduct on this trying occasion he was recommended for the Distinguished Service Order, but he did not live to receive the decoration, for, while still lying ill of his wounds at Datta Khel, in the Tochi Valley, he contracted enteric fever, and from the combined effects of his wounds and of the disease, he died at that place on the 20th August 1897.

Hildebrand, Edward Humphrey, First-Lieutenant (1828—1857).—*Grave and tablet at Delhi, No. 162.*—Born at Saxby, near Melton Mowbray, Co. Leicester, on the 6th January 1828.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1845, as a Cadet of Artillery. Arrived in India in December of the same year, and was appointed to do duty with the Artillery at Dum-Dum. In April 1846 he was posted to the 1st Company 3d Battalion, Foot Artillery, which he joined at Dum-Dum, and with that company he served until the end of August 1847, when he was transferred to the 3d Company 5th Battalion, at Benares. In October 1848 he was appointed to officiate as Adjutant and Quarter-Master of the 5th Battalion and of the Benares Division of Artillery, and he continued in that position for about eight months. On being promoted to the rank of First-Lieutenant he was re-posted, March 1849, to the 3d Company 5th Battalion. In February and March 1850 he again officiated for some weeks as Adjutant and Quarter-Master of the 5th Battalion. In the following October he proceeded with the company to Dinapore. In March 1851 he was removed to the 4th Company 5th Battalion, which he joined at Cawnpore, and with it, at the end of the year, he marched to Ambala. In March 1852 he was removed to the 1st Company 5th Battalion, which was also at Ambala, and with it he proceeded to Dum-Dum early in 1853. In April 1853 he was removed to the 2d Company 3d Battalion, at Dinapore, and in the following September he was transferred to the 3d Company 4th Battalion, then at Peshawar, but having been ordered to remain at Dinapore until relieved, he did not join this company until it arrived at Mian Mir in January 1854. At that station in October and November 1854, he held temporary charge of the 2d Company 8th Battalion and No. 2 Light Field Battery. In February and March 1856 he officiated for several weeks as Adjutant and Quarter-Master of the 4th Battalion. Towards the end of June 1857 he was detached from Lahore to Delhi for duty with other companies of the 4th Battalion employed at the siege of that place, and, joining early in July, he rendered excellent service during the operations up to the morning of the 8th September, when, being on duty in the left division of No. 1 Breaching Battery, he was struck by a round shot and instantly killed.

Hill, Boyle Travers, Lieutenant-Colonel (1842—1887).—*Grave at Srinagar, No. 1126.*—Formerly a store-keeper in the Sind, Panjab and Delhi Railway. Was appointed a Lieutenant in No. 2 or the Railway Foot Company of the 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles on the 4th March 1873, and was advanced to the rank of Captain on the 16th November 1875. On the 1st January 1880 he was appointed Major in the 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles. On the formation of the 3d Punjab (Sind, Punjab, and Indus Valley Railway) Volunteer Rifles in March 1880 he was transferred to that corps as Major, and on the 1st July 1881 he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel-Commandant. He resigned this position in October 1886, and he died at Srinagar, Kashmir, on the 19th August 1887.

Hill, Sir Dudley St. Leger, K.C.B., Major-General (c. 1787—1851).—*Grave at Ambala, No. 220.*—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 6th September 1804, as an Ensign in the 1st Battalion 82d Foot, which he joined at the Curragh of Kildare, and with which he afterwards served at Mullingar and in Dublin. On the 10th October 1805 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in the 2d Battalion 95th Foot (the Rifle Corps), with three companies of which he embarked, in June 1806, on the expedition to South America under Sir Samuel Auchmuty, and he was present with this detachment in the landing at Maldonado, at the mouth of the River La Plata, and in the subsequent siege and capture, by storm, of Monte Video: on this last occasion (3rd February 1807) he volunteered to lead the forlorn hope, and he actually headed the party which ascended the walls at the southern end of the fortress. He subsequently took part

in the operations under General Whitelocke, including the action of Colonia and the disastrous attack on Buenos Ayres, in which he was wounded and taken prisoner. He returned home before the end of the year with the remains of the detachment, and in the summer of 1808 embarked, with four companies of his battalion, on the expedition to Portugal under the command of Sir Arthur Wellesley. Landing in Mondego Bay on the 1st August, he was present with the advance throughout the short campaign which followed, and took part in the affair of Obidos and the battles of Rolica (slightly wounded) and Vimiera. With the same companies, and in command of one of them, he served in the subsequent campaign, 1808-09, under Sir John Moore, including the advance into Spain, the action on the Esla, near Benevento, and the retreat through Leon and Galicia to Vigo, where he embarked for England. In June 1809 he returned to Portugal with the 1st Battalion of the 95th forming part of the celebrated LIGHT BRIGADE under Major-General Craufurd, and moving forward to join the main army under Sir Arthur Wellesley, he took part in the famous forced march (sixty-two miles in twenty-six hours, in the height of a Spanish summer) which brought the Light Brigade to the field of Talavera on the morning of the 29th July, unfortunately twelve hours too late to share in the great victory of the preceding day. He subsequently accompanied his battalion in the retirement to Portugal, and in Lord Wellington's second advance into Spain in the following year, and was present in various minor engagements and skirmishes, including the action of the Coa, near Almeida. On the 16th August 1810 he was promoted to the rank of Captain in the Royal West India Rangers, and in the following month he was appointed to the Loyal Lusitanian Legion, with the rank of Major in the Portuguese Army. He commanded a wing of the 2d Battalion of the Legion at the battle of Busaco (slightly wounded), in the retirement to the Lines of Torres Vedras, and in the defence of the Lines in the winter of 1810-11, during which he also commanded the British light companies of the brigade to which his corps was attached in many skirmishes with the enemy. He also took part in the advance into Spain in the spring of 1811, and in command of part of the Lusitanian Legion and of the British light companies of the brigade he was prominently engaged in the battle of Fuentes d'Onor. The Legion having been broken up later in the year, he was attached temporarily to the 95th, with which he served at the siege and capture of Ciudad Rodrigo in January 1812. Immediately after the capture of this fortress he was appointed to the command of the 8th Caçadores (Portuguese Light Infantry), with which the rest of his service in the Peninsula was passed. He commanded this corps at the siege and storm of Badajos, and so greatly distinguished himself in the attack and capture of Fort Pardaleras, on the night of the assault, as to win special mention in Lord Wellington's despatch, in consequence of which he was promoted to the rank of Major by brevet, 27th April 1812. He also commanded it at the battle of Salamanca (in which he was severely wounded), at the siege of Burgos, and in the retreat from that place, including the action of the Carrion, in which he defended the passage of the river for eight hours against a whole brigade of French infantry, but was eventually forced to retreat; on this occasion he was wounded and taken prisoner, but he soon afterwards effected his escape and rejoined the remnants of his regiment. For his services during this campaign he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Portuguese service. In the following year he commanded the corps at the battle of Vittoria (promoted Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, 21st June 1813) and at the siege and capture of St. Sebastian (twice wounded). Finally in 1814 he commanded the regiment at the investment of Bayonne and in the repulse of the sortie from that place on the 14th April, which was the last action of the Peninsular War. In recogni-

nition of his services during these campaigns he received the Gold Cross with one clasp for the battle of Fuentes d'Onor, the storming of Badajos, the battles of Salamanca and Vittoria, and the storming of St. Sebastian, and in after years, when the silver War Medal was instituted, he received that decoration with four clasps for the battles of Rolica, Vimiera and Busaco, and the storming of Ciudad Rodrigo; further, he was promoted to the substantive rank of Major, unattached, on the 25th October 1814, and in June 1815 he was appointed a Companion of the Order of the Bath. In addition to these distinctions he was promoted to the rank of Colonel in the Portuguese service, was appointed a Knight of the Portuguese Order of the Tower and the Sword, and received four medals from the Portuguese Government, in whose service he remained for nearly ten years after the termination of the Peninsular War. On the 25th November 1816 he received the honour of Knighthood from the Prince Regent, and a month later he was placed on half-pay of his British commission. He continued in this position until the 1st December 1823, when he was brought back on full pay as Major in the new 95th Regiment (the former 95th having become the Rifle Brigade), and he served with this regiment, in the Ionian Islands and at Malta, until January 1826, when he was again placed on half-pay, unattached. On the 22^d July 1830 he was advanced to the rank of Colonel in the Army. In 1834 he was appointed Governor of St. Lucia, in the West Indies, and he continued in that appointment until 1838. On the 23rd November 1841 he attained the rank of Major-General, and in March 1848 he was created a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath. Early in the latter year he was appointed to the Divisional Staff in India, and having arrived at Calcutta in April, he was, in the following month, gazetted to the command of the Presidency Division. In October 1848, on the Army taking the field for the Punjab Campaign, he was ordered up to the frontier, and, in the following month, appointed to the command of the Reserve Force assembled in the Sirhind district, with general control over the whole of the troops in the Sirhind and Meerut Divisions. He held this command until the termination of the war, when, April 1849, he was transferred from the command of the Presidency to that of the Sirhind Division. On the 28th March 1849 he was appointed Colonel of the 50th Foot. He continued in command of the Sirhind Division until his death, which occurred at Ambala on the 21st February 1851.

Note.—Sir Dudley Hill married Caroline Drury, the third daughter of Robert Hunter, Esquire, of Kew. (Mrs. Hunter was of the ancient family of the Gollops of Strode House, near Bridport, Co. Dorset).

Hill, John Lewis, Lieutenant (1781–1813).—*Grave at Ludhiana, No. 565.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1800. Arrived in India in January 1801, and on the 17th April following was posted to the 2^d Battalion 6th N. I., which he joined at Midnapore. In the following July he accompanied the battalion on field service against refractory *zamindars* in the Northern Circars, and, having returned to Midnapore, on the termination of the operations, he, in the winter of 1802–03, marched with the corps to Benares. In the autumn of 1803 he accompanied the battalion on service into Baghelkhand, where he was actively employed with it against marauders and insurgents, and took part in the reduction of the fort of Chaukandi, in the storming of which, on the 20th November, the corps suffered severely, having sustained a loss of nearly one hundred in killed and wounded, the officer who commanded the storming party (Captain Graham) falling in the breach pierced by no less than nine bullets. In the following year he proceeded with the battalion to Bundelkhand, then in a very disturbed condition, and he served with it there until near the end of 1806, when he marched with it to Cawnpore. In November 1807 he proceeded with the battalion to Agra, whence he accompanied it to Delhi and Rewari

in October 1809, to Karnal towards the end of 1811, and to Ludhiana, then the most remote station on our north-western frontier, at the close of 1812. He died at Ludhiana on the 25th April 1813.

Hill, Richard Barton, Lieutenant-Colonel (1835–1873).—*Grave at Simla, No. 375.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1853. Arrived in India in November of the same year, and was sent up to Benares to do duty with the 42nd N. I. In January 1854 he was posted to the 60th N. I., and having joined that regiment at Banda, he accompanied it to Ambala at the end of the year. In March 1857 he was appointed to officiate as Adjutant to the left wing of the regiment during its temporary separation from head-quarters on treasure escort duty, but he subsequently returned to Ambala with the wing and was with the regiment at that place when the Mutiny burst out in the following May. Towards the end of that month, the regiment having been detailed to form part of the Delhi Field Force, he accompanied it in the advance towards that place, but it was found impossible to trust the corps, and, accordingly, on arrival at Karnal, it was detached to Rohtak, where, "in due course," as one might say, it mutinied on the 10th June. Though fired upon and pursued for some distance by the mutineers, he and the other British officers of the regiment succeeded in escaping to the British camp before Delhi, where, on the 12th June, he was appointed an Asst. Field Engineer for employment with the Sapper Park. In this capacity he served at the siege of Delhi up to the 11th September, when, in consequence of severe illness, he was compelled to proceed to Simla on leave (Medal and clasp). At the end of December he was appointed Offg. Adjutant of the 5th Punjab Infantry, but he had scarcely joined that regiment, them marching down from Mardan to Meerut, when in January 1858 he was appointed Offg. Adjutant of the 23rd Punjab Infantry and directed to proceed and join at Kanaund. At that place, and at other places in the vicinity, he served with this corps until July 1858, when the head-quarters and the right wing having been moved to Delhi, he was appointed Offg. Second-in-Command and sent to assume command of the left wing at Kanaund, at which place he continued in command until the middle of December, when he was permitted to resign the Adjutancy and rejoin the head-quarters of the late 60th N. I. at Ambala. Before the end of the month, however, he was appointed to do duty with the 16th Punjab Infantry, and having joined that regiment at Ambala, he continued attached to it there for nearly four months. Early in April 1859 he was sent from Ambala to join the Lahore Light Horse in Oudh, and having done so, he served with that corps in the operations against the last remnants of the rebels on the Nepal frontier, including the action at Tulsipur in May. On the 22^d of the succeeding month he was formally appointed to do duty with the corps; in July he was appointed to officiate as Adjutant; and about the same time he proceeded with the corps to the Presidency, and was stationed with it at Dum-Dum. In the spring of 1861 he accompanied the corps on duty to the Kishnagarh district, but he shortly afterwards returned with it to Dum-Dum, and continued serving there until 1862, when he marched with it to Barrackpore. There, from the middle of June to the end of August 1863, and again in April and May 1865, he officiated as Commandant of the corps. In June 1865 he was appointed Offg. Second Squadron Officer in the 8th Bengal Cavalry, and having joined that regiment at Sitapur he almost immediately afterwards proceeded on sick leave to Mussoorie. He rejoined the regiment at Segowlie in January 1866, as an attached officer, and was detailed to command a detachment at Gorakhpur, and he remained in that position until the following August, when he was appointed Offg. Third Squadron Officer, retaining command of the Gorakhpur detachment. From April to October 1867 he officiated as Second-in-Command. Reverting then to Offg. Third

Squadron Officer, he continued in that post until June 1868, when he was appointed Offg. Second Squadron Officer in the 1st Bengal Cavalry, which he joined at Morar, Gwalior. In the following month he was appointed Offg. Second-in-Command, and he was re-appointed to that post under fresh arrangements in the following October, about which time he marched with the regiment to Sipri. He continued officiating as Second-in-Command until January 1869, when he reverted to the position of Offg. Second Squadron Officer, but in the following month he was again appointed Offg. Second-in-Command, and he continued in that position (except when on sick leave in Simla from April to December) until March 1870, when he again proceeded on leave, eventually going home on furlough in April. He returned to India in December 1871, and in the following month was directed to do general duty at Agra; this, however, was altered a few days later, and he was sent to Ambala instead. He continued doing general duty at that station until April 1873, when he went up sick to Simla, and he died at that place on the 19th of the same month.

NOTE.—Lieutenant-Colonel (then Lieutenant) Hill was married at Ambala on the 28th January 1858 to Annie, fourth daughter of Surgeon E. Tritton (q. v.).

Hilliard, Thomas Holyoake, Lieutenant (1826–1857).—*Grave at Sirsa, No. 14.*—Born at Stockwell, Middlesex, in 1826.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1842. Arrived in India at the end of May 1843, and early in the following month was ordered to Midnapore to do duty with the 17th N. I., but a few days later he was posted to the 23^d N. I., which he joined soon afterwards at Jamalpur, in Eastern Bengal. Early in 1844 he accompanied the regiment to Dinsapore, and he afterwards marched with it to Lucknow in the beginning of 1846, to Phillaur at the end of 1847, and to Peshawar in the winter of 1849–50. In February 1850, a few days after the arrival of the regiment at Peshawar, he accompanied it on the expedition against the Afridis of the Kohat Pass, and was severely wounded in an action near the Kohat Kotal on the 12th of that month. His conduct on this occasion was specially eulogised in General Orders by the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Charles Napier, who said—"The brave Lieutenant Hilliard of the 23^d Native Infantry and his small band equally sustained the honour of the Indian Army, and though this valiant officer's wound is severe, there is reason to hope that he, and the rest of the wounded, will in time be restored to their duties." The severity of his wound compelled him to proceed on sick leave to Simla, and shortly afterwards, on the 6th March, in recognition of his gallant conduct, the appointment of Adjutant of the Hariana Light Infantry Battalion was conferred upon him. As soon as he had recovered from his wound, June 1850, he joined the battalion at Hansi, where in the course of the next four years he four times (May to November 1851, July to October 1852, January to May 1853, and October to November 1853,) officiated as Second-in-Command of the corps. In April 1854 he was appointed Second-in-Command permanently, and he thereafter held command of the portion of the battalion stationed at Sirsa, until May 1857, when the whole corps mutinied and went off to Delhi. He was spared by the mutineers at Sirsa, and allowed to depart unmolested, but was cruelly and treacherously murdered by the rebel inhabitants of the village of Chhatrain,—31st May 1857.

NOTE.—In the inscription on his grave at Sirsa this officer is incorrectly styled "J. H. Hilliard."

Hillier, Henry Curry, Ensign (1824–1848).—*Grave at Ramnagar, No. 750.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1843. Arrived in India in August of the same year, and before the end of the month was sent up to Berhampore to do duty with the 21st N. I. In the following November he was posted to the 20th N. I., then at Nasirabad, and proceeded to join: reaching

Cawnpore, however, in the middle of December, he received permission to remain there and await the arrival of his regiment, which had in the meantime been ordered to that station, and he joined it there accordingly in April 1844. In the autumn of 1845 he accompanied the regiment to Barrackpore, whence in December 1847 he was sent to the Upper Provinces as Interpreter to a detachment of recruits of H. M.'s Service. On the completion of this duty he rejoined his regiment at Allahabad, whence in the autumn of 1848 he accompanied it to Ferozepore. There the regiment was incorporated in the Army of the Punjab, and he accompanied it on service on the Army taking the field and advancing to the Chenab in November; but he died shortly after the opening of the campaign, having fallen a victim to small-pox, at Ramnagar, on the 18th December 1848.

Hodgson, John Anthony, Major-General (1777–1848).—*Grave at Ambala, No. 215.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1798. Arrived in India in March 1800, and in the following month was appointed to do duty with the 1st Battalion 4th N. I. He joined this corps at Azimgarh, and at the end of the year proceeded with it to Dariabad, in Oudh. In April 1801 he was posted to the 2^d Battalion 10th N. I., which he joined at Cawnpore. Towards the end of 1802 he proceeded with the battalion to Lucknow, and in the following year, having offered his services for the expedition, he accompanied the 2^d Battalion of Bengal Volunteers to Ceylon, where much arduous service was experienced during the disturbances which followed the war with the Adigar of Kandy. He returned from Ceylon in the summer of 1805, and proceeding to the Upper Provinces with H. M.'s 17th Foot, arrived at Cawnpore in November; and in the succeeding month he rejoined the 2^d Battalion of the 10th in the Saharanpur district, where it was on service during Lord Lake's last campaign against Holkar. On the termination of the Mahratta War, in the spring of 1806, he accompanied the battalion to Meerut. During the four succeeding years he served with the battalion at Rewari, Meerut and Hansi, and in 1810 he accompanied it in the expedition against the Bhatis of Hariana. From 1811 to 1813 he served with the battalion at Sitapur in Oudh, and in the year last mentioned he accompanied it on service against the Raja of Rewah, but was recalled thence in October in consequence of his appointment to the Surveyor-General's Department. He was employed as a Surveyor (in the Upper Doab, Garhwal, Sarmur and Hindur) until August 1818, when he was appointed to the command of the escort of the Resident at the Court of Malhar Rao Holkar, but he went on leave immediately afterwards, and did not join his appointment until December 1819. In March 1820 he again went on leave for six months, on the expiry of which (the escort having been abolished and disbanded), he rejoined his own corps. In March 1821 he was removed from the 2^d to the 1st Battalion of the 10th, and in the following May he was appointed Surveyor-General of India. In September 1823 he was removed to the rolls of the 2^d Battalion 31st N. I., a newly raised corps, and in the following month, on the creation of that office, he was appointed Revenue Surveyor-General. In May 1824, on the reorganisation of the Army taking place, he was posted to the 61st N. I. In March 1826 he was again appointed Surveyor-General of India, but did not assume office until the following August. In November 1828, consequent on his promotion to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, he was removed from the 61st to the 42^d N. I., and in the following January he went home on furlough, vacating the appointment of Surveyor-General. On his return to India in December 1833 he was removed from the 42^d to the 33^d N. I., but before he could join that regiment he was removed, January 1834, to the 49th N. I., at Ludhiana, and from that, in May 1834, to the 68th N. I., at Mainpuri. He soon afterwards proceeded on leave to the hills, and in January 1835 again went home on

furlough. During his absence, March 1839, he was removed to the 26th N. I., but on his return to India in January 1840 he obtained leave to remain at the Presidency and did not join that regiment. In February 1840, consequent on his promotion to the regimental rank of Colonel, he was posted to the 3^d N. I., from which, in the following August, he was removed and finally posted to the 14th N. I. He remained continuously on leave at the Presidency until January 1841, when he once more went home on furlough. In November 1841, he was promoted to the rank of Major-General. He came back to India in November 1844, and in the following month he was appointed a Brigadier on the establishment. In January 1845 he was posted to command at Delhi, and remained there for nearly a year and a half. In June 1846 he was transferred to command at Ferozepore, but he had been there little more than three months when he was moved back to Delhi. In January 1847 he was appointed to the command of the Rohilkhand district, and held it for more than a year. In March 1848 he was, for the second time, appointed to command at Ferozepore, but this appointment never took effect, he having died at Ambala on the 28th March 1848, when on his way to Simla on sick leave.

Note.—Major-General (then Captain) Hodgson married, at Calcutta, on the 6th February 1822, Matilda Emily Ann, widow of Major George Frederick Harriott, 2^d Battalion 12th N. I. Mrs. Hodgson died at Calcutta on the 28th November 1828, aged 32 years. Their daughter, Frances Ann, was the wife of William Delafield Arnold (*q. v.*.)

Hollings, George Edward, Captain and Brevet-Major (1810–1857).—*Inscription at Kasauli, No. 284.*—Son of Mr. William C. Hollings, Merchant and Agent, of Calcutta. Born at Calcutta on the 28th March 1810.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1826. Arrived in India in December 1827, and was sent up to Cawnpore to do duty with the 51st N. I. In February 1828 he was posted to the 5th Extra N. I. (shortly afterwards designated the 73^d N. I.), but having been directed to continue doing duty with the 51st until the middle of October, he did not join the 73^d, then at Jubbulpore, until the end of that month. In January 1829 he was removed, at his own request, to the 51st N. I., and having rejoined that regiment at Cawnpore, he marched with it to Mainpuri in the following March. In January 1831 he was transferred to the 38th N. I., and having joined that regiment at Barrackpore, he proceeded thence in the autumn on leave to Cherapunji. He rejoined the regiment at Midnapore in January 1832, and shortly afterwards accompanied it on service against the refractory *zemindar* of Bamanghati, in the course of which the regiment suffered so severely from the extreme unhealthiness of the place that it had to be withdrawn and sent back to Midnapore. In June 1832 he was appointed acting Interpreter and Quarter-Master of the regiment, and having been made permanent in the appointment in May 1833, he shortly afterwards marched with the corps to Benares, arriving there towards the end of August. In the winter of 1835–36 he proceeded with the regiment to Delhi. In January 1838 he was appointed First Subaltern in the 2^d Infantry of the Oudh Auxiliary Force, with effect from the 18th of the preceding month, and vacating his appointment of Interpreter and Quarter-Master, he joined that regiment (afterwards styled the 2^d Oudh Local Infantry) at Sitapur. In January 1840 he was appointed Second-in-Command of the corps. In the following September he was appointed an Assistant to the Resident at Lucknow and was employed in the Dept. for the Suppression of Thaggi, but without severing his connection with the corps, of which he commanded a detachment of three companies in an unsuccessful attack on a considerable gathering of dacoits at Arauli, two marches from Sitapur, on the 3^d July 1841. He subsequently resumed civil duty at Lucknow, but he served occasionally with the regiment at Sitapur, until September 1842, when, upon being taken

permanently into the Thaggi Dept. he vacated the appointment of Second-in-Command. In the following December he was appointed an Assistant to the Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thaggi, and he continued in that position until early in 1846, when, the 38th N. I. having been detailed to form part of the Army of the Sutlej, he was directed to rejoin the corps. He rejoined accordingly and accompanied the regiment, on convoy duty, to the Sutlej, but he was not engaged in any of the operations, and on the termination of the war, he was directed to rejoin his staff appointment in the Thaggi Dept., to which, in the meantime, in February 1846, that of Superintendent of the Oudh Frontier Police had been added. In these appointments he continued until April 1849, when he was appointed a Depy. Commissioner in the Punjab. He was at first posted to Leia, but in December 1852 he was transferred to Shahpur, and he continued in the appointment of Depy. Commr. of that place until May 1856, when his civil employment terminated and his services were replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief. He subsequently proceeded on leave to Calcutta, and did not rejoin the 38th, then at Delhi, until the end of November. In the spring of the following year he proceeded on leave to the hills north of Dehra, and he died at Landour on the 9th May 1857, two days before his regiment mutinied at Delhi.

Note.—Major (then Lieutenant) Hollings, married at Calcutta on the 3rd September 1832, Harriet Mary, daughter of Major Hugh Augustus Boscawen, 1st Battalion 27th Native Infantry.

Hollinsworth, Henry Andrew, Lieutenant (1818–1848).—*Grave and tablet at Multan, Nos. 853 and 882.*—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 8th July 1837 as an Ensign in the 54th Foot, which he joined at Trichinopoly, in the Madras Presidency, in the succeeding winter. On the 2^d November 1838 he exchanged into the 80th Foot, with which he thereafter served in the Australian colonies for more than three years. On the 8th April 1842 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in the 10th Foot, and, proceeding from Sydney to Bengal, he joined that regiment in Fort William, Calcutta, in the following December. In October 1843 he was appointed acting Interpreter to the regiment, and having passed an examination in the Hindustani language he became permanent in that appointment in May 1844. In the following November he marched with the regiment *en route* to the Upper Provinces, and towards the end of February 1845 he arrived with it at Meerut. Thence in the succeeding December he proceeded with it to join the Army of the Sutlej, and in February 1846 he was present with it at the battle of Sobroon (Medal). He subsequently accompanied the regiment in the advance on Lahore, and on the breaking up of the Army of the Sutlej he returned with the corps to Meerut, arriving there in April 1846. In the following November he accompanied the regiment to Ferozepore, whence he marched with it to Lahore early in January 1847. In July 1848 he accompanied the regiment on service against Multan, and in an attack on one of the outworks of that fortress, on the 9th September, he received a very severe wound, from the effects of which he died on the 3^d of the succeeding month.

Note.—This officer's name is mis-spelt in the inscription on his grave-stone and in that on the tablet in St. Mary's Church.

Holmes, Griffiths, C. B., Lieutenant-Colonel (1789–1850).—*Grave at Kasauli, No. 282.*—Born on the 26th December 1789.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1808. Arrived in India in July 1809, and in the usual course was sent to the Cadet College at Baraset, where, however, he remained less than four months. On the 11th November following he was posted to the 2^d Battalion 4th N. I., then at Lucknow, and, having been directed to join, he arrived at that place early in April 1810; the battalion being then, however, temporarily absent from the station, he was directed to do duty with the 1st Battalion 21st N. I., until his own corps should return. In January 1811 he accompanied the 2^d Battalion 4th

from Lucknow to Benares, whence early in 1813 he proceeded with it to Midnapore. In the following year the battalion was ordered to Cuttack in course of relief, but the outbreak of the Gurkha War caused a change in the destination of the corps, and in the autumn of 1815 he marched with it to Dinapore, whence at the end of the year he accompanied it on service against the Gurkhas in the Fourth Brigade of the Force under the command of Sir David Ochterlony. With this force he served throughout the last campaign of the Gurkha War, but the battalion having, when the final advance was made in February 1816, been left, part to defend the dépôt at Etaunda and part to hold the crest of the Chiriaghati Pass, he missed being present in the decisive action of Makwanpur. On the conclusion of the campaign he returned with the battalion to Dinapore, at which place he continued serving with it until the autumn of 1817, when, in connection with the general scheme of operations for the suppression of the Pindari hordes, he accompanied it on service into Rewah and was afterwards employed with it on the Sambhalpur frontier, where the corps suffered heavily from sickness. His health having broken down he proceeded on leave to Calcutta, whence in February 1818 he was obliged to make a voyage to sea. On his return he proceeded to Dinapore, at which place, in August 1818, he was appointed to the temporary charge of the Commissariat Office. In May 1819 he was appointed acting Adjutant of the battalion, which had in the meantime returned to Dinapore, and on the 24th of the same month he was made permanent in the appointment. In the autumn of 1819 he marched with the battalion to Allahabad, whence at the end of 1820 he accompanied it to Sultanpur, in Oudh. In the autumn of 1823 he accompanied the head-quarters of the battalion to Aligarh. On the reorganisation of the Army taking place in May 1824 he was posted to the 7th N. I. (late 1st Battalion 4th), then stationed at Jubbulpore; joining that corps, he was, on the 29th of the same month, appointed acting Adjutant to the left wing, temporarily detached; and on the 17th June he was appointed Adjutant of the regiment. About the same time he accompanied the corps to the Lower Provinces, and having, with it, joined the force assembled for operations on the Sylhet frontier, he served there with it throughout the Burmese War of 1824-25. In July 1825, consequent on his promotion to the rank of Captain, he vacated the Adjutancy of the regiment. In the spring of 1826 he moved with the regiment to Berhampore, whence in November 1828 he accompanied it to Midnapore. In the autumn of 1830 he proceeded on leave to Calcutta, whence he went home on furlough in January 1831. He returned to India at the end of December 1833, and rejoined his regiment at Gorakhpur, whence in the cold season of 1834-35 he marched with it to Almora, at which place (and with detachments at Lohughat and Petoragarh), he served for nearly three years. In December 1837 he was appointed to officiate as Brigade-Major at Cawnpore, and he continued in that position until February 1838, when he rejoined his regiment, which had arrived at Cawnpore from Almora in the preceding month. In the winter of 1840-41 he marched with the regiment to Neemuch. In March 1843, having attained the regimental rank of Major in the preceding June, he succeeded to the command of the regiment, which he retained thereafter for nearly six years. In the spring of 1844 he accompanied the regiment to Delhi. In the middle of January 1846 he marched from Delhi with the right wing of the regiment, escorting a large convoy of heavy guns, ordnance stores, &c., for the use of the Army of the Sutlej; but though he arrived within the zone of operations some days before the battle of Sobraon, he was not engaged in that or any other action with the Sikhs. On the conclusion of the campaign he was stationed with the regiment at Ferozepore, whence he accompanied it to Lahore early in January 1847, to Ludhiana in the following December, and to Jullundur

in May 1848. On attaining the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, he was posted, 23rd January 1849, to the 56th N. I., and having joined that regiment in the camp of the Army of the Punjab on the 13th of February, he commanded it in the decisive battle of Gujerat on the 21st and in the subsequent pursuit of the Sikhs and Afghans to Peshawar (Medal and clasp, and created a Companion of the Order of the Bath). On the termination of the Punjab Campaign he accompanied the regiment to Lahore, arriving there in May 1849. At the end of January 1850 he marched from Lahore in command of the escort (which included the 56th N. I.) of the Governor-General's camp, proceeding from that place to Kalka, by way of Jullundur and Ludhiana. He was at the time in bad health and had applied for leave for six months to proceed to the Presidency, preparatory to applying for leave to go to sea; but he was not destined to profit by the grant, for he had scarcely reached Kalka with the escort when he died there, suddenly, on the 1st March 1850. His remains were removed to Kasauli and there interred.

NOTE—This officer's Christian name is incorrectly stated in the inscription on his grave (No. 282).

Holmes, William Burvill, Captain (1805—1846).—*Grave at Ferozepore, No. 471.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1824. Arrived in India early in July 1825, and on the 23rd of the same month was posted to the 12th N. I., which he joined at Ludhiana in the autumn. Towards the end of 1827 he marched with the regiment to Nasirabad, and at that station, from the beginning of April to the end of August 1829, he officiated as Adjutant of the corps. Towards the close of 1830 he accompanied the regiment to Lucknow, and from October to December 1831 he was acting Adjutant to a wing detached temporarily to Sikroa. From March to May 1832 he officiated as Adjutant of the regiment at Lucknow, and in November 1833 he accompanied the corps from that station to Allahabad. In November 1836 he proceeded on leave to the Presidency, rejoined the regiment at Barrackpore in January 1837, and in the following July went home on furlough. He returned to India in July 1840, and having within a few days of his arrival been sent to the Upper Provinces in command of a detachment of H. M.'s troops, he rejoined his regiment at Sikrol, Benares. In the following November he accompanied the regiment to Scogwlie, where a force was assembled in consequence of anticipated difficulties with Nepal, and on the 11th December he was appointed to officiate as Adjutant of the corps, an appointment which he continued holding until the force was broken up in March 1842, when he marched with the regiment for Lucknow, arriving there early in April. In July and August 1842 he again officiated as Adjutant of the regiment. In February 1844 he proceeded to Mussoorie and Landour on sick leave, which was afterwards extended to near the end of November 1845, when he rejoined the regiment at Ferozepore. On the 21st December he marched out of Ferozepore with the regiment in the force (Fourth Division of the Army of the Sutlej) under the command of Sir John Littler, which, having effected a junction with the main army under the command of Sir Hugh Gough, took part, the same afternoon, in the assault of the Sikh entrenchments at Firozshahr. In the sanguinary conflict which then took place he received a severe wound, from the effects of which he died at Ferozepore on the 23rd February 1846.

Home, Duncan Charles, First-Lieutenant (1828—1857).—*Grave at Malagarh, in the Bulandshahr district; tablet at Delhi, No. 164.*—The third son of Major-General Richard Home, Bengal Infantry. Born at Jubbulpore on the 10th June 1828.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1846, but having, in the usual course, been sent to Chatham to go through a course of instruction, he did not arrive in India until the middle of

October 1848. Within a few days of his arrival he was despatched to the Upper Provinces to join and do duty with the head-quarters of the Corps of Sappers and Pioneers, then with the force under General Whish before Multan; he joined in time to take part in the siege and capture of the place, and he was afterwards present with the corps at the battle of Gujerat (Medal and two clasps.) He was subsequently posted to the 3^d Company of Sappers, which he joined at Lahore. In October 1849 he was appointed to the Dept. of Public Works, and became Asst. Executive Officer in the Third Division of the Ganges Canal, a position which he retained until April 1852, when he was placed at the disposal of the Superintending Engineer, Punjab Circle, for employment in the Civil Engineers Dept., and appointed Assistant to the Executive Engineer of the Bari Doab Canals, at Malikpur. In April 1853 he was appointed Executive Engineer of the First Division of the Bari Doab Canal. He was in this appointment, at Madhopur, when the Mutiny broke out in May 1857, but the outbreak did not, at first, disturb him in his duties. Later on, however, the demand for Engineer officers at the siege of Delhi caused him to be sent down there; he joined the besieging force in August, and on the 22^d of that month was placed in orders as a Field Engineer. After taking part in various operations of the siege he was prominently engaged in the final assault, having been one of the two Engineer officers selected to head the explosion party detailed for the desperate duty of blowing in the Kashmir Gate; he took the lead in that daring operation, but escaped unscathed, and the devoted gallantry he displayed on the occasion was marked by the grant of the VICTORIA CROSS. After the expulsion of the rebels from Delhi he accompanied the pursuing column under Colonel Greathed, with which he was present at the action of Bulandshahr on the 28th September. On the following day he proceeded with the force to Malagarh, with the object of blowing up and destroying the fort at that place, but while he was engaged in this operation one of the mines exploded prematurely, and he was killed upon the spot,—29th September 1857.

Home, George Row, Ensign (1837—1856).—*Grave at Lahore Cantonment, No. 671.*—A younger son of Major-General Richard Home, Bengal Infantry. Born at Barrackpore on the 1st May 1837.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1856. Arrived in India at the end of April in the same year, and in the following month was sent up to Barrackpore to do duty with the 4th N. I. In August 1856 he was posted to the 49th N. I., which he joined at Mian Mir, and he died at that place on the 21st October following.

Hornfray, Robert Popkin, Lieutenant (1835—1857).—*Grave at Delhi, No. 108; tablets at Delhi and Kohat, Nos. 162 and 1043.*—Son of Robert Sheddon Hornfray, Esq., Superintendent of Salt Chaukis at Midnapore, and grandson of Sir Jeremiah Hornfray, Kt., of Llandaff House, Co. Glamorgan. Born at Calcutta on the 8th April 1835.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1852. Was already in India when formally admitted on the 25th June of that year, and in the following month was ordered to proceed to Benares to do duty with the 33rd N. I.; he, however, proceeded on leave for three months to Puri, and never joined that regiment. In October 1852 he was directed to do duty with the 6th N. I., also at Benares, but he had scarcely joined that corps when, on the 17th November, he was posted to the 28th N. I., then under orders to proceed from Peshawar to Ambala. On arrival at Ambala, at the end of December, he was ordered to do duty with the 7th N. I. until his own regiment should reach that station, and he eventually joined the 28th there in February 1853. In the following April he was removed, at his own request, from the 28th to the 17th N. I.; he joined the latter at Delhi, and in the spring of 1855

marched with it to Lucknow. In November 1856 he was appointed to do duty with the 4th Punjab Infantry, which he joined at Bannu in January 1857. In the following March he served with the regiment in the Bozdar Expedition, and was present at the forcing of the Khan Band defile. On the termination of these operations he returned with the regiment to Bannu, and on the 7th April he was appointed acting Adjutant of the corps. Towards the end of May he proceeded with the regiment on its being ordered to Lahore, but after many marches had been made its course was diverted to Nowshera, where, on the 26th June, he took part in the disarming of the 10th Irregular Cavalry. In the following month he was present with the regiment at the capture and destruction of the village of Narinji, on the Yusafzai border. On the 31st July he marched with the regiment for Delhi, and joining the force there on the 5th September, took part in the short remainder of the siege. At the storming of the city his regiment was with the Reserve Brigade, which followed the assaulting columns in support, and was soon itself, in the thick of the fighting: in the midst of this desperate struggle he received a mortal wound, from the effects of which he died two days later, on the 16th September 1857.

Hope, Samuel, Assistant-Surgeon (c. 1837—1862).—*Grave at Jalozi, Peshawar district, No. 992.*—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 19th March 1861 as a Staff Asst.-Surgeon, with rank from the 1st October 1860. On the 28th January 1862 he was transferred to the 93rd Highlanders, which he joined at Peshawar. He was with the regiment when the terrible outbreak of cholera occurred in the autumn of 1862, and he himself fell a victim to the disease, dying between Arunur and Jalozi on the 23rd October 1862, when the regiment (which had been moved out into the district in the hope that it would thus shake off the infection) was on the march from the former to the latter place.

Hopper, Edward Keene, Lieutenant and Brevet-Captain (1809—1843).—*Grave at Delhi, No. 75.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1824. Arrived in India in November 1825, and in the following January was sent up to Dinapore to do duty with the 57th N. I. In March 1826 he was posted to the 5th Extra Regt. at Benares, and with this regiment (which became the 73rd N. I. two years later) he marched to Jubbulpore in the following November. In September 1829 he went home on furlough, and was absent from India until the end of December 1832. Early in 1833 he rejoined the 73rd N. I. at Benares, and after serving there for two years accompanied the regiment to Barrackpore in March 1835. In December 1837 he proceeded with the corps to Sylhet, and, after serving there for three years, again went home on furlough in January 1841. He returned to India in April 1843, and rejoined his regiment at Delhi, at which place he died on the 17th October following.

NOTE.—In the inscription on his grave the second Christian name of this officer is mis-spelt.

Hore, William, Lieutenant and Brevet-Captain (1809—1845).—*Grave and tablets at Ferozepore, Nos. 442, 445 and 465.*—The only son of Major William Hore, of H. M.'s 67th Foot, and grandson of William Hore, Esq., of Harperston, Co. Wexford. Born at Dinapore on the 6th May 1809.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1826. Arrived in India in June 1827, and on the 23rd of the same month was ordered up to Dinapore to do duty with the 67th N. I. On the 1st October following he was posted to the 18th N. I., and having joined that corps at Agra, he, towards the end of 1829, accompanied it to Jubbulpore. In November 1830 he officiated for a short time as Interpreter and Quarter-Master of the regiment. In January 1832 he proceeded on leave to the Presidency, whence in the following June he went home on furlough. He returned to India in January 1835 and rejoined his regiment at

Betül, whence in the cold season of 1835-36 he marched with it to Benares. In March 1837 he was appointed acting Interpreter and Quarter-Master to the 8th Light Cavalry, and joining that regiment at Sultanpur, Benares, he served with it there until January 1839, when he rejoined his own regiment, still at Benares. In February 1839 he was appointed acting Interpreter and Quarter-Master to the 47th N. I. at Agra, but before he could proceed to join, he was, on the 21st of the same month, appointed in a similar capacity to the 7th Light Cavalry, then at Meerut; but he did not join this corps either, for on the 27th of the month he was appointed, with effect from the 13th idem, a junior Assistant under the Commissioner of the Saugor Division, and having been posted to Hoshangabad, he served there for nearly three years and a half. He was temporarily in charge of the Jubbulpore district from June to September 1842, and having then gone on leave, he never rejoined his civil appointment. In December 1842 he rejoined his regiment at Allahabad, and in May 1843 he was appointed Interpreter and Quarter-Master to the corps. In the following October he was appointed acting Adjutant to the left wing of the regiment, which had been detailed for escort duty with the Commander-in-Chief, but he was not long on this duty, and, having resumed his permanent appointment, he accompanied the regiment to Lucknow in December 1843, and to Nasirabad in the spring of 1844. In December 1844 he proceeded on sick leave to Mussoorie, but he had been there only a few months when on the 1st March 1845, he was appointed Offg. Second Asst. Secretary to the Govt. of India in the Mily. Dept. In the following October he was appointed Offg. Depy. Secretary, Mily. Dept., with the Governor-General, and in that capacity he accompanied the Governor-General (Sir Henry Hardinge) to the Upper Provinces. On the outbreak of the first Sikh War he accompanied the Governor-General into the field and was present at the battle of Mudki; and two days later, on Sir Henry volunteering his services as Second-in-Command of the Army of the Sutlej, he was appointed an Aide-de-Camp on His Excellency's Staff. In this capacity he attended Sir Henry in the battle of Firozshahr, and fell in the assault of the Sikh entrenchments, 21st December 1845.

Note.—Captain (then Lieutenant) Horne married, in Ireland, in 1834, Ellen, daughter of Thomas Oxley, Esqr., of Killiney.

Horne, Alexander, Lieutenant (1808—1834).—*Grave at Sabathu, No. 409.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1824. Arrived in India in May 1825, and on the 21st of the same month was appointed to do duty with the 62^d N. I., to which regiment he was regularly posted in the following July. Having been unable to proceed at once to Arakan, where the 62^d was then on service, he was, in August, directed to do duty with the 61st N. I. at Barrackpore until October, on the 19th of which month he was ordered to join and do duty with the 68th N. I. and proceed with that corps to Arakan. Accompanying the 68th, accordingly, he joined the 62^d in Arakan in November 1825, but the regiment having about the same time been ordered back to Bengal, and he himself having fallen ill, he was granted leave in January 1826 to proceed to Chittagong in advance of the corps, and from that place, in the succeeding month, he went on sick leave to Calcutta. On the 1st March following he was transferred to the 40th N. I., but this transfer was cancelled before the end of the month, and his health being very bad, from the effects of the Arakan fever, he, early in May 1826, went home on furlough. He returned to India at the end of September 1828, and rejoined his regiment at Sitalpur, whence, early in 1831, he accompanied it to Delhi, acting as Adjutant to the left wing, temporarily separated from head-quarters during the movement. In the autumn of the same year he officiated for a short time as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the regiment. In February 1833 he proceeded on sick leave to the hills, but in the following May, before the

expiry of his leave, he was appointed to do duty at the Landour Convalescent Dépôt. In October 1833 he rejoined his regiment at Delhi, and was again appointed acting Interpreter and Quarter-Master, and in the succeeding month he marched with the corps to Ludhiana, where he continued acting as Interpreter and Quarter-Master until the end of March 1834. Being again very ill, he obtained leave to proceed to the hills, and on the 21st May he left Ludhiana for Simla: he was not, however, destined to reach that place, and two days later, on the 23^d, he expired at Barh, at the foot of the hills.

Hoste, William Dashwood, Lieutenant-Colonel (1826—1872).—*Grave at Dera Ismail Khan, No. 1080; tablet at Kohat, No. 1042.*—The younger son of the Revd. James Hoste, Rector of Ingoldisthorpe, Co. Norfolk, and nephew to Captain Sir William Hoste, Bart., K.C.B., Royal Navy, the distinguished victor of Lissa (1811), and to Colonel Sir George C. Hoste, Kt., C.B., of the Royal Engineers. Born at Litcham, Co. Norfolk, on the 17th March 1826.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1843. Arrived in India in August of the same year, and was sent up to Berhampore to do duty with the 21st N. I. In the following November he was posted to the 55th N. I., which he joined at Meerut, on its return from Sind, in May 1844. In December 1846, on the outbreak of the first Sikh War, he accompanied the regiment to the front, and served with it in the closing operations of the Sutlej Campaign, but he had not the good fortune to be engaged in any of the great battles, and on the termination of the war he returned with the corps to Meerut, arriving there in April 1846. Early in 1847 he accompanied the regiment to Lahore, whence in the following winter he proceeded with it to Nowgong, arriving there in January 1848. In the following July and August he officiated for a short time as Adjutant of the regiment. In Oct. 1848 he was appointed acting Adjutant to the right wing of the regiment detached to Nagode, at which place he was, on arrival, appointed Station Staff Officer; and he continued serving there with the wing until March 1850, when he returned with it to Nowgong. Two days after his arrival there he was appointed acting Adjutant to the left wing, detached to Jhansi, at which place he continued serving with it until July 1853, when he proceeded on leave to Calcutta, whence he went home on furlough in the following October. Having during his furlough volunteered for service in the Crimea, he was, in January 1855, appointed a Captain of Division in the Land Transport Corps, with which he served at the siege and capture of Sevastopol, his duties often taking him into the advanced trenches (Medal and clasp, and Turkish medal). He returned to India in October 1856, and rejoined his regiment at Nowshera. Thence in May 1857 he accompanied the corps to Hoti-Mardan, and he was with it when, on the 24th of that month, it mutinied and made off to Swat. On the following day he was appointed to do duty with the 5th Punjab Infantry, which he there and then joined at Mardan, and he was subsequently present with that corps in several petty affairs on the Yusafzai border. In July 1857 he was appointed Offg. Second-in-Command of the regiment, and he continued holding that post for more than two years, in the course of which he several times officiated as Adjutant in addition to his other duties. In August 1857 he was employed with a portion of the regiment in an expedition against rebel Yusafzais and Hindustani fanatics, and he on that occasion led one of the columns of attack against the village of Narinji, which was taken and destroyed after a sharp contest. Returning to Mardan after the termination of these operations, he marched thence with the regiment in January 1858 en route to Hindustan on field service, and he afterwards served with it in the campaign of 1858 in Oudh, taking part in the actions of Bari, Simri, Nawabganj, Sultanpur and Daudpur, as well as in many minor engagements. In August 1858 he

was nominated to the charge of the treasure-chest of a field force under the command of Brigadier-General Horsford. In the following November he was appointed Brigade Quarter-Master to the same field force, the duties of which post he carried on in addition to those of his regimental appointment, and in this position he served during the remainder of the campaign of 1858-59 (including the actions of Tulsipur and Sitkaghata), until the last remnants of the rebels had been driven over the Rapti or defeated and dispersed on the Nepal frontier (Medal). In September 1859 he went to Calcutta on leave, on the expiration of which (having resigned the appointment of Offg. Second-in-Command of the 5th Punjab Infantry) he did duty with the Barrackpore Recruit D^pôt from March to August 1860. In August 1860 he was appointed Second-in-Command of the 1st Gwalior Infantry, which he joined at Morar, and he held that post until the end of January 1861, when he was appointed Commandant of the 6th Punjab Infantry. He joined that regiment at Dera Ismail Khan, and while serving with it there in the following year he was admitted into the Bengal Staff Corps with effect from the 18th February 1861. At the end of 1863 he marched with the regiment to Bannu, whence in the autumn of 1863 he accompanied it on service to Yusafzai, and thereafter commanded it throughout the Ambela campaign of 1863-64, greatly distinguishing himself in the action of the 26th October (India Medal and clasp). On the termination of the campaign he returned to Bannu with the regiment, and he soon afterwards went home on furlough. Returning to India in October 1865 he rejoined the regiment at Bannu, whence he marched with it to Kohat in January 1866, and he was still serving at that station, when, in March 1868, the Bizozi Urakzai raid took place; he was prominently engaged on that occasion in driving back the enemy, and was wounded in the engagement in the Ublan Pass. In January 1869 he accompanied the regiment to Dera Ghazi Khan, and in the following summer he again went home on furlough. On his return in 1871 he rejoined the regiment at Dera Ghazi Khan, from which place, in February 1872, he marched with it to Dera Ismail Khan, the command of which station then devolved upon him. He died suddenly at Dera Ismail Khan on the 28th October 1872.

Housden, Alexander Prest, Lieutenant (1864-1890).—*Tablet at Murree.*—Born at Murree on the 24th September 1864.—Entered H. M.'s Service (from the Royal Milly. College) on the 29th August 1885, as a Lieutenant in the 1st Battalion, Royal Irish Fusiliers (the 87th Foot), and proceeding to India he joined that corps at Rawal Pindi on the 21st October. In the following December he accompanied the battalion to Nowshera, where he served with it for nearly two years. On the 14th October 1887 he was appointed an Offg. Squadron Officer in the 5th Bengal Cavalry on probation for the Bengal Staff Corps, into which he was subsequently admitted with effect from that date. He joined that regiment at Mian Mir, and in the succeeding month took part with it in the Lawrence-pore Camp of Exercise. In November 1888 he accompanied the regiment to the Delhi Camp of Exercise, and afterwards marched with it to Lucknow, arriving there at the end of January 1889. In June 1889 he was transferred, in the same capacity, to the 18th Bengal Cavalry, and joined that corps at Jhelum. In the following November he was appointed to officiate as a Squadron Commander, and about the same time he marched with the regiment for Baluchistan. On arrival there he was sent with a detachment to the outpost of Morgha, where he arrived on the 28th December, the head-quarters of the regiment going on to Loralai. He continued serving at Morgha until his death, which took place there on the 11th April 1890.

Houston, Alexander Cruikshank, Lieutenant (1830-1855).—*Grave at Fort Abazai, No. 1026.*—Born at Grantown, Cromdale, Co. Inverness, in Dec-

ember 1830.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1850 Arrived in India in March of the same year, and was directed to do duty with the 33^d N. I., which he joined at Benares, on its arrival from Neemuch, towards the end of April. In August 1850 he was posted to the 62^d N. I., which he joined at Etawah. In the winter of 1853-54 he marched with the regiment to Nowshera. In the spring of 1855 he was detached to Fort Abazai with a company of the regiment, for garrison duty, and at that place he died on the 29th May from the effects of a wound in the chest caused by his pistol accidentally going off.

NOTE—In the inscription on his grave the age of this officer is erroneously stated to have been 21 years and 5 months: his age, correctly stated, was 24 years and 5 months.

Howard, James John Eardley, Lieutenant (c. 1829-1854).—*Grave at Saroke, near Wazirabad, No. 746-A.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1846. Was already in India when nominated a Cadet, and having been formally admitted into the service he was ordered to Benares at the end of January 1847, to do duty there with the 9th N. I. In the following September he was posted to the 24th N. I., and having joined that regiment at Lucknow, he in March 1849 accompanied it to Gorakhpur. In December 1853 he was appointed Offg. Interpreter and Quarter-Master of the regiment, with which in the following February he marched *en route* to Wazirabad. The day after his arrival there, in April 1854, he was appointed, by a Station Order, to officiate as Cantonment Joint Magistrate, a nomination which was confirmed in a Foreign Department Notification in June, but in the meantime, on the 30th May, he had been appointed Adjutant of the 2^d Sikh Local Infantry. Before, however, he could proceed and join this regiment, he died at Wazirabad on the 12th June 1854.

Hudson, William James, Captain (1825-1857).—*Grave at Simla, No. 340.*—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 20th August 1842 as an Ensign in the 61st Foot, which he joined at Newcastle-on-Tyne. In the spring of 1843 he accompanied the regiment to Ireland, where he served with it (at Dublin, Limerick, Cork and Buttevant) for more than two years. On the 26th July 1844 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. In July 1845 he embarked with the regiment for Bengal, and landing at Calcutta, with the last detachment, in November, he soon afterwards accompanied the corps to the Upper Provinces, reaching Cawnpore in February 1846. In the following November he proceeded with the regiment to Ambala, whence he marched with it to Jullundur in February 1848. In the autumn of the same year he was employed with the corps against insurgents in the Jullundur Doab, and, subsequently joining the Army of the Punjab, he served with it throughout the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49, including the passage of the Chenab, the action of Sadulapur, the battles of Chilianwala and Gujerat, and the pursuit of the Sikhs and Afghans to the mouth of the Khaibar Pass (Medal and two clasps). On the conclusion of the campaign he accompanied the regiment to Rawal Pindi, whence he returned with it to Peshawar in April 1849. In the following December he accompanied a detachment of the regiment on the Baizai Expedition, and was present at the capture and destruction of the insurgent villages of Sanghao, Pali, Zurmandai and Sherkhana; and in February 1850 he served with the flank companies of the corps in the expedition through the Kohat Pass. Early in 1851 he proceeded on sick leave to Europe, and having afterwards been appointed to do duty at the regimental dépôt, he was absent from India for nearly three years. On the 28th February 1851 he was advanced to the rank of Captain. He returned to India towards the end of 1853 and rejoined the regiment at Wazirabad, whence he accompanied it to Ferozepore in December 1853.

In the spring of the following year he proceeded on sick leave to Simla, where he died on the 6th May 1857.

Note.—Captain (then Lieutenant) Hudson married, at Ambala, on the 18th March 1847, Mary Martha, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Burnside, 61st Foot.

Hughes, Edward Cumberland Thomas Bostock, Captain (1803–1837).—*Grave and tablet at Karnal, No. 189.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1820 as a Cadet of Artillery. Arrived in India in March 1821, and in the same month was posted to the 4th Company 2d Battalion, Foot Artillery, at Dum-Dum. In May 1822 he was removed to the 1st Company 2d Battalion, which he joined at Dum-Dum on its arrival from the Upper Provinces. In March 1823 he was detached to Cuttack to command the artillery at that place. In the following month he was transferred to the 3d Company 2d Battalion, but he continued in command of the artillery at Cuttack until the summer of 1824, when he returned to Dum-Dum and joined his company there. In June 1825 he was sent to the Upper Provinces as Adjutant of a detachment of recruits and drafts for the Horse Artillery, but he subsequently returned to the Presidency, and on the reorganisation of the Artillery taking place in July 1825, his own company having been reduced, he was posted to the 2d Company 2d Battalion at Dum-Dum. In 1827 he proceeded with this company to Cawnpore, arriving there in November, and towards the end of 1830 he accompanied it to Meerut, at which station (except for a brief period, in 1835, during which he was detached to command the artillery at Bareilly) he served for more than six years. On being promoted to the rank of Captain he was posted to the 2d Company 4th Battalion at Dum-Dum, but he did not join that company, and in June he was transferred to the 4th Company 2d Battalion at Karnal, at which place, in September, he received the additional charge of the 3d Company 2d Battalion and No. 5 Light Field Battery, attached to it. He died at Karnal on the 16th October 1837, of a wound received the previous evening in a duel with Lieutenant James Keating of H. M.'s 13th Light Infantry.

Note.—Lieutenant Keating (who was the aggressor in the quarrel which led to this duel) and his second were tried before a General Court-Martial for their part in the affair, and were both sentenced to be dismissed the service. Some extenuating circumstances appearing in the case of Lieutenant Keating's second, and the court having interceded for him, he was pardoned by the Commander-in-Chief, and he afterwards rose to be an officer of some distinction.

Hughes, Thomas Elliott, Major-General (1830—1886).—*Grave and tablet at Simla, Nos. 386 and 396.*—Born in Cornwall on the 6th January 1830.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1849, as a Cadet of Artillery. Arrived in India in January 1850, and on the 26th March following was posted to the 4th Company 3d Battalion, Foot Artillery, then at Ferozepore. Before he could join, however, he was appointed, 22d April, to officiate as Adjutant and Quarter-Master of the 3d Battalion at Dum-Dum. With the head-quarters of this battalion he proceeded to Benares in December, and on arrival there was appointed acting Adjutant to the Benares Division of Artillery in addition, and he continued acting in both these appointments until June 1851. He was then removed to the 2d Company 3d Battalion, which he joined at Benares, and with this company he served at that place for four months. Towards the end of the following October he was transferred to the 1st Company 4th Battalion (now the 2d Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery), which he joined at Peshawar, and in May 1852, with a detachment of that battalion, he served in the Utman Khel and Ranizai Expeditions, taking part in the capture and destruction of the fortified villages of Nawadan, Prangarh and Skakot (India Medal and clasp). In August 1852 he was appointed to the Public Works Dept. as an acting Asst. Executive Engineer, and was employed in superintending the repairs of Fort Barn, holding in addition, for a short time in the winter of 1852–53, the charge of the 2d Company of Sappers and Miners.

In September 1853 he was transferred to the 5th Troop 1st Brigade, Horse Artillery, and in the following month he resigned his appointment in the Public Works Department and joined his troop at Rawal Pindi. Early in 1856 he accompanied the troop to Hoshiarpur, and he continued serving with it there until the following December, when he was appointed to do duty with No. 3 Punjab Light Field Battery (now the 22d Mountain Battery), which he joined at Kohat, and with which, in February 1857, he proceeded to Bannu. In March 1857 he was removed from the Horse Artillery to the rolls of the 3d Company 9th Battalion, Foot Artillery; in the same month he accompanied No. 3 Punjab Light Field Battery, on the Bozdar Expedition, and took part in the forcing of the Khan banl defile. On the conclusion of the expedition he returned with the battery to Bannu, where he continued serving with it for nearly three years. In March 1858 he was appointed Offg. Commandant of the battery, and he continued officiating until August 1859, when he was displaced by the return to duty of the permanent Commandant, Captain Mecham (*q. v.*). In the following December he was appointed Commandant permanently, and he held the post for more than three years. Early in 1860 he moved with the battery to Dera Ismail Khan, and in the spring of that year he commanded it in the field in the Mahsud Waziri Expedition, taking part in the repulse of the desperate attack on the camp at Palosin, and afterwards in the forcing of the Barara Pass. On the conclusion of these operations he returned with the battery to Dera Ismail Khan, whence he proceeded on leave to Bombay in September, and thence home on furlough in November 1860. While he was at home in 1861 "the amalgamation" took place, and he was transferred to the Royal Artillery and posted to the 25th Brigade. In November 1861 he joined the Royal Artillery Depot at Woolwich, and served there until the autumn of the following year. He returned to India in November 1862, and soon afterwards rejoined No. 3 Punjab Lt. Fd. Battery at Kohat, and towards the end of the year he was removed from the 25th Brigade and posted to "D" Battery 22d Brigade (afterwards styled No. 4 Battery 22d Brigade). In January 1863 he was appointed to the command of the Peshawar Mountain Train (subsequently styled the "Peshawar Mountain Battery," now the 23d Mountain Battery), which he joined at Kohat, and with which he shortly afterwards proceeded to Abbottabad. In the autumn of 1863 he accompanied the train on service, and commanded it with great distinction throughout the Ambela Campaign (Clasp to India Medal, and promoted to the rank of Major by brevet). On the close of the campaign he proceeded with the train to Kohat, at which place and at Abbottabad he commanded it for four years, in the course of which, in the spring of 1867, he was transferred to the rolls of No. 8 Battery 22d Brigade. At the end of January 1868 he proceeded with the Peshawar Mountain Battery from Abbottabad to Ughi, in the Agror Valley, where disturbances had broken out, and commanding it in the earlier part of the (Hazara) campaign which then ensued, he was slightly wounded in the affair of the 12th August; at the end of that month, however, he vacated the command of the battery, and during the subsequent operations on the Black Mountain he served as orderly officer to Colonel Atlay, Commanding the Artillery. Shortly after the conclusion of the Hazara Campaign he was appointed to the command of No. 5 Battery 25th Brigade, which he joined at Rawal Pindi in January 1869, and with this battery he served there and in the Murree Hills until March 1870, when he went home on leave. There, in February 1871, he was transferred to No. 6 Battery 13th Brigade, with which he returned to India in January 1872; but before the end of the month he returned to England, and in February he was posted to "D" Battery, "C" Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, which he joined at Exeter. Early in 1873 he accompanied this battery to India, and he served with it at Ahmednagar and Kirkee until January 1875, when he vacated the command on

attaining the rank of regimental Lieutenant-Colonel. Remaining supernumerary in the Bombay Presidency, he was appointed Commandant of the Purandhar Sanitarium in May 1875. In May 1876 he was posted to the 9th Brigade, Royal Artillery, and in the following July he went home on sick leave. In March 1877 he was removed to the rolls of the 1st Brigade, and in the following October he was posted to the 2^d Brigade, the head-quarters of which he joined at Sheffield, at which place he served until October 1878. From October 1878 to September 1882 he served as Asst. Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery, at the Horse Guards; from October 1882 to the end of December 1883 as Depy. Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery in India; from the 1st January to the 31st March 1884 as Inspector-General of Ordnance; and from the 1st April 1884 to the 28th February 1886 as Director-General of Ordnance in India. On the 1st March 1886 he was appointed Military Member of the Council of the Viceroy and Governor-General, but he held that appointment for less than three months, having died at Simla on the 24th May following.

Hughes, William Grant Carnac, Captain (1819—1849).—Grave at Multan, No 863.—The youngest son of Captain George Fenner Hughes, of the Bombay Infantry. Born in India in 1819, after his father's retirement from the service.—Entered the Bombay Army in 1836. Arrived in India in the following year, and was posted to the 4th Bombay N. I. (Rifle Corps). Having served with that regiment at Baroda for three years, he went home on furlough in November 1848. He returned to India in January 1847 and rejoined his regiment at Karachi, whence, in the autumn of 1848, on its being detailed to form part of the Bombay Division of the Army of the Punjab, he accompanied it in its movement to the north, and served with it throughout the siege and capture of Multan in December 1848 and January 1849. On the reduction of the fortress being accomplished, he was left with his regiment in garrison, and he continued serving there until his death. He died at Multan on the 1st July 1849.

Hull, Lawrence Nilson, Major (1798—1845).—Tablet at Ferozepore, No. 442.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1814. Arrived in India in September 1815, and in the following month was posted to the 1st Battalion 12th N. I., then stationed at Nathpur, in the Purnea district. About the same time, however, he was directed to do duty with the 4th Grenadier Battalion at Cawnpore, and having joined that corps there, he, in the cold season of 1815-16, served with it, in the Division under the command of Colonel Jasper Nicolls, in the final campaign of the Nepal War, subsequently, on the termination of the war, proceeding with it to Bareilly. On the 1st March 1816 he was transferred, at his own request, to the 2^d Battalion 10th N. I., but he continued serving with the 4th Grenadier Battalion until the following June, when he joined his own corps at Fatehgarh. Towards the end of the same year he accompanied the 2^d Battalion 10th to Nagpur, and he afterwards served with the corps throughout the Mahratta-Pindari War of 1817-18, taking part in much arduous service and in many sharp engagements in the Nagpur and Narbadda territories, and in the Betul valley. On promotion to the rank of Lieutenant he was re-posted, September 1818, to the 2^d Battalion 10th. In December 1818, his health having broken down, he proceeded on leave for five months, and having on his recovery, rejoined the battalion at Benares in May 1819, he continued serving with it there until January 1820, when he was appointed Adjutant of the Fort Marlborough (Bencoolon) Local Corps. With this corps he served in Sumatra until January 1824, when he was obliged to go home on sick leave. On the reorganisation of May 1824 taking place he was posted to the 16th N. I. (late 2^d Battalion 10th). He returned to India in May 1827, but having remained at Calcutta, on leave, until the middle of November, he did not rejoin his regiment,

then at Gorakhpur, until near the end of the year. Towards the end of December 1828 he was appointed a Sub-Asst. Comy. Genl., and was posted to Cawnpore, whence he was removed to Meerut in the spring of 1829, and to Dinapore at the end of 1830. In March 1831 he was appointed a Brigade-Major on the establishment, and having been posted to the Eastern Frontier, he joined his appointment at Dacca. In the following August he was transferred in the same capacity to Cawnpore, and he continued serving at that place until June 1832, when he was appointed a Depy. Asst. Adjutant-General and posted to the Meerut Division. In December 1834 he was transferred from the Meerut to the Cawnpore Division, to which he was re-posted on being advanced to the grade of Asst. Adjutant-General in July 1836. In September 1837 he proceeded to Mussoorie on sick leave, which was afterwards extended up to November 1838. In September 1838 he was nominated Asst. Adjutant-General of the Second Division of the Army of the Indus, and on the Army assembling at Ferozepore, in November, he joined and took up his appointment. It having been decided, however, that the Second Division was not to go forward, he resigned his appointment, and having, on the 6th December, received permission to rejoin his regiment, which formed part of the First Division, he accompanied it on service, and was with it throughout the campaign of 1838-39 in Afghanistan, taking part in all the operations, including the storm and capture of Ghazni, in which he commanded the grenadier company of the regiment (Medal). His regiment having been left in garrison at Ghazni, and his health having failed, he returned to Hindustan early in 1840, and having, about the same time, on attaining the regimental rank of Major, vacated the appointment of Asst. Adjt.-Genl. at Cawnpore, he proceeded to Mussoorie on sick leave, which was afterwards extended up to November 1841. At the end of September 1841, however, being still in bad health, he proceeded to Bombay, and thence, in the following December he went home on furlough. He returned to India in June 1845, and rejoined his regiment at Etawah, whence in the following November, he accompanied it to Ambala. On the breaking out of the first Sikh War, in December 1845, he joined the Army of the Sutlej with his regiment, which he commanded in the battles of Mudki and Firozshahr, in the latter of which, in the fatal though at times severe fighting which took place within the Sikh entrenchments during the hours of darkness, he, early on the morning of the 22^d December, received a mortal wound, of which he died at Ferozepore on the following day.

Humfrays Alexander, Captain (1806-1846).—Grave at Delhi, No. 79.—The youngest son of Captain (brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Richard Humfrays, of the Bengal Engineers. Born at Allahabad in 1806.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1825 as a Cadet of Artillery. Arrived in India in March 1826, and in the following May was posted to the 2^d Troop 3rd Brigade, Horse Artillery, then stationed at Meerut, to join which he proceeded by water immediately after the commencement of the rainy season, doing duty with drafts for the Horse Artillery during the long voyage up the Ganges. In October 1827 he was transferred to the 1st Troop 1st Brigade at Saugor, with which he marched to Cawnpore in 1828, and thence to Muttra early in 1829. On promotion to the rank of First-Lieutenant he was posted, September 1832, to the 2^d Troop 3rd Brigade at Meerut, but he continued, by order, doing duty with the 1st Troop 1st Brigade until November, when he joined the 2^d Troop 3rd Brigade, and early in 1833 accompanied it to Mhow. In December 1833 he proceeded on leave to China, but he eventually went to the Cape Colony, and thence home, and was absent from India for two years and a half. During his absence he was transferred in October 1834 to the 3rd Troop 2nd Brigade, and from that in February 1836 to the 4th Company 6th

Battalion, Foot Artillery. He returned to India in July 1836, and in the following month was transferred to the 1st Troop 2nd Brigade, Horse Artillery, which he joined at Dum-Dum. In February 1837 he was removed to the 1st Troop 3rd Brigade, then at Karnal, but he continued, by order, doing duty with the 1st of the 2nd, and eventually, in November, he proceeded in command of it to the Upper Provinces; on his way up he met, by arrangement, his own troop proceeding to the Presidency, and, joining it, arrived with it at Dum-Dum in January 1838. He continued serving with the 1st Troop 3rd Brigade at Dum-Dum until January 1841, when he went home on leave. During his absence he was transferred, January 1841, to the 1st Company 1st Battalion, Foot Artillery, and, in the following October, to the 1st Company 5th Battalion. Soon after his return to India he was posted, January 1842, to the 3rd Troop 3rd Brigade, Horse Artillery, which he joined at Cawnpore. While serving at that station he was appointed, November 1842, to the charge of the Cawnpore Division of the Department of Public Works, which he continued holding for several months. In December 1843 he accompanied the troop on service in the Gwalior Campaign, and was present with it at the battle of Paniar (bronze star). On the termination of the campaign he accompanied the troop to Meerut, and having about this time been promoted to the rank of Captain, he was posted, March 1844, to the 1st Company 3rd Battalion, Foot Artillery, and the command of No. 3 Light Field Battery, attached thereto, at Dum-Dum; being on leave, however, he never joined this company, and in the following August he was transferred to the 5th Company 6th Battalion and the command of No. 13 Light Field Battery. He joined this company (which in the following year became the 5th of the 7th Battalion) at Ferozepore, and in November 1845 proceeded with it to Sukkur, in Sindh, where he served with it until the spring of 1846. Towards the close of the first Sikh War he moved up towards the Punjab with the company and battery under his command, which were attached to the Sindh Field Force under Sir Charles Napier, but the battle of Sobraon brought the campaign to an end before this force could come on the scene of operations, and upon its being broken up he proceeded with the company to Delhi, arriving there towards the end of April 1846. He died at that place on the 19th August following.

NOTE.—Captain Humphrys (then a widower) married, secondly, at Calcutta, on the 8th February 1842, Louisa, daughter of James Sutherland, Esqr., sometime Principal of the Hughli College. (They had been fellow-passengers in the ship *Duke of Argyle*, which arrived at Calcutta in the preceding December).

Humphrys, Mervyn Archdale, Lieutenant (1831—1857).—*Grave and tablet at Delhi, Nos. 95 and 162.*—The third son of William Humphrys, Esq., of Ballyhaise House, Co. Cavan, by Anna Maria, his first wife, the eldest daughter of John Pratt Winter, Esq., of Agher, Co. Meath; and first cousin to Captain John Pratt Winter, 17th Lancers, who fell in the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava. Born on the 18th March 1831.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1850. Arrived in India in July 1851, and proceeded and joined at Nurpur the 20th N.I., to which, in anticipation of his arrival, he had been posted on the 5th March preceding. Early in 1853 he accompanied the regiment to Peshawar, and in November of the same year he was with the regiment in the expedition against the Jowaki Afridis of the Bori Valley. In March 1855 he proceeded to Roorkie for the purpose of studying in the Civil Engineering College, and there he remained until November, when he went on leave to Meerut, eventually rejoining his regiment on its arrival at that place in January 1856. In March 1857 he obtained leave to proceed to the hills for six months, but in the following month this leave was cancelled at his own request, and he was with his regiment when it mutinied on the 10th May. On that occasion he had a marvellous escape, his horse having been “shot down and riddled with balls,” while

he himself, as he lay upon the ground, “became the mark for a dozen muskets;” nevertheless, he escaped unscathed. A fortnight later he was appointed to do duty with the 1st Battalion of the 60th Rifles, and accompanying that corps in the Field Force under the command of Brigadier Wilson, he was present with it in both the actions on the Hindan River, at Ghazi-ud-din-nagar, on the 30th and 31st May. With the same battalion he afterwards joined the Delhi Field Force under Sir Henry Barnard, and was present at the action of Badli-ki-Serai, at the seizure of the heights before Delhi, and at the siege of that place up to the 19th June. On that day, while engaged in repelling one of the numerous attacks of the enemy, he received a mortal wound, from the effects of which he died on the following morning.

NOTE.—The statement in the inscription on Lieutenant Humphrys’ tomb, that he was “killed in action on the 19th June 1857,” is incorrect.

Hunt Robert, Captain (1824-1857).—*Grave at Kasauli, No. 285.*—Entered H. M.’s Service on the 4th September 1840 as an Ensign in the 57th Foot, and proceeding to India towards the end of that year he joined the right wing of the regiment at Trichinopoly, in the Madras Presidency, whence early in 1842 he marched with it to Fort St. George. On the 12th February 1842 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. In April 1845 he proceeded with the right wing of the corps from Fort St. George to Arni, and thence in the following December to Poonamallee, where the regiment was assembled preparatory to embarkation for Europe. He embarked with the corps in April 1846, landed with it at Gravesend in the following September, and thereafter served with it in various places in England and Ireland for nearly five years. On the 24th January 1851 he was promoted to the rank of Captain. On the 6th June 1851 he exchanged into the 53rd Foot, and going out to India at the close of the year he joined a detachment of the regiment at Rawal Pindi at the end of January 1852, subsequently going on and joining the head-quarters of the corps at Peshawar. On the 3rd June 1853 he exchanged into the Ceylon Rifle Regiment, and from that corps, on the 25th November following, into the 61st Foot, which he joined at Wazirabad in the spring of 1854. In December 1856 he marched with the regiment to Ferozepore, and he was serving with it there when the mutiny broke out in May 1857. In the following month he proceeded with the head-quarters and right wing of the regiment and joined the force before Delhi on the 1st July. He continued serving at the siege of that place for about six weeks, when severe illness necessitated his removal to the hills; and he died at Kasauli on the 31st August 1857.

Hunter, Oswald, M.D., Surgeon (c. 1782—1820).—*Grave at Karnal, No. 172.*—Entered the Bengal Army in July 1805 as an Assistant-Surgeon. Arrived in India in March 1806, and on the last day of the same month was appointed Offg. Surgeon to the Cadet Company at Barasat. In this appointment he was confirmed in the following June, with effect from the original date, and he continued holding it until the Barasat Institution was abolished on the 1st September 1811, his services during his incumbency being recognised both by the Government in India and by the Court of Directors at home by special expressions of approbation. On the 6th of the same month he was appointed Civil Surgeon of Tippera, an appointment which he held until September 1813, when he was transferred from the civil to the military branch of the Medical Service, and posted to the 2nd Battalion 15th N. I. He joined this corps at Dinapore, but he was with it for less than three months, having on the 3rd December following been appointed Garrison Assistant-Surgeon at Buxar. In this post he remained until December 1818, when he was obliged to vacate it on being gazetted to the rank of Surgeon. On the 4th January 1819 he was appointed Surgeon to

the 6th Light Cavalry, and having joined that regiment at Nagpur, he accompanied it in the same year to Karnal. At this place he died on the 14th January 1820.

Hunter, Robert Mackellar, Captain (1807-1845).—*Tablet at Ferozepore, No. 442.*—The third son of General Sir Martin Hunter, G. C. M. G., G. C. H. (representative of the Hunters of Medomsley, Co. Durham, and of Anton's Hill, Co. Berwick),—a distinguished old officer who had served in the American War (at Bunker's Hill, Brooklyn, Brandywine, Fort Washington, etc.) and throughout the Mysore War of 1790-92. Born in 1807.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1822. Arrived in India in October 1823, and in the following month was sent up to Dinapore to do duty with a detachment of the Bengal European Regiment then at that station. In January 1824 he was posted to the 2nd Battalion 7th N. I., which he joined at Sitapur, and on the reorganisation of the Army taking place in the following May he was posted to the 10th N. I. (late 2nd Battalion 7th). On the formation, in July 1824, of flank battalions for service in the Burmese War, he was, with the light company of his regiment, posted to the 2nd Light Infantry Battalion, and with this corps he served throughout the campaign of 1825 in Arakan, including the skirmish on the Padha Hills, the action of Mahati, the storming of the heights above the town of Arakan, and the further operations resulting in the conquest of that extensive province. In July 1825 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, with effect from the 13th May preceding, and removed to the 5th Extra N. I. (afterwards designated the 73rd N. I.), and returning from Arakan he, on the expiry of three months' leave at Calcutta, joined his new regiment at Benares in November 1825. In the autumn of 1826 he marched with the regiment to Jubbulpore, at which station he served with it until July 1829, when he proceeded on leave to the Presidency. In March 1830 he rejoined the regiment at Banda, whence in the autumn of 1832 he proceeded with it to Benares. In October 1833 he was appointed to the Bengal Pioneers, but the disbandment of that corps having been ordered in the succeeding December, he rejoined his regiment at Benares, whence he marched with it to Barrackpore in the spring of 1835. In May 1835 he was appointed to do duty with the Assam Sebundy Corps, and having joined that corps at Gauhati, he served with it there until the middle of September 1836. He then proceeded on leave to Calcutta, whence he went home on furlough early in January 1837. Returning to India in January 1840, he rejoined his regiment at Sylhet, and in the following September and October he held for a short time the charge of the 6th Company of Sappers and Miners at Silchar. In the spring of 1841 he proceeded with the regiment to Allahabad, whence he marched with it to Delhi early in 1842. In the autumn of 1844 he proceeded with the corps to Ludhiana, and he was serving with it there when the first Sikh War broke out. Accompanying his regiment into the field with the Army of the Sutlej, he was present with it in the battles of Mudki and Firozshahr, in the latter of which he fell,—21st December 1845.

Hutchinson, Benjamin Martin, Second-Lieutenant (c. 1830-1849).—*Grave on the battlefield of Gujarat, No. 763; tablet at Sialkot, No. 727.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1846. Arrived in India in August 1848, and was granted rank as Second-Lieutenant from the 11th December 1846, the date on which he passed his examination at Addiscombe. On the 3rd September he was directed to proceed and join the Corps of Sappers and Pioneers, and having joined in camp at Shujabad, near Multan, on the 28th November, he was posted to the 1st Company of Sappers. With this company he served throughout the second siege of Multan, ending in the capture of the place in January 1849. Subsequently, when the force under Major-General Whish marched northwards to join the Army under the command of Lord Gough, he accompanied it as acting Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier Cheape, Chief Engineer of

the Army of the Punjab, and in that capacity he was present at the decisive battle of Gujerat. On that occasion he received a very severe wound, necessitating the amputation of a leg, and he died in consequence nineteen days later,—in camp at Gujerat on the 12th March 1849.

Hutchinson, John Ross (1822-1857).—*Tablet at Delhi, No. 156.*—The eldest son of John Ross Hutchinson, Esquire, Bengal Civil Service. Born at Burdwan on the 12th September 1822. Educated at Rugby (entered in 1837) in Dr. Arnold's time.—Entered the Bengal Civil Service in April 1841. Arrived in India in December 1842, and in July 1843 was appointed Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Aligarh. In that position he served continuously until December 1846, when he was appointed officiating Magistrate and Collector at the same place. In February 1847 he was appointed Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector at Agra, at which station he continued serving until July 1850, when he was transferred, in the same position, to Aligarh. In that appointment he remained until December 1853, when he proceeded on leave to Bombay, whence he went home on furlough in February 1854. He returned to India in January 1857, and, having soon afterwards been appointed Magistrate and Collector of Delhi, he had just taken over charge from Sir Theophilus Metcalfe when the Mutiny broke out. On the first intimation of the approach of the revolted regiments from Meerut he galloped down to cantonments for the purpose of bringing up troops to oppose the entrance of the mutineers into the city. He afterwards returned to the city, and in a scuffle with some of the mutineers at the Calcutta Gate he was shot through the arm. In this condition he was taken to the quarters of the Commandant of the Palace Guards, and he perished there in the general massacre which took place when the mob burst in,—11th May 1857.

Hutchinson, Robert Colvin, Lieutenant-Colonel (1842-1886).—*Grave at Mardun, No. 1011.*—A younger son of Colonel George Hutchinson, of the Bengal Engineers; grandson of the Revd. Thomas Truebody Thomson, M. A., Bengal Chaplain; and nephew to the Hon'ble James Thomson, sometime Lieutenant-Governor of the N.-W. Provinces, and Governor designate of Madras when he died in 1853. Born at Putney, Co. Surrey, on the 4th March 1812.—Entered H. M.'s Indian Military Forces, Madras, in 1859, with rank as Ensign from the 9th December of that year. Arrived in India in the spring of 1860, and was sent to Bangalore to do duty with the 1st Madras Fusiliers. Later in the same year he was transferred to do duty with the 50th Madras N. I., at the same station, and he served there with that corps until April 1861, when he was appointed a doing-duty officer in the 1st Punjab Cavalry. Having joined this regiment at Rajanpur, he accompanied it thence to Dera Ghazi Khan at the end of 1862, and in February 1864 he was advanced to the position of Third Squadron Officer. In March 1864 he went home on furlough, and he was absent from India until November 1865. On his return he rejoined the regiment at Dera Ghazi Khan, whence he marched with it to Dera Ismail Khan in February 1866. From August to December 1867 he officiated as Second-in-Command of the regiment, and from December 1867 to April 1869 as Adjutant. In April 1869 he was appointed to officiate as Second Squadron Officer, and in the following month he marched with the regiment to Edwardabad. He continued officiating as Second Squadron Officer until July 1869, when he was nominated Adjutant of the regiment, and at the same time appointed to officiate as Second-in-Command, and he continued in this position until March 1870, when he reverted to his former appointment of Third Squadron Officer. In the following June he exchanged into the Corps of Guides in the position of Second Squadron Officer, and having joined at Mardan, he passed the rest of his service with this corps. From February 1871 to January 1873 he officiated as Commandant of the Cavalry of the Corps; and he again officiated in the same

appointment from March to May 1873 and from October 1873 to January 1875. Under the re-organisation of January 1877 he became a Squadron Commander. In February 1878 he took part and particularly distinguished himself in the surprise of the Utman Khel village of Sapri, and in the following month he was present at the surprise of the Ranizai village of Skakot, and in the expedition against the Utman Khel village of Bucha. On the outbreak of the Afghan War in November 1878 he proceeded on service with the Corps of Guides, and took part in the operations resulting in the capture of Ali Masjid, as well as in various movements on the Khaibar line up to the conclusion of the campaign. On the renewal of the war in September 1879 he (officiating as Commandant of Cavalry in that and the succeeding month) served in the advance on Kabul from the Khaibar line, in the operations at and around Kabul in December (including the defence of Sherpur), and in the action of Chihildukhteran (Medal and two clasps). Returning with the corps from Afghanistan in August 1880, he was in that month appointed Offg. Commandant of Cavalry, and he continued acting in that post until February 1882; and he again officiated in the same appointment from April 1883 to February 1884, when the permanent appointment of Commandant of Cavalry was conferred upon him. In October 1885 he was appointed offg. Second-in-Command of the corps. On the night of the 8th January 1886 he accompanied the Corps of Guides on an expedition into the Malindri Valley, to disperse a body of Bunerwals who had assembled there for the purpose of making a raid: before daybreak on the following morning, riding with the advance, he chanced, near the village of Suri, to encounter, in the dark, a party of the enemy; some firing ensued, in the course of which he received a mortal wound, from the effects of which he died at Rustam a few hours later.—9th January 1886.

Hutchinson, William Caldwell, Lieutenant (1824—1848).—*Grave at Simla, No. 318.*—The second son of John Ross Hutchinson, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service. Born at Burdwan, Bengal, on the 12th May 1824. Educated at Rugby (entered in 1837) in the time of Dr Arnold.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1841 as a Cadet of Artillery. Arrived in India in January 1842, and in the following June was posted to the 3rd Company 5th Battalion, Foot Artillery, stationed at Saugor. Towards the end of the following month he was sent to the Upper Provinces, by river, on duty with a detachment of recruits, but having on arrival at Benares, about the middle of October, been obliged to remain there on account of illness, he did not reach Cawnpore until the middle of November. He eventually joined a Field Force under the command of Brigadier Young, in Bundelkhand, and on the 25th November was directed to do duty with the 3rd Company 4th Battalion until an opportunity should offer of joining his own company at Saugor. With this company, and afterwards with his own, he served in some of the operations against the Bundelkhand insurgents in 1842-43. On promotion to the rank of First-Lieutenant, he was posted, at the end of January 1844, to the 2nd Company 2nd Battalion, at Ambala; on the 5th March following he was removed to the 2nd Troop 2nd Brigade, Horse Artillery, but before he could join it he was transferred, on the 28th of the same month, to the 1st Troop 1st Brigade (now "F" Battery Royal Horse Artillery), which he joined at Ludhiana, and to which he was reposted in the reorganisation of July 1845. On the outbreak of the first Sikh War he accompanied his troop into the field and served with it throughout the Sutlej campaign of 1845-46, including the battles of Mudki, Firozshahr and Aliwal (Medal and two clasps). After the battle of Aliwal his troop was left at Ludhiana with the force under Brigadier Wheeler, and in February 1846 he was appointed to the charge of the heavy train with that force; this

charge he retained until the Army of the Sutlej was broken up in March 1846, when he rejoined his troop at Ludhiana, and he shortly afterwards proceeded on leave to the hills. At the end of July 1846 he was appointed to the Surveyor-General's Department, as an Assistant-Surveyor in the North-West Frontier Survey, Trans-Sutlej, and in this appointment (having intermediately been removed to the 1st Troop 3rd Brigade in August 1847, and to the 2nd Company 3rd Battalion in December 1847) he continued serving until his death. He died at Simla on the 3rd September 1848.

Hutchison, George, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel (1796—1859).—*Grave at Rawal Pindi, No. 800.*—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 14th July 1814 as a Lieutenant in the 7th Foot (the Royal Fusiliers), from which on the 29th September following he was transferred to the 14th Light Dragoons. He joined this regiment at Weymouth, and served with it for about eighteen months. On the 6th March 1816 he was transferred to the Staff Corps of Cavalry, on the rolls of which he remained until the 25th February 1819, when, on the corps being disbanded, he was placed on half-pay. On the 5th May 1824 he was brought on full pay in the 16th Foot, and proceeding to Ceylon he joined that regiment at Colombo, at which place and at Point de Galle he served with it for nearly three years. On the 26th June 1827 he was promoted to the rank of Captain on half-pay, unattached, and he remained in that position until the 16th April 1829, when he exchanged to full pay as Captain in the 97th Foot. He joined that regiment in Ceylon, and he continued with it there until the summer of 1836, when he returned with it to Europe, and he thereafter served with it in various parts of England and Ireland for more than four years. In January 1841 he accompanied the regiment to Corfu, and on the 23rd November following he was promoted to the rank of Major by brevet. In January 1842 he proceeded with the regiment to Zante, and while serving there on the 27th September 1842 he attained the rank of regimental Major. He continued serving in the Ionian Islands until March 1847, when he proceeded with the regiment to Malta, whence he accompanied it to Jamaica in February 1848. In the following October he proceeded with the regiment to Halifax, in Nova Scotia, whence in May 1850 he accompanied it to St. John's. On the 7th June 1850 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and he subsequently continued serving with the regiment in Nova Scotia for nearly two years. On the 2d April 1852 he exchanged into the 80th Foot, and having arrived at Calcutta in the following August, he in the succeeding month proceeded and joined the regiment in Burma, where it was then on active service, and he thereafter commanded it during the remainder of the campaign of 1852-53, taking part in the capture of Prome (India Medal with clasp for Pegu). In November 1853 he returned with the regiment to Bengal, and after serving with it for some time at Dum-Dum, he sailed with it for Europe in February 1854. Arriving in England in the following June, and having been promoted to the rank of Colonel by brevet on the succeeding 28th of November, he served with the corps at Canterbury, Fort George, Portsmouth, Aldershot and Bury until August 1856, when he embarked with it for the Cape Colony, South Africa, whence, on the outbreak of the mutinies, he accompanied it to Bengal, landing at Calcutta in January 1858. He afterwards accompanied the regiment to the Upper Provinces, where he served with it in some of the operations against the rebels and mutineers,—including the affair of Harra, in Oudh,—until August 1858, when he was appointed a Brigadier on the establishment and was posted to the Sindh-Sagar District, Rawal Pindi. He exercised the command of this district until his death, which occurred at Rawal Pindi on the 3d May 1859.

Hutton, George Davis, Lieutenant (1820–1847) — Grave at Ambala, No. 274.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 15th November 1839 as an Ensign in the 41st Foot, which he joined at Belgaum, in the Madras Presidency, in the spring of the following year. In October 1841 he accompanied the regiment to Karachi, in Sindh; and he afterwards, on the occurrence of the outbreak in Afghanistan, moved up with it into Baluchistan. On the 3rd December 1841 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. He served with the 41st throughout the campaign of 1842 in Baluchistan and Afghanistan, including the actions of the 28th March and the 28th April at Haikalzai in the Pishin Valley, the movement on Kandahar, the actions near that place, the subsequent movement to the north, the action of Goaine, the re-capture and destruction of Ghazni, the actions of Beni Badam and Maidan, the re-occupation of Kabul, the expedition into Kohistan and the storm and capture of Istalif, and various actions in the passes between Kabul and the Khaibar during the return march to Hindustan (Medal). On the breaking up of the Army at Ferozepore in January 1843, he accompanied the regiment to Bombay, where he embarked with it for England. Soon after his arrival, while with the regiment at Canterbury, he was placed upon half-pay, and he remained in that position until the 17th November following, when he was again brought on full pay as Lieutenant in the 18th Foot (the Royal Irish), the dépôt of which (the regiment being then in China) he joined at Chatham. On the 26th July 1844 he was transferred to the 61st Foot, which he joined at Cork. In July 1845 he embarked with the regiment for Bengal, and landing at Calcutta in November, he accompanied it to Cawnpore early in 1846. In the autumn of the same year he marched with the regiment to Ambala, at which place he died on the 2^d May 1847.

Note.—This officer is mis-styled "J. Hutton" in the register or other record from which his name has been taken see No. 274).

Huxham, George Corham, Lieutenant-Colonel, (1826–1874).—*Grave at Peshawar, No. 953.*—Born at Teignmouth, Devonshire, on the 23^d April 1826. Entered the Bengal Army in 1846. Arrived in India in December of the same year, and was sent up to Benares to do duty with the 9th N. I. In March 1847 he was posted to the 48th N. I., which he joined at the same station. In October 1849 he was appointed Offg. Adjutant of the regiment, and in the succeeding month he accompanied the corps to Banda. He continued officiating as Adjutant until near the end of June 1850, when he lost the appointment on being placed in arrest for fighting a duel with Lieutenant Litchford of the same regiment. For this breach of discipline he was subsequently (August 1850) tried before a General Court-Martial and sentenced to be cashiered, but, on the strong recommendation of the court, he was pardoned by the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Charles Napier, who placed his reasons on record in the following terms:—"At the very strong recommendation of the Court-Martial, I pardon Ensign Huxham; and I do so because—I will use the words of the Court—it was natural and excusable for a young and untried soldier to resent as he did the gross and unprovoked provocation of a much older one." The Banda duel had a rather curious result for this officer, for his opponent and the two seconds having been tried and cashiered at the same time, and two of the trio being his seniors, the outcome of the affair was that he gained two steps in the regiment, and was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. In November 1850 he marched with the regiment to Cawnpore, and in the early part of 1852 he officiated for some time as Adjutant to the left wing, at that station, on the head-quarters and right wing being detached on escort duty with the Governor-General. In September 1852 he was appointed to do duty with the Regiment of Ludhiana (now styled "the 15th Sikhs"), which had been detailed for field service in Burma, but after all never went thither, and having joined

that regiment at Berhampore, he accompanied it to Midnapore in April 1853. In September 1853 he was appointed to officiate as Second-in-Command of the regiment, and he continued holding this appointment until January 1855, when he was transferred, in the same position, to the Sirmoor Battalion (now the 2nd Gurkha Rifles). He joined that corps at Almora, and was sent immediately to command the detachment at Petoragarh; and he continued in this appointment until March 1856, when he was displaced by the return to duty of the permanent Second-in-Command, and rejoined the 48th N. I. at Lucknow. He was serving with the 48th at that place when the mutinies broke out, and in the course of the arrangements made there to meet the crisis he was, in May 1857, appointed Fort Adjutant of Fort Machi-bhawan; this appointment he held until the first days of July, when the post was abandoned in consequence of the disaster at Chinhāt. He subsequently served throughout the defence of the Residency at Lucknow from July to November 1857, in the course of which he was twice wounded, once severely (Medal and clasp; and allowed to count one year's extra service). On the withdrawal of the garrison after the relief of the place by Sir Colin Campbell in November 1857, he was sent down to Allahabad, where he remained until January 1858; he was then appointed Offg. Depy. Judge Advocate-General of the Benares Division, but he retained this appointment only until the succeeding April, when he was obliged to go home on sick leave. He returned to India in October 1859, and at the end of the succeeding month he was appointed Offg. Second-in-Command of the 12th Punjab Infantry, which he joined at Jhansi, and of which—in the following year, after officiating for a short time as Commandant—he for some months commanded a detachment at Lalitpur. In August 1860 he was appointed Adjutant of the regiment, but he continued officiating as Second-in-Command until the following October, when he was appointed Offg. Second-in-Command of the 22nd Punjab Infantry, the left wing of which corps he joined soon afterwards at Nowgong. In February 1861, when in command of this wing, he had the good fortune to render a very important service in tracking down, attacking, and, after a sharp conflict, completely destroying a band of rebels headed by the notorious Makhund Singh, whom he personally slew in the encounter. In March 1861 he was made permanent in the appointment of Second-in-Command, which he retained for the rest of his service. In April 1862 he went on sick leave to Mussoorie, and the regiment,—which had now become the 30th (Punjab) N. I.,—having in the meantime been moved to Benares, he rejoined it at that place in April 1863. In the reorganisation of January 1864 he was designated Second-in-Command and Wing Officer, and from April to June of that year he officiated as Commandant of the regiment. In the following October he accompanied the corps on service, and he thereafter served with it throughout the Bhutan Campaign of 1864-65, taking part in the capture of Minguari, Dalimkot and Chamúchi, the storming of the Bala stockades, and the two affairs at Nogu (India Medal and clasp). On the regiment being withdrawn from the Bhutan Duars in May 1865 he accompanied it to Cawnpore, soon after his arrival at which station, in June, he was appointed Offg. Commandant of the corps: this appointment he continued holding until January 1866. In April 1866 he went home on furlough, and during his absence, in the following September, he was admitted into the Bengal Staff Corps. He returned to India in December 1867, and rejoined the regiment at Cawnpore, and in June 1868 he was again appointed to officiate as Commandant. In the following August he marched with the regiment *en route* to Hazara, on service, but falling ill on the way he resigned the command on the 12th September and proceeded to Murree on leave; but he shortly afterwards rejoined at Rawal Pindi, and in December he marched with the regiment to Jhelum. In April 1869 he was

once more appointed Offg. Commandant, and he continued holding the command until January 1871, when he proceeded to Bombay on leave. In March 1871 he went home on furlough, being in a bad state of health. On his return to India in December 1873 he rejoined his regiment at Nowshera, whence in the following March he accompanied it to Peshawar; and at that place he died on the 14th November 1874.

NOTE.—Lieutenant-Colonel (then Lieutenant) Huxham, married, at Mussoorie, on the 12th June 1855, Ann Ellen, daughter of Captain W. Beckett, 9th N. I., and widow of Captain Thomas Riddell, 60th N. I.

Hyslop, Henry Frith Morison, Lieutenant (1829—1857).—*Tablet at Delhi, No. 158.*—The eldest son of Archibald Geddes Hyslop, Esq., of Lotus, Co. Kirkcudbright, Lieutenant-Colonel, in the Madras Artillery. Born on the 31st December 1829.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1849. Arrived in India in October of the same year, and was sent up to Benares to do duty with the 65th N. I. Towards the end of the month he was posted to the 74th N. I., then proceeding from Mhow to Dacca, but having been ordered to continue doing duty with the 65th N. I. until the 74th should arrive in the vicinity of Benares, he did not join the latter until March 1850. He reached Dacca with the regiment early in the following month, but his health having failed he was obliged to leave the place and go home on furlough in March 1851. On his return in September 1852 he rejoined the regiment at Barrackpore, whence he proceeded with it to Cawnpore in the spring of 1853. In March 1857 he accompanied the 74th to Delhi, and he was with the regiment there when it mutinied on the 11th May 1857: he succeeded in making his escape on that occasion, but two days later, whilst endeavouring to make his way to Meerut, he was attacked in a Gujar village near the Hindan and cruelly put to death.

I.

Inglis, John, Captain (1806—1849).—*Grave at Multan, No. 860.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1821. Arrived in India in June 1822, and in the following month was sent up to Sultanpur, Benares, to do duty with the 1st Light Cavalry. In October 1822 he was regularly posted to that regiment, but in the following month, on a readjustment taking place, he was transferred to the 2nd Light Cavalry, which he joined at Kaita, in Bundelkhand. Towards the end of 1823 he accompanied this regiment to Mhow, whence he proceeded with it to Neemuch at the end of 1824. In June 1826 he went on leave to Calcutta, and during his absence his regiment moved to Muttra, at which place he rejoined it in February 1827. In November 1828 he accompanied the regiment to Karnal, whence he marched with it to Neemuch in December 1832. In the autumn of 1834 he accompanied the regiment on service on the occasion of the demonstration against Jodhpur, but he returned with it shortly afterwards to Neemuch, whence he marched with it to Meerut early in 1836. In the autumn of 1838 he marched with the regiment to Ferozepore and, joining the Army of the Indus, accompanied the corps on service to Afghanistan, where he served with it throughout the campaign of 1838-39, including the capture of Ghazni (Medal) and the occupation of Kabul. He subsequently served with the corps at Jalalabad and at Kabul, and at the end of 1840 he returned with it to Hindustan, where it was disbanded in the spring of 1841, on account of the misbehaviour of two squadrons in the action of Parwandarra in November 1840. In April 1841 he proceeded on leave to Simla, and while he was there, on the 6th May, he was nominated Second-in-Command of the 7th Irregular Cavalry, then being formed at Bareilly; he, however, relinquished the appointment at the end of the same month, and continued on leave, which was afterwards extended to the middle of January 1842. In that month he was transferred, with the other officers of the disbanded 2nd to the newly formed 11th Light Cavalry,

and having joined this regiment at Meerut, he soon afterwards proceeded to the Presidency, whence he went home on furlough at the end of February. He returned to India in December 1843, and rejoined the 11th Light Cavalry at Cawnpore, whence he accompanied the regiment to Nasirabad in November 1844. In November 1845 he was appointed Offg. Adjutant of the regiment, and he held the post for two months, in the course of which he accompanied the corps on its march to join the Army of the Sutlej; it was not, however, in time for any of the fighting, and on the Army being broken up towards the end of March 1846, he moved with the regiment to Ludhiana, whence in the following November he marched with it to Nakodar. In September 1847 he was appointed Aide-de-Camp to Major-General H. T. Tapp, (*q. v.*), who had been nominated to the command of the Dinapore Division of the Army, but he rejoined his regiment at Ferozepore early in March 1848, consequent on Major-General Tapp having been unable, from continuous ill-health, to take up his command. In July 1848, in command of the regiment, he proceeded on service against Multan, and took part in both sieges of the place, as well as in the action of Surajkhund, which came between. After the fall of the fortress in January 1849 he, being in a bad state of health, obtained leave to proceed to Mussoorie, but he was unable even to begin the journey, and he died at Multan on the 16th February 1849.

NOTE.—Captain Inglis married, at Neemuch, on the 3rd November 1835, Louisa Maria, the second daughter of Lieutenant-General Lambert Loveday, of the Bengal Infantry. His widow afterwards, at Calcutta, on the 7th February 1855, married the Revd. John Pourie, the well known Minister of the Free Church of Scotland in that city.

Innes, Peter, Lieutenant-General (1806—1871).—*Grave at Simla, No. 370.*—Born at Wick, Co. Caithness, on the 20th May 1806.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1823. Arrived in India in May 1824, and at the end of that month was sent up to Barrackpore to do duty with the 61st N. I. In the following August he was posted to the 14th N. I., and having joined that regiment at Sylhet, he served with it throughout the latter part of the operations of 1824-25 against the Burmese on the Sylhet-Cachar frontier. In the summer of 1825 he accompanied the regiment to Allahabad, whence in the following October he proceeded with it to Lucknow, at which station, during the early part of 1826, he for some months officiated as Adjutant of the corps. At the end of October 1828 he was appointed Adjutant of the regiment, and he retained that post for the long period of thirteen years and a half. Early in 1829 he accompanied the regiment to Delhi, whence, in the autumn of 1830 he marched with it to Ludhiana, and in October and November 1831 he was with it in the camp of the Governor-General at Rupar, on the occasion of the historic meeting of Lord William Bentinck and Maharaja Ranjit Singh. In December 1838 he accompanied the head-quarters and right wing to Moradabad. In the winter of 1836-37 he marched with the regiment to Agra, whence he proceeded with it to Fatehgarh in November 1838, and to Nasirabad early in 1841. In May 1842, having attained the rank of Captain, he vacated the Adjutancy of the regiment. Early in the following year he for some time held charge of the Commissariat Dept. at Nasirabad. In November 1843, on the formation of the Army of Exercise (afterwards styled the "Army of Gwalior"), he was appointed Brigade-Major to the Fourth Brigade, and in that capacity he served during the Gwalior campaign and was present at the battle of Mahajipur (bronze star, and promoted to the rank of Major by brevet). On the termination of the campaign he accompanied his regiment to Ferozepore, arriving there in April 1844. On the outbreak of the first Sikh war he was appointed, by Sir John Littler, Brigade-Major to one of the brigades of the Ferozepore force, but on the same day (13th

December), in the General Orders of the Commander-in-Chief, he was appointed Depy. Asst. Adjt.-General to that force (which was now designated the Fourth Division of the Army of the Sutlej), and in that capacity he served throughout the Sutlej campaign of 1845-46, including the battle of Firozshahr (Medal, and promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet). In March 1846, on the termination of the war, he was nominated Dy. Asst. Adjt.-Genl. to the force left in garrison at Lahore under Sir John Littler, but before the end of the month he proceeded on leave to Simla, and he eventually went home on furlough in February 1847. He returned to India in February 1849 and rejoined his regiment at Berhampore, whence in the following December he proceeded with it on service in connection with the Sikkim Expedition, accompanying the head-quarters to Darjeeling in January 1850. In the following April he proceeded with the regiment to Dinapore, and there from August 1850 to February 1851 he officiated as Asst. Adjt.-Genl. of the Dinapore Division. In January 1852, as senior captain, he succeeded to the command of the regiment, and in that rank and afterwards in the regimental rank of Major, he was continuously in command for upwards of four years. In the winter of 1853-54 he proceeded with the regiment to Multan. There in July 1855 as senior officer, he succeeded to the additional command of the garrison and station, and he continued in that position until March 1856, when he was appointed a Brigadier on the establishment and was posted to the command of the Multan brigade. Towards the end of April 1857 he was transferred to the command at Ferozepore, at which place he arrived on the 11th May. The day after his assumption of the command (the 13th May) there was a partial mutiny of the native troops, large numbers of whom deserted and went off to Delhi, and this event proved the ruin of his military career, for the Supreme Government, dissatisfied with his conduct of affairs on the occasion, removed him from his command, and he was never afterwards re-employed. Thereafter he resided at Simla for many years, and there in November 1865 he was appointed Commandant of the local Volunteer Corps, the 2nd Punjab Volunteer Rifles, a post which he retained for the rest of his life. In September 1866 he was admitted into the Bengal Staff Corps; in May 1868 he succeeded to the Colonel's allowance; and in March 1870 he attained the rank of Lieutenant-General. He died at Simla on the 10th May 1871, from injuries sustained in an accidental fall.

NOTE.—The date of this officer's birth is incorrectly stated on his tombstone: it should have been entered as 1806, not 1804.

Irby, Augustus Henry, Lieutenant-Colonel (1818-1861).—*Grave at Lahore Cantonment, No. 676.*—The third and youngest son of the Hon'ble and Revd. Paul Anthony Irby, M. A., Rector of Cottesbrooke, Co. Northampton; and grandson of the 2nd Lord Boston and of Sir William Champion de Crespinay, Bart. (II). Born on the 12th May 1818.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 15th July 1837 as an Ensign in the 51st Foot, which he joined soon afterwards at Chatham. In the summer of 1838 he embarked with the regiment for Tasmania, where, and at the Swan River settlement, in Western Australia, he continued serving with it for more than eight years. On the 5th October 1841 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. In March 1847 he embarked at the Swan River settlement for India, and in the following June he joined the head-quarters of the regiment at Bangalore, whence, in the winter of 1849-50, he accompanied the corps to Fort St. George. On the 9th August 1850 he attained the rank of Captain. At the end of March 1852 he accompanied the regiment on service to Burma, and he afterwards served with it throughout the campaign of 1852-53 in that country, including the naval action and destruction of the enemy's stockades on the banks of the Irrawaddy (during which he was on board the steam-sloop *Sesostris*), the three subsequent days'

operations on shore, resulting in the expulsion of the Burmese from Rangoon, the storm and capture of Bassein (where he was left in garrison after the fall of the place), and (in command of a detachment of four companies of the regiment) the arduous operations against the dacoit-chief Myat-toon in the jungles to the west of Donabyo, ending in the capture by storm, after a severe conflict, of that chief's principal stronghold (India Medal and clasp). In March 1854 he returned with the regiment to Madras, and in the following month he embarked with it for England. Landing at Gravesend in the succeeding August, he accompanied the regiment to Manchester, and he continued serving with it at that place until June 1855, when he proceeded with it to Malta, whence the corps was eventually to go on to the Crimea. The termination of the Russian War, however, rendered this movement unnecessary, and in June 1856 he returned home with the regiment, proceeding, almost immediately after landing, to Ireland. On the 6th June 1856 he was promoted to the rank of Major by brevet, and on the 19th September following he was advanced to the same rank regimentally. In that and the succeeding year he served with the regiment at Buttevant, Dublin, the Curragh, and other places in Ireland. On the 18th September 1857 he attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and in the following month he embarked with the regiment for India, the corps having volunteered its services for the suppression of the mutiny and rebellion in Bengal. Landing at Bombay at the end of December, he proceeded with the regiment to Karachi in February 1858, and thence to Mian Mir towards the end of the year; and at that place he continued serving with it (in command from March 1861) until his death. He died at Mian Mir, of cholera, on the 23rd August 1861.

Irwin, Lyndon Bolton, Lieutenant-Colonel (1845-1892).—*Grave at Lahore Cantonment, No. 681.*—Born at Ballymore, near Boyle, Co. Roscommon, Ireland, on the 16th December 1845.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 16th May 1865 as an Ensign in the 2nd Battalion 3rd Foot ("The Buffs"). He joined that corps at Barbadoes, W. I., in the following August, and returned home with it in June 1866. Thereafter he served with it at Dublin, Londonderry and Belfast until September 1867, when he was transferred to the 1st Battalion of the regiment, the dépôt of which he joined at Shorncliffe. In the following December he sailed for India, and landing at Bombay in January, he eventually joined his battalion at Meerut in March 1868. On the 2nd December following he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. In April 1869 he proceeded with the battalion to Dagshai, and in the autumn of 1870 he accompanied the left wing to Benares, and during these years he several times officiated as Adjutant, and once, for a month, as Paymaster of the battalion. On the 8th September 1871 he was appointed Second Wing Subaltern in the 20th (Punjab) Native Infantry, on probation for the Bengal Staff Corps, into which he was subsequently admitted with effect from that date. He joined that regiment in the following month, and thereafter served with it as a Wing Subaltern (at Talagaon, at Delhi,—inclusive of the Camp of Exercise of 1871-72—and at Peshawar) for more than five years, in the course of which he three times officiated as Adjutant, once as Quarter-Master, and once as a Wing Officer. In April 1876, as Offg. Wing Officer, he was present with the regiment in the affair with the Afridis at Aimal Chabutra. Under the organisation introduced in January 1877 he became a Wing Officer, and in the course of that year he again officiated once as Adjutant and once as Quarter-Master, besides acting for one month as Depy. Asst. Adjt.-Genl. of the Peshawar District. In the winter of 1877-78 he served with the regiment throughout the expedition against the Jawaki Afridis, taking part in the actions at Shergasha, Bori, Pastaoni, Gul-tangi, and Naru-khulla (India Medal and clasp). On the conclusion of the campaign he returned with the regiment to Peshawar, and there from March

to June 1878 he again officiated as Depy. Asst. Adjt. Genl. of the Peshawar district. On the outbreak of the Afghan War in the autumn of 1878 he proceeded on service with his regiment in the First Division of the Peshawar Valley Field Force, and took part in the operations resulting in the expulsion of the Afghans from Ali Masjid, and in the subsequent advance to Jalalabad (Medal and clasp). With the exception of a brief interval of three months (during which he went home on leave, and was married) he continued serving on the Khaibar line until June 1879, when, on the termination of the campaign, he marched with the regiment to Rawal Pindi. When, on the renewal of the war in the autumn, the regiment again proceeded on field service, he was left in command of the dépôt at Rawal Pindi, and in charge of this, and of the dépôts of two other regiments, he remained until the end of March 1880. From April to November 1880 he officiated as Brigade-Major at Rawal Pindi. He then resumed charge of the regimental dépôt and proceeded with it to Jullundur, at which place, in command of this dépôt and of the dépôt of the 16th N. I., and at times in command of the station, he continued serving until April 1881, when, having been appointed Provost Marshal to the second column of the Waziristan Expeditionary Force, he proceeded and joined, and he thereafter, in that capacity, served throughout the operations against the Mabsud Waziris, returning to Jullundur and rejoining his regiment there in the following June. On rejoining he was appointed to officiate as Quarter-Master of the regiment, a post in which he continued until the end of the year. In January 1882 he was appointed Adjutant of the Ghazipur Volunteer Rifle Corps, but he reverted to his regiment at the end of March, and again officiated as Quarter-Master from that time to the last day of the succeeding July. In August 1882 he proceeded on service to Egypt with his regiment, and he subsequently served throughout the campaign in that country (part of the time as Provost Marshal to the Indian Contingent) including the battle of Tel-el-Kebir and the forced march on Zagazig (Medal and clasp, and Khodive's star). He returned to India with the regiment in October 1882, proceeding with it to Jullundur, whence he was soon afterwards sent to command a detachment of the corps at Ludhiana. He rejoined the headquarters of the regiment in August 1883, and continued serving with the regiment until the following October, from which time to the end of the year he was employed in the Quarter-Master General's Dept., on reconnaissance duty in the Kapurthala State. He then rejoined his regiment at Jullundur, and from the end of January to near the end of March 1884 he was again detached to Ludhiana to command a portion of the regiment stationed there. In March 1884 he was advanced to the position of Wing Commander, and from the same date up to the succeeding July he also officiated as Second-in-Command. Towards the end of the same year he accompanied the regiment to Allahabad, and, with the exception of two brief intervals,—during which he officiated as Brigade-Major (two months), and as Asst. Adjt. Genl. (one month)—he continued serving with it there until October 1885, when he was appointed Brigade-Major at Multan. In January 1887 he was transferred in the same position to Sialkot, and in the autumn of 1888 he served in the Hazara Campaign as Brigade-Major to the Third Column of the Expeditionary Force (clasp to India Medal). He afterwards served as District Staff Officer, Rawal Pindi, from November 1888 to April 1889, and as Offg. District Staff Officer and Offg. Asst. Adjt. Genl., Presidency District, from April 1889 to the end of December 1890, when he went home on leave. On his return to India in April 1892 he rejoined his regiment (of which he had been appointed Second-in-Command in January 1889) at Mian Mir, and there he continued serving with it until his death. He died at Mian Mir on the 20th August 1892.

J.

Jackson, Hungerford Deedes, Major and Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel (1833–1878).—Grave at Srinagar, Kashmir, No. 1125.—The second son of Welby Brown Jackson, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, sometime Judge of the Sudder Court, Calcutta; and grandson of Sir John Jackson, Bart. (I). Born at Allahabad on the 4th May 1833.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1852 as a Cadet of Artillery. Arrived in India in April 1853, and was appointed to do duty with the Artillery at Dum-Dum. In the following September he was posted to the 4th Company 5th Battalion, Foot Artillery, at that station, and served with it there until July 1854, when, being in bad health, he went home on furlough: in the following month he was transferred to the rolls of the 3rd Company 4th Battalion. While on furlough he volunteered for service with the Turkish Contingent, to which he was appointed in March 1855 with the local rank of Lieutenant in Turkey, and he was employed with that force, part of the time in the Crimea, until it was broken up in the following year. He returned to India in May 1856, and proceeded and joined the 3rd Company 4th Battalion at Mian Mir, with which he served until October, when he was transferred to the 2nd Company 4th Battalion, at the same station. He was serving there when the Mutiny broke out, but he subsequently proceeded with his company to Delhi, and was present at the siege and capture of that place (Medal). Shortly after the fall of Delhi he went on leave to Bombay and thence home, and was absent from India until April 1859. On the voyage out he did duty with a body of recruits, and after his arrival he was directed to continue doing duty with them at Dum-Dum, but his health again broke down, and in June, before he had been two months in India, he again had to leave for Europe, where he remained for upwards of five years. During his absence, October 1861, the amalgamation of the Bengal Artillery with the Royal Artillery took place, and his company became No. 2 Battery 24th Brigade, but he did not rejoin it, and on the expiry of his furlough he was appointed, March 1862, to do duty at the Royal Artillery Dépôt, Woolwich. Later in the same year he was transferred to the 25th Brigade, Royal Artillery, but he continued doing duty at Woolwich until the autumn of 1864, when he returned to India and joined No. 6 Battery 25th Brigade, at Benares. Shortly afterwards he accompanied the battery on service to the Bhutan Duars, where he was employed during the operations of 1864–65. In March 1865 he was appointed Asst. Field Engineer to the Left Brigade of the Duar Field Force, and served with it in that position until the termination of the war (India Medal and clasp). In the spring of 1866 he was appointed to do duty with No. 2 Battery 25th Brigade; he joined that battery at Delhi, and having, shortly afterwards, been formally posted to it, he continued serving with it until April 1869, when, having attained the rank of Captain and become supernumerary, he was transferred to the rolls of "H" Battery 16th Brigade, and was directed to do duty with the Artillery at Barrackpore. He continued in this employment until the summer of 1873, when (having been advanced to the rank of Major on the 5th July 1872) he was appointed to the command of No. 4 Battery 23rd Brigade at Gwalior. He served there with this battery until early in 1876, when it went home and he was transferred to No. 2 Battery 21st Brigade, which had just then arrived at Gwalior. In the following October he proceeded on leave to Murree, and a few days later, on the 21st October 1876, he retired from the service with the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He remained in India after his retirement, and died at Srinagar, Kashmir, on the 9th June 1878.

Jackson, Stewart Hare, First Lieutenant, (c. 1838–1857).—Grave at Delhi, No. 96: tablets at Delhi, Nos. 148 and 162.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1855. Arrived in India in November of the same year, and was sent up to Allahabad to do duty with the 48th

N. I. In December 1855 he was posted to the 2^d European Bengal Fusiliers, then moving up the country from Burma, and having joined that regiment as it passed through Allahabad, he accompanied it to Subathu, arriving there in April 1856. On the outbreak of the Mutiny in May 1857, he marched with the regiment to Ambala, whence he accompanied it in the forward movement on Delhi, and was present with it at the action of Badli-ki-Serai, at the seizure of the Ridge, and at the siege of Delhi up to the 23^d June. On that date he fell in the desperate fighting which ended in the final expulsion of the mutineers and rebels from the Sabzi Mandi.

Jacob, George Ogle, Major (1819—1857).—*Grave and tablet at Delhi, Nos. 107 and 162.*—Son of Surgeon George Ogle Jacob, Bengal Medical Service. Born on the 23^d April 1819.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1837. Arrived in India in August 1838, and was sent up to Barrackpore to do duty with the 58th N. I. On the 1st of the following month he was posted to the Bengal European Regiment, and that corps being then under orders for service with the Army of the Indus, he was directed to travel express and join it at Karnal as quickly as possible. He accompanied the corps on the expedition to Afghanistan, and served there throughout the campaigns of 1838-39-40, including the storm and capture of Ghazni (slightly wounded, —Medal), the occupation of Kabul, and the capture of the Kajja forts in the Wazira Valley. He returned from Afghanistan with the regiment (which was now styled the “1st European Light Infantry”) early in 1841, and was with it at Karnal until the autumn of 1842, when he accompanied it to Ferozepore to form part of the Army of Reserve. On the breaking up of that Army he marched with the regiment to Subathu, whence he proceeded with it to Ludhiana and Ferozepore in the winter of 1843-44, returning to Subathu in the spring of the latter year. On the outbreak of the first Sikh war he accompanied his regiment into the field and joined the Army of the Sutlej the day after the battle of Mudki; two days before this, however, his services had been placed at the disposal of the Commissariat Dept., and (though he appears to have gone into action with his regiment at the battles of Firozshahr and Sobraon) in that Dept. he served throughout the campaign of 1845-46 (Medal and clasp). On the termination of the campaign he returned with the regiment to Subathu, and he served with it there until early in August 1846, when, on the formation of the Regiment of Ferozepore, he was appointed Adjutant of that corps, and joined it forthwith. Towards the end of the following month he marched with this regiment to Ambala, and served with it there (from February to November 1847 as Offg. Second-in-Command) until July 1848, when he vacated the Adjutancy on attaining the rank of Captain, and rejoined his own regiment at Cawnpore. During the month of April 1849 he officiated temporarily as Second-in-Command of the Regiment of Ludhiana at the same station. On the formation of the Punjab Irregular Force he was appointed, 18th May 1849, Second-in-Command of the 5th Punjab Cavalry; on the 31st he was transferred, in the same position, to the 2^d Punjab Cavalry; and on the 25th June he was appointed Second-in-Command of the 4th Punjab Cavalry; with this regiment he served on the Dera Ghazi Khan border for more than four years. In October 1850, having already officiated in the appointment for two months, he was appointed Commandant of the regiment, and in April 1853 he commanded it in the expedition against the Khasranis. At the end of 1853 he marched with the regiment to Kohat. In April 1855 he commanded the corps in the Miranzai expedition, and was present in the affair of Darsamand; in the following September he commanded it in the expedition against the Rabia Khel Orakzais; and again, in the autumn of 1856, in the expedition to Miranzai and Kuram, including the

capture by surprise of Torawari, the Alsatia of that part of the border. In January 1857 he resigned the appointment of Commandant of the 4th Punjab Cavalry and proceeded on six months’ leave to Kashmir and Simla. He was at Simla when the Mutiny broke out in May 1857, and on the 13th of that month he rejoined his own regiment (which now bore the designation of the 1st European Bengal Fusiliers) at Dagshai, with orders from the Commander-in-Chief to march to Ambala with all practicable expedition. As Major and senior officer present he assumed command of the regiment, marched it down to Ambala, and thence to Karnal, where he was superseded in the command by the arrival of a senior officer. On a forward movement taking place he served with the regiment at the action of Badli-ki-Serai and the seizure of the Ridge, and afterwards throughout the siege of Delhi, taking part in all the operations in which the regiment was engaged. On the 23^d June he again succeeded to the command of the regiment, and he held it until the end, greatly distinguishing himself by the manner in which he led it at the action of Najafgarh on the 25th August. In the final assault on the 14th September he led the portion of the regiment which formed part of Nicholson’s Column, and was prominently engaged in the storming of the Kashmir breach; in the desperate fighting which then took place, though ever to the front, he escaped unscathed, but later in the day, while advancing to the attack of the Lahore Gate, he fell mortally wounded, shot through the thigh. He was removed to camp, where he died at ten o’clock the same night.

Jacob, John Julius Evans, Assistant-Surgeon (c. 1827—1852).—*Grave at Wazirabad,—see No. 746-A.*—Entered H. M.’s Service on the 4th April 1851, as an Assistant-Surgeon in the 10th Foot. Arrived in India in August of the same year, and soon afterwards proceeded to the Upper Provinces, and joined his regiment at Wazirabad, at which station he served with it until his death. He died at Wazirabad on the 5th April 1852.

James, Hugh Rees, C. B., Major (1824—1864).—*Grave and tablet at Abbottabad, Nos. 911 and 918.*—The eldest surviving son of the Hon’ble Hugo James, Attorney-General of Jamaica.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1840. Arrived in India in January 1841, and having, in anticipation of his arrival, been posted, on the 9th of that month, to the 44th N. I., he proceeded to the Upper Provinces and joined that regiment at Almora in the following March. In April 1842 he was appointed Offg. Adjutant of the Kamaon Battalion, and having joined that corps at Lohúghát, he continued serving with it there until March 1843, when he rejoined his own regiment at Almora. In the following July he was appointed acting Interpreter and Quarter-Master to the 4th N. I., which he joined at Bareilly, and with that regiment, in the spring of 1844, he proceeded to Sukkar, in Sindh. At the end of August 1844 he was selected for civil employ by Sir Charles Napier, then Governor of Sindh, and appointed Depy. Collector of Sukkar, an appointment which he retained for four years and a half, in the course of which period he three times served with troops in the field—first, in 1844-45, as political officer with a force employed against the Gadhi tribe, on the Sindh frontier; secondly, in 1845, in Sir Charles Napier’s campaign against the Bhúgtis and other mountain and desert tribes of Upper Sindh; and, thirdly, in 1848-49, with the irregular forces under Lieutenant (afterwards Sir Herbert) Edwardes at the siege and capture of Multan, at which he commanded a Sikh regiment of infantry and a troop of cavalry (Medal and clasp). In March 1849 his services were placed at the disposal of the Resident at Lahore, and in the following month he was appointed an Asst. Commissioner in the Punjab. In this position he remained until January 1851, when he was advanced to the grade of Depy. Commissioner, and posted to Pesha-war. He continued serving at that place for more than

five years and a half, and, as Civil and Political Officer, he was repeatedly engaged in operations against the restless tribes of the frontier. In 1851-52 he took part in the operations against the Mohmands, and was present at the destruction of Dabu and in the affair of Panjpoa. In 1852 he was in the expedition against the Utman Khels, and was present at the capture and destruction of Nawadan and Prangarh. In the same year he was employed in the expedition against the Banizais. In 1853 he took part in the expedition against the Afridis of Bori; in 1854 in that against the Michni Mohmands, including the capture and destruction of Shah Mansur Khel; and in March 1855 in the punitive operations directed against the Bassi Khel Afridis. During this period, too, as Depy. Commissioner of Peshawar, he effected a settlement of the district which was, except in Yusafzai, a regular settlement in all but the name. In September 1856 he was appointed Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab, and, having assumed office on the 12th of that month, he carried on the duties of the appointment for about nine months; in June 1857, however, consequent on Nicholson having been placed in command of the Punjab Moveable Column, he was sent back to his former post at Peshawar, and it was his great influence there that mainly contributed to the satisfactory attitude of the district during those troublous times. In July and again in August 1857, as Civil and Political Officer, he took part in the operations against the rebel Yusafzais and the Hindustani fanatics who had taken up a position in the fortified village of Naranji, at the capture and destruction of which place, in the latter month, he was present. In March 1859 he was appointed Offg. Commissioner of Peshawar, and in the following May the appointment of Commissioner and Superintendent of the Peshawar Division was conferred upon him. In the winter of 1859-60 he served, as a Political Officer, in the expedition against the Kabul Khel Waziris. In May 1860, in recognition of his eminent political services on the North-West Frontier, he was appointed a Companion of the Order of the Bath in the Civil Division. In February 1861 he was admitted into the Bengal Staff Corps and promoted to the rank of Major in it. In March 1862 he went home on furlough, and he was absent from India until November 1863. Immediately on his return he hurried up to the frontier, and having on the 19th of the same month joined the Yusafzai Field Force and taken over charge of the political duties connected with the operations then being carried on in the Ambala Pass, he served with it to the end of the campaign and took a prominent part in the subsequent settlement with the Yusafzai and Gadun tribes, resulting in the destruction of the strongholds of the Hindustani fanatics at Malka and Mandi. At a subsequent period the Secretary of State for India remarked that "the excellent judgment displayed by Major James in his negotiations with the tribes, and especially the manner in which he converted the Bunerwals into serviceable allies, and employed them in the destruction of the stronghold of the fanatics at Malka, indicated in a still higher degree those qualities which had already earned for him the confidence of the Government of India." On the termination of the war in January 1864 he resumed his place as Commissioner and Superintendent of the Peshawar Division, and he continued holding that appointment until his death. He died at Abbottabad on the 10th October 1864.

James, Hugo, Lieutenant (1827-1858). *Grave at Ambala, No. 243.*—Son of the Hon'ble Hugo James, Attorney-General of Jamaica, and a younger brother of Major Hugh Rees James, C. B., of the Bengal Army. Born in 1827.—Being in India with his brother, at that time Deputy Collector at Sukkar, he, early in July 1848, joined the irregular forces under Lieutenant Edwardes in the field against Mulraj, the rebel Dewan of Multan, and thereafter, at first as a simple volunteer and

afterwards in command of small bodies of Derajat Pathans, he served throughout the operations of 1848-49 in that part of the Punjab, including the action near Mosam Khan-ki-Kua, the first siege of Multan, the action of Surajkhund, the second siege, and the storming of the city on the 2nd January 1849 (Medal and clasp). On several of these occasions he greatly distinguished himself, and his conduct having been brought to the notice of the Court of Directors, he was, on the 21st February 1849, appointed a Cadet of Infantry on the Bengal establishment. He was formally admitted into the service in India on the 11th August following, with rank as Ensign from the 24th February, and on the 25th September he was posted to the 44th N. I. (his brother's regiment), which he joined at Allahabad. At the end of the year he accompanied the regiment to Barrackpore, whence in the winter of 1851-52 he proceeded with it to Dinapore. From May to November 1852 he did duty at the Darjeeling Convalescent Dépôt. In January 1853 he was again nominated for that duty, but the arrangement was cancelled at his request, and in April 1853 he went home on furlough. He returned to India in January 1855 and rejoined his regiment at Dinapore, whence, in the spring of 1856, he accompanied it to Agra. He was up in the Punjab at the time of the mutinies, but remained unemployed until the 27th October, when the Punjab Government appointed him Adjutant of Raja Jowahir Singh's Contingent, then with the irregular force under General Van Cortlandt in Hariana. He served with this force until March 1858, and then, being in bad health, he proceeded on six months' leave to Simla. His leave was afterwards extended to the middle of December, to enable him to visit Calcutta, preparatory to applying for leave to sea or to Europe, but he was unable to get any further than Ambala on his way down, and he died at that place on the 21st November 1858.

Jenkins, Frederick, Lieutenant (1815-1840).—*Grave and tablet at Karnal, Nos. 177 and 193.*—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 26th June 1835 as an Ensign in the 44th Foot. Arrived in India in July 1836, and joined the regiment in Fort William. Early in 1837 he accompanied the 44th to Ghazipur, and in the winter of 1838-39 he marched with the corps to Karnal. On the 16th August 1839 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. He died at Karnal on the 9th September 1840.

Jenkins, James Gedoin, Ensign (c. 1825-1843).—*Grave at Ambala, No. 198.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1842. Arrived in India in November of the same year, and was despatched to the Upper Provinces soon afterwards, to join and do duty with the 51st N. I., then en route from Benares to Saugor. In the following month, however, this order was countermanded, and having been directed to do duty with the 47th N. I. instead, he proceeded and joined that regiment at Benares in January 1843. In the succeeding June he was posted to the 55th N. I., then at Sukkar, in Sindh, and he was on his way to join that regiment when he died at Ambala on the 14th October 1843.

Note.—In the inscription on his grave this officer is mis-styled "T. G. Jenkins."

Jenkins, John Edward, Assistant-Surgeon (1817-1844).—*Grave at Ambala, No. 203.*—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 8th June, 1841, as an Assistant-Surgeon in the 31st Foot. He arrived in India in the following October, but having been appointed to do duty with depôts and detachments of H. M.'s troops,—at first at Cawnpore, and afterwards at Meerut,—he was unable to accompany his regiment on service to Afghanistan, or to proceed afterwards and join it there, and he did not in fact join the regiment until February 1843, when it was stationed at Ambala on its return from Kabul. In the autumn of the same year he accompanied the 31st to

Ferozepore, it having been found necessary to strengthen that post during the continuance of the anarchy that at that time prevailed in the Punjab. In May 1844 he returned to Ambala with the regiment, and he died at that place on the 24th August following.

NOTE.—In the inscription on his grave this officer is incorrectly styled "I. E. Jenkins."

Jenkins, Richard, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel (1828–1880).—*Grave at Rawal Pindi, No. 787.*—The eldest son of Sir Richard Jenkins, G. C. B., of Bicton Hall, near Shrewsbury, Co. Salop, a very distinguished member of the old Bombay Civil Service, and sometime Director of the East India Company. Born at Bicton Hall on the 8th September 1828.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1845. Arrived in India in April of the same year, and was sent up to Muttra to do duty with the 1st Light Cavalry. In the following December, on the outbreak of the first Sikh War, he accompanied this regiment to the front, and was present with it in the action of Badhowal and the battle of Aliwal (Medal). On the termination of the war he accompanied the regiment to Nakodar, in the Jullundur Doab, and served with it there until April 1846, when he was regularly posted to the 5th Light Cavalry, and joined that regiment at Jullundur. In the following August he went on leave to Hapar, but he rejoined the regiment at Meerut at the end of November, and continued serving with it there until the autumn of 1848, when he accompanied it to Ferozepore, and with it joined the Army of the Punjab. Thereafter he served with it throughout the Punjab Campaign of 1848–49, and was present with it in the action of Ramnagar, the passage of the Chenab, the action of Sadulapur, and the battles of Chilianwala and Gujorat (Medal and two clasps). On the termination of the campaign he proceeded with the regiment to Wazirabad. In May 1849 he was appointed Adjutant of the 13th Irregular Cavalry, and having joined that regiment at Peshawar, he served with it, in the following December, in the expedition against the Baizai villages. In January 1850 he accompanied the corps to Mokrian, and in the following March he resigned the Adjutancy of the 13th I. C. and rejoined the 5th Light Cavalry at Nakodar. On rejoining he was appointed acting Adjutant of the regiment, and at the end of April 1850 the permanent appointment of Adjutant was conferred upon him. On the 7th October following his services were placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department, and on the same day he was appointed Offg. Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent for the States of Rajputana. He took up the duties of this appointment on the 1st January 1851, was confirmed in the post in February 1853, and continued holding it until June 1854, when he was appointed Second Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India. He joined this appointment at Indore in August 1854, and continued in it until January 1856, when he was appointed Offg. First Assistant, and he continued officiating until the succeeding September, when, on his promotion to the rank of Captain, his services were replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief. He rejoined his regiment at Peshawar in November, and continued serving with it there until May 1857, when he proceeded on sick leave to Simla. In November 1857, his regiment having been disarmed and practically broken up, he was appointed to do duty with the Lahore Light Horse, which he joined at Lahore, but in the following month he obtained sick leave to Bombay, and in April 1858 he went home on furlough. In October 1858 he was transferred to the 5th European Light Cavalry, on that corps being formed. He returned to India in October 1859, and was directed to do duty with the Recruit Dépôt at Barrackpore, in view of his proceeding to the Upper Provinces with troops. In March 1860 his services were placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept., by which he was appointed (on the 8th) to officiate as Depy. Bhil Agent and Political

Assistant at Bhopawar (to which the acting command of the Malwa Bhil Corps, at Sirdarpur, was added in May), and later (on the 12th) to be Second Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent for Central India, but he never joined the latter appointment, and in the following September his services were replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief. He then joined the 5th European Light Cavalry at Mian Mir, and that corps having been broken up in 1861, he spent the greater part of that and of the succeeding year on leave in Simla. In August 1862 he was directed to do general duty at Lucknow, and on the expiry of his leave in October he proceeded to that place, but in the following month his services were again placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept., and from December 1862 to September 1864 he was employed as an Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent, Central India, for settlement duty in Malwa. He was then replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief, and after doing general duty at Ambala from November 1864 to May 1865, he was appointed, in the latter month, to be Offg. Commandant of the Lahore Light Horse. He joined this regiment at Barrackpore, and within a few days, on the 16th May, he was confirmed in the appointment of Commandant. In the following July, the Lahore Light Horse having been disbanded, he was appointed Offg. Commandant of the 16th Bengal Cavalry, and joining that regiment at Morar, he continued serving with it until April 1867, when he was displaced by the return to duty of the permanent Commandant. He then proceeded on leave to Simla, and afterwards, from October 1867 to January 1868, did general duty at Agra. In January 1868 he was appointed Second-in-Command and Squadron Officer of the 1st Bengal Cavalry, and having joined that corps at Morar, he was, in the following June, appointed Offg. Commandant, a post which he retained until the succeeding October, when he went home on furlough. On his return to India in October 1870 he rejoined the 1st Bengal Cavalry at Morar, and there, from August to October 1871, he again officiated as Commandant. In the winter of 1871–72 he served with the regiment at the Camp of Exercise at Delhi, whence he proceeded with it to Cawnpore in February 1872. In 1872–73 he commanded the portion of the regiment detached to Barrackpore, but he rejoined headquarters at Cawnpore in June 1873, and from that month to the following December he officiated as Commandant; and he again officiated as Commandant from February 1874 to October 1875. In the cold season of 1875–76 he proceeded with the regiment to Sialkot, and there in April 1876 he was appointed Commandant of the corps. In March 1878 he went home on sick leave, and he was absent from India for two years. On his return in March 1880 he rejoined the 1st Bengal Cavalry in the Kurram Valley, where, the Afghan War being in progress, the corps was then serving in the field. He continued there with the regiment for some time, but the hardships and exposure of the campaign caused his health to break down again, and it became necessary to invalid him. He proceeded to Rawal Pindi, and at that place he died of a fever on the 9th September 1880.

Jennings, William Henry John, Lieutenant (1838–1860).—*Tablet at Delhi, No. 159*—Son of the Revd. Midgley John Jennings, M. A., Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, who perished in the massacre at Delhi on the 11th May 1857.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1857. Arrived in India at the end of July of the same year, and on the 3d November following was directed to do duty with the 2d Dragoon Guards, which had just landed in the country; on the 26th of the same month, however, he was ordered to proceed to Barrackpore, and there join and do duty with the 35th Foot. In February 1858, on the departure of the 35th from Barrackpore, he was directed to remain at that station and do duty with the 19th Foot, and he continued attached to that regiment until the following April, when he was ordered to do duty with a detachment

proceeding to the Upper Provinces in charge of horses. On the 18th May 1858 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and from the same date he was posted to the 2^d European Light Cavalry, which he joined at Meerut. In January 1860 he accompanied the regiment to Muttra. At the end of April 1860 his services were placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept., by which on the 4th of the following month, he was appointed to do duty with the 3^d Regiment of Mayne's Horse. He joined this corps in Bundelkhand, where many bands of mutineers and rebels were still holding out, and in an action with one of these, at Ragugarch, near Goona, in Gwalior Territory, he fell on the 7th June 1860.

Jennings-Bramly, Richard Dyneley. Major (1859—1897).—*Grave at Kohat, No. 1036 : tablet at Murree, No. 840.*—Born on the 14th February 1859.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 24th February 1877 as a Sub-Lieutenant in the Royal Glamorgan Militia, in which corps, in March 1878, he was advanced to the rank of Lieutenant, with effect from the date of his commission as Sub-Lieutenant. On the 22^d January 1879 he was transferred to the regular forces and appointed a Second-Lieutenant in the 75th Foot, and having joined that regiment at Aldershot, he accompanied it to Chatham in October 1880. On the 1st December 1880 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in the 39th Foot, but on the 18th of the same month he was retransferred to the 75th with which, in March 1881, he proceeded to Malta, and there, on the 1st July following, the 75th became the 1st Battalion of the Gordon Highlanders. He did not accompany the battalion on its proceeding to Egypt on service in 1882. In August 1883 he joined the regimental dépôt at Aberdeen, at which place he continued serving with it until August 1885, when he rejoined the head-quarters of the battalion in Malta. On the 1st September 1886 he was promoted to the rank of Captain. In December 1888 he accompanied the battalion from Malta to Ceylon, whence in January 1892 he proceeded with it to Bengal. Landing at Calcutta, he proceeded with the battalion to Subathu, at which place and at Ambala (during the winter months) he served with it until the cold season of 1893–94, when he accompanied it to Rawal Pindi. In January 1895 he went home on leave, but he returned to India on the battalion being warned for service in connection with the disturbances in Chitral, and he got back in time to take a part in the operations of the Chitral Relief Force (India Medal and clasp). On the 1st July 1895 he was advanced to the rank of Major. He returned to Rawal Pindi with the battalion towards the end of September, and at that place and (during the summer months) at Gharial and Kuldana in the Murree hills, he continued serving with the corps for two years. On the outbreak of the Frontier War, he, in the autumn of 1897, accompanied the battalion to the front, and in October he went with it on the Tirah Expedition. He saw, however, only the opening of that campaign, having fallen in the first action on the Dargai Heights, on the 18th October 1897.

Jephson, William Holmes, M. D., Depy. Inspector-General of Hospitals (1821—1870).—*Grave at Lahore, No. 677.*—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 12th July 1844 as an Asst.-Surgeon in the 61st Foot. He joined that regiment at Cork, and in July 1845 embarked with it for Bengal. Having landed at Calcutta in the following October, he accompanied the regiment to the Upper Provinces, arriving at Cawnpore in February 1846. Towards the end of the same year he proceeded with the regiment to Ambala, whence he marched with it to Jullundur in February 1848. In the autumn of 1848 he served with the regiment in operations against insurgents in the Jullundur Doab, and in 1848–49 he was with it throughout the campaign in the Punjab, including the passage of the Chenab, the action of Sadularup, the battles of Chillianwala,

and Gujarat, and the pursuit of the routed Sikhs and Afghans to Peshawar (Medal and two Clasps). On the termination of the war he was stationed with the regiment at Peshawar, whence in December 1849, in medical charge of detachments of the 60th Rifles and of his own regiment, he proceeded on service against the Baizai villages in Yusafzai; in the course of this service he was also placed in medical charge of the Corps of Guides, and in the exercise of these combined charges he served throughout the operations conducted by Colonel Bradshaw, including the capture and destruction of the villages of Sanghao, Palli, Zurmandai and Sherkhana (India Medal and clasp). In April 1850 he proceeded on leave to Europe, and on the 15th November following he was transferred to the 9th Lancers. He returned to India towards the end of 1851 and joined the 9th Lancers at Ambala, at which station he served with the corps until August 1853, when he was appointed to the medical charge of the Murree Convalescent Dépôt. On the 28th November 1853 he exchanged into the 96th Foot, but the War Office subsequently altered the date of the arrangement to the 27th January 1854. He continued in charge of the Murree Dépôt until the end of October 1854, when he proceeded and joined the 96th, with which corps he soon afterwards went home. On the 12th January 1855 he was promoted to the rank of Staff Surgeon and detailed for duty with the Eastern Army, which, immediately on his arrival in England in March 1855, he accordingly proceeded to join. On the 29th June 1855 he was appointed Surgeon to the 1st Dragoon Guards, with which corps he completed the Crimean service begun on the Staff, taking part in the siege and fall of Sevastopol (Medal and clasp, Turkish Medal, and fifth Class of the Order of the Medjidieh). He returned home in July 1856, and served with his regiment at Exeter and Aldershot until July 1857, when he embarked with it for India, and having landed at Madras in the following November, he accompanied the regiment to Bangalore. On the 12th July 1864 he was advanced to the rank of Surgeon-Major. In December 1864 he proceeded with the regiment to Secunderabad, where he served with it until it returned home in the spring of 1866. On landing in England in July 1866 he accompanied his regiment to Colchester, where he served with it until the spring of the following year. On the 9th March 1867 he was promoted to the rank of Depy. Inspector-General of Hospitals, and having been detailed for duty in Bengal, he proceeded to India, where, on arrival, he was posted, June 1867, to the Lahore Circle. In that Circle he continued serving until his death, which took place at Mian Mir on the 7th April 1870.

Johnson, James Richard, Surgeon-Major (1838—1878).—*Grave at Abbottabad, No. 922.*—Entered H. M.'s Indian Military Forces, Bengal, as an Assistant-Surgeon, in 1859. Arrived in India in November of the same year, and was ordered up to Peshawar soon afterwards for duty at that station. On arrival there, towards the end of December, he was appointed to duty with the Artillery Division. In the spring of 1860, on duty with the Peshawar Mountain Train and detachments of Nos. 2 and 3 Punjab Light Field Batteries, he proceeded on service with the Malsud Waziri Expedition, and took part in most of the operations of the campaign which ensued, including the forcing of the Barara Pass on the 4th May (India Medal and clasp). On the return of the expedition, he resumed duty with the Artillery Division at Peshawar in June 1860, and in the following September he received the additional medical charge of the 17th Irregular Cavalry at the same station. Later on, in November and December, he was placed in medical charge of two batteries of Artillery and of detachments of the 7th and 98th Foot in camp at Chankani. In February 1861 his services were placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government, and on the 13th of that

month he was appointed to the offg. medical charge of the 1st Sikh Infantry, at Bannu. He was made permanent in the appointment in May 1862, and in the following November he accompanied the regiment to Dera Ghazi Khan, at which station, in the summer of 1863, he also held medical charge of the 1st Punjab Cavalry. In March 1865 he proceeded with the regiment to Multan. In the following month he was removed to the medical charge of the 5th Gurkha Regiment at Abbottabad, and for some time in the spring of 1866 he held the civil surgeoncy of that station in addition. In April 1866 he was transferred so the medical charge of the Corps of Guides and the civil surgeoncy of Mardan, which he held for nearly six years, but during this period he was twice temporarily detached,—first, as Medical Officer in Kashmir in the summer of 1867, and again as Civil Surgeon of Srinagar, Kashmir, in the summer and autumn of 1871. In January 1872 he was appointed Medical Officer of the 5th Gurkha Regiment, which he joined at Abbottabad, and in the summer of 1873 he was appointed Staff Surgeon at that station, in addition. He continued in this position until April 1876, when he proceeded on leave, eventually going home on furlough in the following month. He returned to India in November 1876 and resumed medical charge of the 5th Gurkha Regiment at Abbottabad, and in the winter of 1877-78 he served with that corps in the campaign against the Jowaki Afridis (clasp added to India Medal). On the conclusion of the operations he returned with the regiment to Abbottabad, and he died at that place on the 20th May 1878, of typhus-fever, contracted "whilst attending the famine-stricken poor in Hazara."

NOTE.—Surgeon-Major (then Assistant-Surgeon) Johnson married, at Mian Mir on the 12th December 1867, Charlotte Frances, the eldest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Godin Simeon (*q. v.*), Bengal Staff Corps, formerly of the 10th Light Cavalry. This lady died on the 18th September 1872.

Johnson. Thomas Shaw, Captain (1864-1900).—*Grave at Gilgit, No. 1143.*—Born on the 7th April 1864.—Entered H.M.'s Service (from the Royal Miliy. College) on the 6th February 1884, as a Lieutenant in the 2^d Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment (the 16th Foot), then serving in the Madras Presidency. Joined the battalion at Thayet Myo, in Lower Burma, in May 1884, and in the cold season of 1884-85 accompanied it to Bellary. On the 5th April 1886 he was appointed an Offg. Wing Officer in the 31st Madras Infantry, on probation for the Staff Corps, into which he was afterwards admitted with effect from that date. He joined the regiment at Mangalore, and served with it there until the following August, when he was attached temporarily to the 30th Madras Infantry, for service in Burma, where war was then going on. He served with this corps in Lower Burma until January 1887, when he proceeded with it to Moulmein. In February 1887 he was appointed a Wing Officer in his own regiment, the 31st, but he continued serving with the 30th at Moulmein until the following July, when he was attached to the 10th Madras Infantry, forming part of the Burma Field Force, and with this corps he served during the operations of 1887-88 (India Medal and two clasps). He remained with the 10th until April 1888, when he proceeded on six months' leave, on the expiry of which, in October, he rejoined his own regiment at Mangalore. In the following year he officiated for some time as Quarter Master of the regiment. In February 1890 he accompanied the regiment to Toungoo, in Lower Burma, whence, in the following April, he proceeded with it to Moulmein. In May 1890, on the reorganisation of the 33^d Madras Infantry as a Burma battalion taking place, he was transferred to that corps as a Wing Officer; he joined it at Toungoo, and in January 1891 proceeded with it to Fort Stedman. In February 1891 he was appointed Offg. Adjutant of the regiment, and in the following October he accompanied

the corps to Bhamo. In January 1892 he was confirmed in the appointment of Adjutant in January 1893 he went home on leave for a year; on his return he rejoined the regiment at Bhamo, whence in November 1894 he proceeded with it to Mandalay. In February 1895, in consequence of his promotion to the rank of Captain, he vacated the situation of Adjutant, but he continued officiating in the appointment until the following October. In January 1896 he was appointed to officiate as a Wing Commander, and he continued in that situation until August 1897, when he was appointed Special Assistant to the Political Agent in Gilgit. In the following February he was advanced to the permanent position of Wing Commander, but he continued in his political appointment in Gilgit, and held it until the end of his life. His death was occasioned by an accident while he was out on a shooting excursion near Bunji on the 27th March 1900, he having been killed by a fall from a cliff near the Rakiol Nullah.

Johnson, William Byrne, Ex-Lieutenant (1836-1876).—*Grave at Simla, No 331.*—Son of Mr. William Johnson, sometime clerk in the Office of the Sudder Board of Revenue at Allahabad, by Mary, his wife, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel John Byrne, C. B. (*q. v.*) by a native woman. Born at Allahabad on the 19th July 1836.—Entered H. M.'s Service (from the Royal Miliy. College, Sandhurst) on the 6th June 1854 as an Ensign in the 55th Foot. The regiment being then with the Eastern Army in Turkey, he was sent to the dépôt at Templemore, where he served for three months, and on the 21st September 1854, consequent on casualties in the battle of the Alma, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. In the following December he joined his regiment in the Crimea, and he thereafter served with it at the siege and capture of Sevastopol, being severely wounded at the storming of the Redan on the 8th September 1855 (Medal and clasp). On the termination of the war and the evacuation of the Crimea, in June 1856, he accompanied the regiment to Gibraltar, and there on the 7th August 1857, he was permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission. Where and how he was employed during the next ten years is unknown, but from about 1867 onwards he was in Simla, unemployed, residing with his grandmother, "Beebee Byrne." He died at Simla on the 6th August 1876.

NOTE.—The date of death given in the inscription (Part I, page 46) is incorrect. Mr. W. B. Johnson died in 1876, not in 1870.

Johnston, Christopher, Ensign (1821-1863).—*Grave at Subathu, No 428.*—Served for many years in the ranks of the 2^d Battalion of the Rifle Brigade, with which he proceeded to India on the outbreak of the mutinies. Landing at Calcutta in November 1857, he accompanied the battalion to the Upper Provinces, and afterwards served with it throughout the campaigns of 1858-59, including the siege and capture of Lucknow, and numerous affairs in various parts of Oudh (Medal and clasp). In recognition of his services he was promoted from Sergeant-Major to Ensign on the 1st April 1859. On the termination of the operations he accompanied the battalion to Lucknow, arriving there towards the end of June 1859. In the following cold season he marched with the corps to Subathu, where (excluding a change to Ambala during the winter of 1860-61) he served with it until November 1862; he then again proceeded with it to Ambala, from which station he moved on with it to Delhi in February 1863. In the succeeding April he proceeded to Simla and the adjoining hills on six months' leave, before the expiry of which he died at Subathu, on the 14th July 1863.

NOTE.—The fact of his death not being known at home he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, by purchase, on the 4th August 1863, and posted to the 3^d Battalion of the Rifle Brigade. The promotion and posting were, however, cancelled, as a matter of course, on intelligence of his death being received.

Johnston, John Lawrence, Assistant-Surgeon (1824—1853).—*Grave at Ambala*, No. 226.—Born on the 23rd March 1824.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 31st December 1847 as an Assistant-Surgeon in the 43rd Foot (the Monmouthshire Light Infantry), which he joined at Newport, in South Wales. In March 1848 he accompanied the regiment to Templemore, in Ireland, whence he proceeded with it to Kilkenny in March 1849. On the 3d April 1849 he was transferred to the 75th Foot, and having joined that regiment at Fermoy, he in the following month embarked with it for Bengal. He landed at Calcutta with the 75th in August, and soon afterwards proceeded with it to the Upper Provinces. When passing through Cawnpore with a portion of the regiment in the following November, he received the additional medical charge of the 4th Bengal Light Cavalry, proceeding to the Punjab, and he continued holding this charge until his arrival at Ambala at the end of December 1849. In April 1850 he was detached to Ferozepore in medical charge of a body of recruits, but he subsequently rejoined his regiment at Ambala, at which station he continued serving with it until his death. He died at Ambala on the 24th May 1853.

Johnstone, Augustus Satchwell, Second-Lieutenant (1828—1853).—*Grave at Ferozepore*, No. 493.—Son of Surgeon James Johnstone, M.D., Bengal Medical Service. Born at Bareilly on the 7th January 1828.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1846, and having passed his examination at Addiscombe on the 11th December of that year, he was granted rank as a Second-Lieutenant of Engineers from that date. After going through the usual course of training at Chatham, he was sent out to India, and arrived at Fort William in November 1848. At the end of the following month his services were placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal for employment in organising and carrying out a series of surveys and levels of the country lying between the Damuda and the Hughli. On the completion of this duty his services were replaced, July 1849, at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief, and he was directed, 1st August, to proceed and join the head-quarters of the corps of Sappers and Miners at Ludhiana. He had scarcely joined, however, when, on the 27th October, his services were placed at the disposal of Colonel Cautley, Director of the Ganges Canal and Superintendent of Canals West of the Jumna, by whom he was posted to the Etawah Division of the Ganges Canal as an Assistant Executive Engineer,—afterwards, in 1851, styled Deputy Superintendent. He remained in this position until the end of January 1852, when he was appointed an Executive Engineer and posted to the Western Sirhind Division of Public Works, with his head-quarters at Ferozepore. At the end of September 1853 he was appointed Offg. Executive Engineer in charge of the Western Sirhind Division, with his head-quarters at Ambala, and he was nominated at the same time to assume charge of the Delhi Division later on. He took up the Ambala appointment on the 8th October, on his return from Dharamsala, at which place he had been on sick leave during the four months preceding, but he subsequently proceeded on duty to Ferozepore, and, having been again taken ill, he was granted leave to remain there for two months from the 13th November; before this period had expired, however, he had himself passed away. He died at Ferozepore on the 20th December 1853.

NOTE.—Lieutenant Johnstone married, at Arrah on the 4th September 1849, Louisa Caroline, daughter of Henry Benjamin Brownlow, Esqr., of the Bengal Civil Service, and niece of the 1st Baron Lurgan.

Jones, Edward, Second-Lieutenant (c. 1837—1857).—*Grave and tablet at Delhi*, Nos. 100 and 162.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1854 as a Cadet of Engineers, but having been detained in England to go through the usual course of engineering instruction at

Chatham, he did not arrive in India until January 1857. Before the end of that month he was ordered up to Roorkee to do duty with the Sappers and Miners. On joining the corps he was attached to the 11th Company, with which on the outbreak of the Mutiny, in May 1857, he marched to Meerut. On the general mutiny of the corps taking place there on the 16th May, he continued doing duty with the faithful remnants, with which towards the end of the month he marched towards Delhi in the field force under the command of Brigadier Wilson. With that force he took part in the actions on the Hindan, near Ghaziuddin-nagar, and afterwards, when the force joined the main army under Sir Henry Barnard, in the action of Badli-ki-Seraf and the seizure of the Ridge near Delhi. On the 10th June he was appointed an Asst. Field Engineer, and in that capacity he served at the siege of Delhi until the 18th July. On that day, while on duty on the Ridge, he received a dangerous wound, necessitating the amputation of a leg, from the effects of which he died six days later, on the 24th July 1857.

Jones, George, Corporal (1821—1849).—*Grave at Gujarat*, No. 764.—Born at Stockport, Cheshire, about August 1821. A collier by occupation. Enlisted at Liverpool on the 3rd October 1843, and arrived in India, per ship *Maria*, on the 12th March 1844. Served, as a bombardier, with the 2nd Troop 2nd Brigade, Bengal Horse Artillery (now the 52d Field Battery, Royal Artillery), in the Sutlej Campaign, 1846, and was present at the battle of Sobraon (Medal). Also, as a corporal, in the Punjab campaign of 1848-49, including the passage of the Chenab and the battles of Chilianwala and Gujarat, in which last he was killed,—21st February 1849.

Jones, George H. M., Lieutenant (c. 1821—1846).—*Grave at Ferozepore*; see note to No. 444.—Entered H. M.'s Service (from the Royal Milly. College) on the 13th July 1839 as an Ensign in the 29th Foot. He joined that regiment at Weedon, whence, in October, he accompanied it to Woolwich, and during the next two years he served with the corps at Edinburgh, Glasgow and Belfast. On the 16th November 1841 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. In April 1842 he embarked with the regiment for Bengal, and having landed at Calcutta in the following August, he proceeded with it to Chinsurah, and thence to Ghazipur before the end of the year. In the autumn of 1844 he was sent to Allahabad for duty with a body of volunteers from the 3d Foot, and he was afterwards appointed acting Adjutant of the detachment. Towards the end of the same year he marched with the corps to Meerut, whence, in November 1845, he proceeded with it to Kasauli. The regiment had, however, scarcely reached that place when it was recalled to the plains in consequence of the outbreak of the first Sikh War; he marched down with it and joined the Army of the Sutlej on the 19th December, the day after the battle of Mudki, and two days later was with it in the sanguinary engagement of Firozshahr. On the succeeding day he was nominated Adjutant of the regiment, and at the same time was appointed acting Brigade-Major to the 3d Brigade of Infantry. He was confirmed in the latter appointment on the 1st January 1846, and in that capacity served during the remainder of the campaign, ending with the battle of Sobraon, in which he was dangerously wounded and had to undergo the amputation of his right arm. He was removed to Ferozepore, where, in less than a fortnight, he died of his wounds on the 23d February 1846.

Jones, Lestock Boileau, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel (1826—1879).—*Tablet at Kohat*, No. 1045.—Born at Chester on the 25th April 1826.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1842. Arrived in India in November of the same year, and before the end of the month was sent up to Bonares to do duty with the 45th N. I. In June 1843 he was posted to the

6th N. I., which he joined at Lucknow. Towards the end of the same year he accompanied the regiment on service in the Gwalior Campaign, and was present with it at the battle of Maharajpur (bronze star). On the termination of the campaign he proceeded with the regiment to Agra, whence he marched with it to Núrpur, in the Jullundur Doab, in November 1846. In April 1847 he accompanied the regiment to Hajipur, and there on the 20th of the same month he was appointed Adjutant of the corps. In February 1848 he accompanied the regiment to Ludhiana, whence in the following September he marched with it to Ferozepore and joined the Army of the Punjab, and before the operations of the campaign actually began he twice (once in September and October and again in November) officiated for short periods as Brigade-Major to Eckford's Brigade. He afterwards served with the regiment in the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49 and was present at the action of Ramnagar, the passage of the Chenab, the action of Sadulapur, and the battle of Chilianwala, in which last he was severely wounded and had his horse killed under him. Having been disabled by his wounds he was not with his regiment at the battle of Gujarat, but he rejoined on the 5th March, and taking part in the pursuit of the routed enemy, he was present at the surrender of the Sikh army at Rawal Pindi, and at the expulsion of the Afghans beyond the Khaibar Pass (Medal and clasp). On the conclusion of the campaign he marched with the regiment to Lahore, arriving there in May 1849, and in the spring of the following year he accompanied the corps to Ambala. He continued holding the Adjutancy of the regiment until the end of June 1851, when his services were placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept. and he was appointed Second-in-Command of the 3rd Punjab Cavalry, which corps he joined soon afterwards at Asni. In 1853 he for some time officiated as Adjutant in addition to his other duties, and towards the end of that year he accompanied the regiment to Bannu. From the 25th February to the 8th May 1854 he officiated as Brigade-Major to the Punjab Irregular Force. From May to the end of December 1854 he officiated as Commandant of the regiment, and for several months in 1854-55 he officiated as Adjutant in addition. In April 1855 he proceeded on leave to Bombay, and from that place he went home on furlough in the following month. He returned to India in November 1855, and rejoined the 3rd P. C. at Bannu, and from January to April 1856 he again officiated as Commandant of the regiment. In October 1856 he was again appointed to act as Adjutant in addition to his other duties, but at the end of the following month he resigned his appointment in the 3rd P. C., and his services having been replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief, he rejoined the 56th N. I., then serving in the Santhal Districts, whence he accompanied the corps to Cawnpore in February 1857. In April 1857 he was nominated Depy. Judge-Advocate-Genl. of the Saugor District, but at the end of the same month this appointment was cancelled, and he was then appointed a Depy. Judge-Advocate-Genl. on the establishment and posted to the Peshawar Division. In this capacity he took part in the important proceedings at Peshawar during the troubled times of the Mutiny, and in the following year he accompanied the force sent against the Hindustani fanatics on the Mahaban, and was present at the capture and destruction of Panjtar and Sitana (India Medal and clasp). In June 1858 he was appointed Offg. Commandant of the 1st Sikh Irregular Cavalry, and having joined that regiment at Nawabganj, he served at the head of it throughout the campaigns of 1858-59 in Oudh, and was present at the actions of Hasanganj, Mianganj, Purwa, Morar Man, Simri, Bira (horse killed under him), Bangarmau and Dundia-kera, the capture of Umeria, the affair of Machligaon, the actions of Kokla-ki-naddi, near Gonda (wounded in charging the mutinied 53rd N. I., which was annihilated and its colours captured by the 1st Sikh Irregular

Cavalry) and Bangaon, and in the final operations on the Nepal frontier (Medal, and promoted to the rank of Major by brevet). On the conclusion of the campaign he accompanied the regiment to Lucknow, arriving there early in June 1859, and he continued serving with it at that station until the succeeding November, when he was appointed Commandant of the 3rd Punjab Cavalry, the corps with which he had served from 1851 to 1856, and which he now rejoined at Dera Ghazi Khan. In March 1860 he marched with the regiment to Dera Ismail Khan, and in the succeeding month, in command of a portion of the corps, he proceeded on service on the Mahsud-Waziri Expedition, throughout which he was actively employed, taking part in the repulse of the night attack on the camp at Paloin and in the forcing of the Barara Tangi. On the termination of these operations he was placed in command of the force detailed to maintain the blockade of the Waziris on the Tank border, and he continued on that duty until the spring of the following year, when, April 1861, he went home on furlough. In August 1861 he was admitted into the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the 18th February preceding. He returned to India at the end of October 1862, and rejoined the 3rd P. C. at Tank, whence he soon afterwards marched with it to Bannu. In March 1866 he moved with the regiment to Kohat; he was commanding at that station in 1868 when the Urakzais threatened the place, and, leading the force which repelled the raid of the Bizoti Urakzais on the 11th March, he was engaged with them in the Ublan Pass. In January 1869 he accompanied the regiment to Rajanpur, and in the following March he went home on furlough. He returned at the end of February 1871 and rejoined the regiment at Rajanpur, whence in the cold season of 1871-72 he marched with it to Dera Ghazi Khan. In January 1875 he accompanied the corps to Dera Ismail Khan, and in the following April he went home on furlough. Returning to India in March 1877, he rejoined the regiment at Dera Ismail Khan, whence, in the succeeding December, being in a bad state of health, he again went home. From this furlough he never returned, and, long before it expired, he died in London on the 5th May 1879.

NOTE.—Colonel (then Major) Jones married, at Tenby, South Wales, on the 3rd July 1862, Sarah Matilda, daughter of Evan Evans, Esqr., of Tudor House, Tenby.

Jones, Nathaniel, Major-General (1800—1869).—Grave at Murree, No. 823.—Born at Lambeth, in Surrey, in 1800.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1815. Arrived in India in September 1817, and was sent up to Barrackpore to do duty with the 1st Battalion 20th N. I. In September 1818 he was posted to the 1st Battalion 29th N. I., but he continued doing duty with the 1st Battalion 20th until the end of July 1819, when he was ordered to proceed and join his own corps, then forming part of the Narbadda Field Force, and he joined it accordingly at Betál. In October 1820 he went on sick leave, but he rejoined the battalion at Puri, in Orissa, in April 1821, and early in 1822 he marched with the corps to Benares. In September 1823 he was appointed offg. Adjutant of the battalion; in October he became offg. Interpreter and Quarter Master as well; and he held both offices until near the end of the latter month. In February 1824 he was appointed Asst. Barrack Master of the Dacca Division. On the reorganisation of the Army taking place in May 1824 he was posted to the 57th N. I. (late 1st Batt. 29th). In the following July the Barrack Dept. was reorganised as the Department of Public Works, and he then became an Asst. Executive Officer in it. In the succeeding September, however, he was temporarily relieved of his duties in this department, and rejoined his regiment, which was then proceeding on service against the Burmese in Assam, and he subsequently served with the corps throughout the operations (including the capture of the Rangpur stockades) re-

sulting in the expulsion of the Burmese and the entire conquest of the province. In March 1825 he was appointed offg. Depy. Judge Advocate-Genl. to the forces in Assam, and he remained in that situation until March 1828, when he returned to his permanent appointment of Asst. Executive Officer in the Dacca Division of Public Works. Towards the end of the year he was transferred, in the same capacity, to the Dinapore Division, and he continued serving therein (latterly at Gaya) until November 1830, when he was appointed a Depy. Judge Advocate-Genl. on the establishment, and having been posted to the Cawnpore Division, he served there in that situation until March 1835. He was then appointed Depy. Paymaster at Nasirabad, and he continued serving in that post until October 1841, when he vacated the appointment in consequence of his promotion to the rank of regimental Major. Having in the interval remained at Nasirabad on leave, he rejoined the 57th N. I. at Cawnpore in February 1842, and he continued serving with it there until the following December, when he proceeded on leave to Calcutta, eventually going home on furlough in March 1843. He returned to India in February 1846, and having rejoined his regiment at Saugor, he marched with it soon afterwards to Dinapore, arriving there in June. He continued serving with the 57th at Dinapore until December 1847, when, having attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, he was posted to the 58th N. I., which he joined at Mhow. In the autumn of 1848, the regiment having been detailed to form part of the Reserve Force during the Punjab campaign, he moved up with it to Ferozepore, whence in December it proceeded and joined the Reserve Force in camp at Jagraon. On this force being broken up he accompanied the regiment to Lahore, arriving there early in April 1849, and he continued serving with it there until March 1850, when he was transferred to the 17th N. I. at Hoshiarpur: about the same time he marched to that station with the 58th, and he joined the 17th on arriving there on the 19th of the same month. In November 1852 he accompanied the 17th to Delhi, and he continued serving with it there until November 1853, when he was transferred to the 49th N. I. at Phillaur. In November 1854 (having escorted the Army Head Quarters camp from Baddi to Amritsar) he accompanied this regiment to Mian Mir, and while serving there in August 1855 he was transferred to the 64th N. I., which he joined at Lahore. On the 20th October following, however, he was re-transferred to the 49th, which he rejoined at Mian Mir, and during that and the following year he twice succeeded to the command of the station. He continued in command of the 49th until May 1857, when on the outbreak of the Mutiny, it was disarmed at Mian Mir, and this event brought his military career to an end, for though he remained in charge of the men for several months afterwards, he was never again employed. In August 1857, on attaining the rank of regimental Colonel, he was posted to the 49th N. I., but this was merely formal, and in October he was granted permission to reside permanently at Simla. On the 30th May 1859 he attained the rank of Major-General, and in the following month he went home on furlough. He returned to India at the end of November 1860, and having again received permission to reside at Simla, he remained there until December 1864, where he was similarly granted leave to remove to the Peshawar Division, within the limits of which he continued residing for the remainder of his life. He died at Murree on the 21st July 1869.

NOTE.—Major-General (then Captain) Jones married, at Cawnpore on the 29th January 1836, Mary Anne Drake Monat, the eldest daughter of Major-General John Andrew Biggs, of the Bengal Artillery. She was born at Dinapore on the 17th August 1815.

Jones, Thomas Frederick Newcome, Captain (1806–1897).—*Grave near Fort Jamrud, No. 1094.*

The second son of Thomas Jones, Esq^r., of Ardnaree Ballina, Co. Mayo, formerly Major in the 4th Dragoon Guards. Born on the 3^d August 1866.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 8th May 1886 as a Lieutenant in the 6th Battalion, Connaught Rangers (the North Mayo Militia), which corps was incorporated in the 3rd Battalion, Connaught Rangers, in March 1889. On the 17th July 1889 he was appointed to the regular forces as a Second-Lieutenant in the 4th Dragoon Guards, and having joined that regiment at Newbridge, he accompanied it to Dublin in September 1890. On the 8th October 1890 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. In June 1891 he proceeded with the regiment to Aldershot, whence he marched with it to Shorncliffe in June 1894, and in the following September he embarked with it for India. Landing at Bombay in October, he proceeded with the regiment to Rawal Pindi, where he served with it for two years and a half. On the 11th September 1895 he was advanced to the rank of Captain. In April 1897 he went home on leave, but on the outbreak of the Frontier War he returned to India, and rejoined his regiment, which had been moved up to Peshawar in August. He continued serving with the regiment at Peshawar until the 10th October, when he was killed in action while on reconnoitring duty in the Samghaka Pass, two miles and a half south of Jamrud.

NOTE.—On the date above-mentioned Captain Jones was sent out on patrol with his troop. On coming to the Samghaka Pass he left the troop at the entrance, and went through the pass at a trot with the advance party, consisting of Corporal J. W. Walton, a trooper, and a mounted man of the Khaibar Rifles. As they neared the farther end of the pass they were received with a volley, at thirty yards' distance, from a concealed party of Afridis, and Captain Jones and the corporal were shot dead.

Jones, Thomas Sheridan Gore, Lieutenant (1836–1863).—*Grave at Peshawar, No. 949.*—Born in February 1836.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 7th September 1855 as an Ensign in the 37th Foot, and having joined that regiment in Ceylon, he served there with it until June 1857, when, on the outbreak of the Mutiny, he accompanied it to Bengal. He soon afterwards proceeded with it to the Upper Provinces, and he was thereafter actively employed with it during the campaign of 1857–58 in Bihar and Shahabad, taking part in the actions of Atraulia and Koelsa, the defence of Azimgarh, and the actions of Azimatgarh and Manihar (Medal). On the 28th March 1858, during the course of these operations, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. On the termination of the operations he accompanied the regiment to Ghazipur, and he continued serving with it there until the autumn of 1860, when having, on the 27th June preceding, exchanged into the 79th Foot (the Cameron Highlanders), he joined that regiment at Mian Mir, and was soon afterwards appointed acting Interpreter to it, a post which he continued holding for two years. In January 1861 he marched with the regiment to Ferozepore, where he was appointed Station Interpreter in the following July. In March 1862 he accompanied the corps to Nowshera, where, in the succeeding month, he was appointed Station Staff Officer, an appointment which he retained until near the end of November, when he marched with the regiment to Peshawar. In December 1862 he was appointed Fort Adjutant at Attock, but he resigned that post in August 1863, and rejoined the 79th at Peshawar. In the following October he was permitted to join the Yusafzai Field Force as a volunteer, and having, on the 1st November, been attached to the 71st Foot (the Highland Light Infantry) he served with that regiment in all the operations in the Ambela Pass up to the 18th of the month, when he was killed in one of the persistent attacks made by the enemy on the left front of the British position.

NOTE.—The date of this officer's death is incorrectly stated in the inscription (No. 949).

Jones, William, Ensign (c. 1809–1846).—*Grave at Ferozepore, No. 479.*—After many years' service in the

ranks of the 31st Foot, in the course of which he took part in the campaign of 1842 in Afghanistan under General Pollock, this brave old soldier was appointed Quarter-Master-Sergeant of the regiment. On returning from Afghanistan he, early in 1843, proceeded with the corps to Ambala. During that and the succeeding year he accompanied the regiment in all its movements,—to Khaial and Ferozepore, and back to Ambala,—and he was serving with it at the last-mentioned station when the first Sikh War broke out in December 1845. He proceeded with it to join the Army of the Sutlej, and as Quarter-Master-Sergeant, he was present with it at the battles of Mudki and Firozshahr. Early in January 1846, he was promoted, by the Commander-in-Chief in India, to the rank of Ensign in the 31st, with rank from the 19th December 1845, the day after the battle of Mudki. As Ensign he was present with the regiment at the action of Badhowal and the battles of Aliwal and Sobraon, at the last of which he carried the regimental colour, and fell mortally wounded in the storming of the Sikh entrenchments. He was removed to camp, and died there the same evening,—the 10th February 1846.

NOTE I.—In confirming the promotion of Quarter-Master-Sergeant Jones to the rank of Ensign, the War Office altered the date to the 31st March 1846, which, as the officer was then dead, rendered it wholly nugatory.

NOTE II.—On the fall of Ensign Jones the regimental colour was picked up by Corporal Bernard McCabe, who carried it forward in the last desperate rush and planted it triumphantly on the crest of the Sikh entrenchments. For this gallant act, described by Sir Harry Smith as "one of the most bold and daring acts he had ever witnessed," Corporal McCabe was advanced to the rank of Sergeant, and was afterwards promoted to an Ensigncy in the 18th (Royal Irish) Regiment. He eventually became a Captain in the 32^d Foot, and fell mortally wounded during the defence of the Residency Entrenchment at Lucknow in 1857.

Judge, Charles Bellew, Captain and Temporary Major (1857—1897).—*Grave at Kohat, No. 1037.*—The eldest son of Thomas E. B. Judge, Esqr., Attorney-at-Law, Calcutta, and grandson of Major Henry W. Bellew, 56th N. I., Asst. Quarter-Master General, who was killed in the retreat from Kabul in January 1842. Born at Calcutta on the 19th October 1857.—Entered H. M.'s Service (from the Royal Milly. College) on the 30th January 1878, as a Second-Lieutenant in the 100th Foot (afterwards styled the 1st Battalion of the Leinster Regiment), and served with the dépôt of that regiment (attached to the 109th Foot), in Gosport Forts and afterwards at Portsmouth, until March 1879, when he proceeded to India and joined the corps at Sialkot. On the 20th August 1879 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. In December 1880 he accompanied the regiment to Ambala, and towards the end of the same month he was appointed offg. Interpreter to the corps. On the 12th February 1881 he was appointed an Offg. Squadron Officer in the 6th Bengal Cavalry, on probation for the Staff Corps, into which he was subsequently admitted with effect from that date, and he joined that regiment at Segowlie. On the 30th April following he was transferred as an offg. Wing Officer to the 2^d Gurkha Regiment, which he joined at Dehra Dun. In July 1882 he was appointed a Wing Officer permanently, and in the following month the appointment of Quarter-Master was conferred upon him. From April 1883 to July 1884 he officiated as Adjutant of the regiment and as Station Staff Officer at Dehra Dun. In January 1886 he was placed on special duty in attendance on certain foreign officers who were visiting India, and in the following July he went home on leave. During his absence, in September 1886, he was appointed Adjutant of the 1st Battalion of the regiment. He returned to India in November 1887, and took up the post of Adjutant, the duties of which he carried on until January 1888, when he was appointed to officiate as a Wing Commander. In the succeeding April he was appointed Offg. Second-in-Command, and he continued in that position until October 1888, when he was appointed a Brigade Transport Officer on the staff of the Hazara Field Force. In this

capacity he served throughout the Hazara Campaign of 1888, including the action of Kotkai and the succeeding operations on the Black Mountain (India Medal and clasp). On the conclusion of the campaign he rejoined his battalion at Dehra Dun and was again appointed to officiate as a Wing Commander, and (having vacated the Adjutancy on attaining the rank of Captain in January 1889) he continued officiating as Wing Commander until the end of April 1890, when he was appointed to officiate as Depy. Asst. Adjt. Genl. of the Meerut District. In this situation he continued until the end of the following July, when he rejoined his battalion at Dehra and reverted to the position of Offg. Wing Commander. At the end of the succeeding October he went home on leave, and during his absence, in January 1891, he was appointed a Wing Commander permanently. On his battalion being detailed for active service on the Eastern Frontier in April 1891, he returned to India, and was able to rejoin the corps in time to take part in the closing operations of the Manipur Campaign (clasp to India Medal). He returned with the battalion to Dehra in November 1891, and in January 1892 again went home on leave. He returned to India and rejoined his battalion in February 1893, and from the following July to July 1894 he officiated as Second-in-Command of the corps. In October 1894, he was again appointed to officiate as Second-in-Command and towards the end of the succeeding December he was made substantive *pro tem.* in the appointment. From April to September 1896 he was Offg. Commandant of the battalion. In December 1896 he went home on leave, vacating his sub. *pro tem.* appointment, but at the end of June 1897, during his absence in Europe, the permanent appointment of Second-in-Command, with the temporary rank of Major, was conferred upon him. On the 1st Battalion 2^d Gurkhas being detailed for service with the Tirah Expeditionary Force, he hurried out to India and rejoined the corps a short time before the advance into Tirah took place, and this brought him to the end of his career, for on the 20th October 1897 (the day after he had completed his fortieth year) he fell under the fire of the Afridis whilst gallantly rushing forward to the assault of the heights of Dargai.

K.

Kane, John Feilding Hill, Second-Lieutenant (1876—1897).—*Grave at Miranshah, Tochi Valley, No. 1109; tablet at Rawal Pindi, No. 804.*—The eldest son of the Revd. Richard Nathaniel Kane, M. A., Rector of Suckley, Co. Worcester, who was of the Kanes of Drumreask, Co. Monaghan, by Mary Evans, his wife, elder daughter of Thomas Rowley Hill, Esqr., M. P., of Suckley. Born on the 22^d October 1876.—Entered H. M.'s Service (from the Royal Milly. College) on the 2^d June 1897 as a Second-Lieutenant in the Rifle Brigade, and having been posted to the 3^d Battalion of that distinguished corps, he proceeded to India at once, and joined it at Data Khel, in the Tochi Valley, in the following month. He thereafter served in all the operations of the Tochi expedition until the month of October, when his health broke down completely. He died at Miranshah, in the Tochi Valley, on the 23^d October 1897, the day after he came of age.

Kellier, David Cabel, Captain and Brevet-Major (1802—1850).—*Grave at Peshawar, No. 937.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1821. Arrived in India in June 1822, and in the following month was sent up to Dinapore to do duty with the 2^d Battalion 23^d N. I. In the succeeding October he was posted to the 1st Battalion 14th N. I., at Partabgarh in Oudh, and from that corps he was removed in September 1823 to the 1st Battalion 3^d N. I., then in garrison in the fortress of Asirgarh; as, however, there were obstacles in the way of his joining at a place so remote and at that time so difficult of access from the Bengal side, he was granted permission to remain with the 1st Battalion

14th until October 1824. In the meantime, however, the reorganization of May 1824 took place, and he was then posted to the 19th N. I. (late 2^d Battalion 3^d), which he joined at Agra, and with this corps, in the following October, he marched to Hansi. In November and December of the same year he officiated for some time as Adjutant of the left wing of the regiment, temporarily detached from head-quarters. In September 1825 he was removed to the 6th N. I. (late 1st Battalion 3¹), and having joined that corps at Agra, he served with it, in the winter of 1825-26, at the siege and capture of Bharatpur. On the termination of the siege he served with the regiment for some time in garrison at Dīg, whence he shortly afterwards proceeded with it to Karnal. In September 1827 he proceeded on leave to the Presidency, whence in January 1828 he went home on furlough. Returning to India in March 1831, he remained at Calcutta, on leave, until the following June, when he was sent to the Upper Provinces on duty with a detachment of European recruits, and on reaching Allahabad in September he was permitted to remain there and await the arrival of his regiment from Agra, doing duty in the meantime with the 59th N. I. He rejoined the 6th N. I. on its arrival at Allahabad in November 1831, and having then been appointed acting Adjutant to the left wing, he accompanied the latter to Jaunpur, and served with it there for three years. In November 1834, with this wing, he marched to Benares and there rejoined the head-quarters of the regiment, with which he proceeded to Barrackpore, arriving there towards the end of December. In December 1836 he accompanied the regiment to the Cuttack District, where disturbances had occurred, and he afterwards served with it at Cuttack until November 1838, when he marched with it *en route* to Dinapore. On arrival there the regiment was ordered to continue its march to Bareilly, and he arrived with it at that place in April 1839. In the spring of 1841 he officiated for a month as Brigade-Major in Rohilkhand, and he again acted in the same post from September to November 1841, when he marched with the regiment to Karnal. Thence he proceeded with it to Ferozepore in February 1842, and in the following month he accompanied it on service to Afghanistan as part of the force under the command of General Pollock, but the corps having been retained on the line of communications, he had not the good fortune to be engaged in any of the actions fought during that campaign (Medal). On the return of the army from Afghanistan he accompanied the regiment to Ludhiana, whence he proceeded with it to Shahjahanpur in December 1843. In October 1845 he accompanied the left wing to Fatehgarh, at which station, at the end of the same month, he was appointed to the charge of the recruit dépôt of the 4th N. I. On the outbreak of the first Sikh War in the following December, he accompanied the 6th N. I. to the front and served with it in the latter part of the Sutlej campaign, but the corps having been employed on escort duties only he had no part in any of the great actions of the war. In the advance after the battle of Sobraon he accompanied the regiment to Lahore, and there in March 1846 he was appointed Brigade-Major to the force retained at that place; and he was re-appointed to that situation when final arrangements for the Army of Occupation were made in January 1847. On the formation of the Army of the Punjab in November 1848 he was appointed Brigade-Major to the Eighth Infantry Brigade, which formed part of the Fourth Division; on the 21st of the same month he was appointed Depy. Asst. Adjutant-General to the Fourth Division, but two days later this Division was broken up, and he reverted to the appointment of Brigade-Major to the Eighth Brigade (afterwards numbered the Seventh), which was now transferred to the Third Division. With this brigade he served throughout the campaign of 1848-49 in the Punjab, and was present at the passage of the Chenab, the

action of Sadulapur, and the battles of Chilianwala and Gujerat (Medal and two clasps, and promoted to the rank of Major by brevet). In March 1849, on the termination of the war, he was permitted to rejoin his appointment of Brigade-Major at Lahore, but two months later, in May 1849, on the formation of the Punjab Irregular Force, his services were placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department, and he was appointed Commandant of the 2^d Punjab Cavalry. He joined this regiment at Gujerat, and in July 1849 he marched with it to Rawal Pindi, whence in March 1850 he accompanied it to Yusafzai. In the following September, being in bad health, he proceeded on temporary leave to Peshawar, but at that place he became so ill that he was unable to rejoin his regiment, and he eventually died there on the 17th November 1850.

Keily, Edward, Captain (1790—1838).—*Grave and tablet at Karnal, No. 192.*—Entered H. M's Service on the 15th April 1813 as an Ensign in the 13th Foot. He joined that regiment in Canada a few months later, and served with it there during the last year of the war with the United States. In the summer of 1815 he returned home with the regiment, with which, during the next seven years and a half, he served in Jersey and Guernsey, and in various parts of the United Kingdom. On the 2^d September 1819 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. In January 1823, when the regiment embarked for Bengal he was left behind with the dépôt at Chatham, and he remained attached to it for nearly three years. In 1826 he proceeded to India and joined the regiment at Berhampore on its return from service in Ava. At the end of the same year he accompanied it to Dinapore, at which station he served with it until September 1828, when, after trial before a General Court Martial, he was ordered to proceed to England and there await the decision of the King on his case. He was attached to the regimental dépôt until 1831, when he returned to India and rejoined the 13th at Dinapore. Towards the end of the same year he marched with the regiment to Agra, whence he accompanied it to Karnal in the winter of 1835-36. On the 22^d July 1836 he was promoted to the rank of Captain, and in that rank he continued serving with his regiment until his death. He died at Karnal on the 1st September 1838.

NOTE.—In the inscription on the tablet in St. James' Church Tower, Karnal, this officer is mis-styled "R. E. Keily". The writer of the inscription evidently followed a locally published Army List, in which the mistake first appeared; in the War Office Army List and in official documents the officer was never styled anything but "Edward Keily."

Keith, David, M. A., M. D., Assistant-Surgeon, (1829—1853).—*Grave at Abbottabad, No. 909.*—Son of Dr. Alexander Keith, of Edinburgh. Born on the 7th May 1829.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1851 as an Assistant-Surgeon. Arrived in India in December of the same year, and on the 1st of the following month was sent to Dum-Dum to do duty with the Artillery there. At the end of January 1852 he was ordered up to Cawnpore, and on arrival there, in February, was directed to proceed to Allahabad and assume medical charge of a body of European recruits proceeding from that station to Meerut. On reaching Meerut in April he was appointed to do duty with the division of Artillery at that place, and he remained there until the middle of June, when he was ordered to Delhi to take temporary medical charge of the 13th N. I. Towards the end of September he was removed in the same position to the 15th N. I. at Ambala, but early in the following month he was relieved of this charge and ordered to do duty under the Superintending Surgeon of the Sirhind Circle. Towards the end of October he was appointed to the temporary medical charge of the 4th Troop 1st Brigade, Horse Artillery, proceeding from Ambala to Muttra, and on the termination of this duty, in the middle of the succeeding month, he was sent from Meerut to Sialkot in medical

charge of the head-quarters and the 6th Company of the 7th Battalion of Artillery. On this duty being completed he was ordered, December 1852, to assume medical charge of the 3^d Sikh Local Infantry, proceeding from Hoshiarpur to Hazara on service against the Hasanzais of the Black Mountain, but he was unable to join immediately, and the operations had terminated before the regiment could reach the scene of action. He eventually joined the regiment at Abbottabad, where a cantonment was then being formed, in January 1853, and he continued serving with it there until his death. He died in camp at Abbottabad on the 14th July 1853.

Kelly, Ambrose Hamilton, Surgeon, (c. 1845—1879).—*Memorial at Mardan, No. 1001.*—Entered H. M.'s Indian Medical Service on the 1st October 1869, as an Assistant-Surgeon on the Bengal Establishment. Arrived in India in May 1870, and after doing duty in the Presidency General Hospital for nearly two months, was ordered up to Lucknow in July, and, on arrival there in August, was attached to the 13th Bengal Cavalry for duty. In the following November he was ordered to proceed to Goona and assume medical charge of the 2^d Central India Horse, and he continued serving with this regiment and afterwards (on its departure to Agar) with a detachment of it left at Goona until April 1871. He was then ordered to Agra, at which place, in the same month he was appointed to do duty with the 1st N. I. Towards the end of May 1871 he was ordered to Meerut, and thence immediately afterwards detached to Roorkee, to take medical charge of the dépôt of the Bengal Sappers and Miners. In the following month he was sent up to Chakrata to take medical charge of the detachment of Sappers and Miners at that station, but towards the end of July he was ordered back to Meerut, and, on arrival there in August, appointed to the medical charge of the 3^d N. I. In the following October he was ordered down to the Presidency, and there appointed to the medical charge of a wing of the 22^d N. I., at Barrackpore; with this wing he afterwards joined the other wing at Dacca, and with the regiment he served in the Kachaw Column throughout the Lushai Expedition of 1871-72 (India Medal and clasp). On the termination of the operations he accompanied the 22^d to Jhelum in April 1872, and at that station in the same month he held for a short time the additional medical charge of the Peshawar Mountain Battery. In May 1872 he was appointed to the offg. medical charge of the 1st Punjab Infantry at Edwardesabud, at which station he also had the temporary additional charge of the 1st Sikh Infantry for a brief period. In March 1873 he was transferred from the 1st Punjab Infantry to the offg. medical charge of the Corps of Guides, to which appointment that of Offg. Civil Surgeon of Mardan was at the same time added; he held the latter only to the spring of 1874, but he continued in the former until March 1875, when he was displaced by the return from furlough of the permanent incumbent. He, however, continued doing duty with the Guides, and in the following month he was again appointed to the offg. medical charge of the corps, in which position he remained until June 1876, when the permanent appointment of Medical Officer of the Corps of Guides was conferred upon him. As Medical Officer of the corps he served with it in the Jowaki Expedition of 1877-78 (clasp to India Medal). In the summer of 1878 he was again appointed Civil Surgeon of Mardan. In November of the same year, on the breaking out of war with Afghanistan, he accompanied the Corps of Guides on service with the First Division of the Peshawar Valley Field Force, and served throughout the campaign of 1878-79, including the operations resulting in the reduction of Ali Masjid, the advance to Jalalabad and other affairs and movements on the Khaibar line until the conclusion of the treaty of Gandamak, after which he returned with the corps to Mardan. In July 1879 he was appointed Surgeon to the Embassy at

Kabul, and accompanied Sir P. L. N. Cavagnari to that place. He was there when the outbreak of the 3^d September following took place and the British Embassy was attacked by the mutinous Afghan soldiery and the rabble of the city, and, with the other British officers of the mission and the greater part of the escort, he fell in the desperate conflict which ensued.

Kelly, Michael, Lieutenant (—1845).—*Tablet at Ferozepore, No. 442.*—Served for several years in the ranks of H. M.'s 13th Foot (the Somerestshire Light Infantry), and was with that corps throughout the campaigns of 1838-42 in Afghanistan, including the storm and capture of Ghazni (slightly wounded) and the occupation of Kabul, in 1839; the capture of Tukandarra, the attack on Julgarh, the action of Kardarra, and various other affairs in the Kohistan of Kabul, in 1840; the forcing of the Khurd Kabul and Jagdalak passes, the action at Tezin, the defence of Jalalabad, and the defeat of the enemy before the place, in 1841-42; and, finally, the actions of Jagdalak and Tezin, and the re-occupation of Kabul, under General Pollock, in 1842 (Medals for Ghazni, Jalalabad, and Kabul). On the 26th December 1842 he was promoted from Colour-Sergeant in the 13th to Ensign in the 62^d Foot, and upon this being announced in India in March 1843, he left the 13th at Mubarakpur (where it was then encamped, *en route* to Kassuli), and joined his new regiment at Dinapore. On the 11th May 1844 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. At the end of that year he accompanied the 62^d to Ambala, whence it was sent on to Ferozepore, arriving there towards the end of March 1845. In the November and December following he officiated for a month as Interpreter to the regiment. Still serving at Ferozepore when the first Sikh War broke out, he on the 21st December 1845 marched out with the regiment, forming part of the Fourth Division of the Army of the Sutlej, to join the main army, under the Commander-in-Chief, in the attack on the Sikh position at Firozshahr; and in the sanguinary action which ensued during the afternoon of the same day, he unfortunately fell, having, as he advanced to the assault, been cut down and killed upon the spot by a Sikh who had been lying in ambush.

Kemp, Edward Thomas, Lieutenant (c. 1836—1859).—*Tablet at Jullundur, No. 556.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1853. Arrived in India in May 1854, and was sent up to Benares to do duty with the 42^d N. I. In the following August he was posted to the 61st N. I., and having joined that regiment at Lucknow, he accompanied it to Jullundur in the spring of 1855. He was with the corps at that station when it mutinied in June 1857. On the 15th of the same month he was appointed to officiate as Adjutant with the faithful remains of the regiment, but he remained in this position for little more than a fortnight, having on the 1st July been ordered down to Delhi, to join the force before that place. There on the 24th, he was attached to the 1st Punjab Infantry, and with that corps he served throughout the remainder of the siege, taking part in the storm and capture of the place. He subsequently returned to Jullundur, and he remained there, attached to the remains of the 61st N. I., until April 1858, when he was appointed to do duty with the 21st Punjab Infantry. He joined this regiment at Mian Mir, and served with it there until the following September, when he was appointed to do duty with the 17th Punjab Infantry. In the following November he joined the 17th in Rohilkhand, but he was shortly afterwards attached, as a temporary arrangement, to the Kamaon Levy, then forming part of a field force employed, under the command of Brigadier-General Walpole, in guarding the fords of the Sarda, and with this corps he took part in the severe action at Sassi Ghat on the 15th January 1859. On that occasion, while resisting, with distinguished gallantry

the passage of the river by the enemy, he fell mortally wounded, and he died in camp at Mela Ghat on the following day.

Kendall, Bernard, Captain (1811—1846).—*Grave at Ferozepore.*—See note to No. 442.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1828. Arrived in India in June 1829, and in the following month was sent up to Cawnpore to do duty with the 33rd N. I. In the succeeding September he was posted, as a supernumerary, to the 2nd European Regiment, which he joined at Agra. This corps, at the end of October, became the left wing of the Bengal European Regiment, and with it, early in 1832, he proceeded to Dinapore, where, in the May following, he was first brought on the effective strength of the corps. He continued serving with the regiment at Dinapore until October 1835, when he proceeded on leave to Calcutta, whence in the following December he went home on furlough. He returned to India in February 1839, and his regiment being then on service in Afghanistan, he proceeded to Agra and there joined the dépôt, of which he was placed in temporary charge in the following December. In February 1840 he was sent to Meerut to do duty with a detachment of drafts sent from the regiment in Afghanistan for incorporation in the new 2nd European Regiment, then being formed, and, on joining, was appointed Staff Officer to the detachment; but within a few days he was appointed to the command, and in command, towards the end of the month, he took the detachment to Agra, whence, in March, he was sent in charge of it to Dinapore. He subsequently rejoined the dépôt at Cawnpore, and in December 1840 he was appointed acting Adjutant to it. In January 1841 he was appointed to the command of a considerable detachment, comprising the sick of the regiment and the wives and families of the men, and with it he proceeded to Karnal, at which place, in the following March, he rejoined the regiment (which was now styled the 1st European Light Infantry) on its return from Afghanistan. In October 1842 he proceeded on sick leave to Mussoorie, where he remained for more than a year. He rejoined the regiment at Subathu in November 1843, and immediately afterwards accompanied it to Ludhiana and Ferozepore, but he returned with it to Subathu in April 1844, and continued serving with it there until December 1845, when, on the outbreak of the first Sikh War, he marched with it to join the Army of the Sutlej. Joining the Army the day after the battle of Mudki, he, two days later, went into action with the regiment at Firozshahr, and in that sanguinary engagement he fell dangerously wounded. Towards the end of the succeeding month he was directed to return to Subathu and take charge of the regimental dépôt at that place, but he was too ill to make the journey, and he eventually died of his wounds, at Ferozepore, on the 6th February 1846.

Kent, Robert, Lieutenant-Colonel (c. 1792—1848).—*Grave at Lahore, No. 600.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1808. Arrived in India in July 1809, and in the usual course was sent to join the Cadet Company at Barasat. On the 30th December 1809 he was posted to the 1st Battalion 6th N. I. He continued at Barasat until November 1810, when, having been struck off the strength of the Cadet Company, he proceeded to the Upper Provinces, and joined his battalion at Delhi. Early in 1813 he accompanied the corps to Karnal, whence, on the outbreak of the Gurkha War in October 1814, he marched with it to Meerut and immediately proceeded with it on service to the Dehra Dun, in the force under the command of Major-General Gillespie. He thereafter served with the battalion throughout the campaign of 1814–15, and took part in the movement into the Dehra Dun, the attacks on and eventual reduction of the fort of Kalangra, the action of Dubiri, the occupation of Nahar, the attack on Jaitak, and the subsequent siege and blockade of that place until it

surrendered in May 1815. On the termination of the war he proceeded with the battalion to Meerut, arriving there in June 1815, but he afterwards, in the same year, marched with it to Aligarh, whence he accompanied it to Delhi and Rewari in 1816. On the formation of the Grand Army in September 1817, he accompanied the corps on service in the Reserve Division, and served with it throughout the Maharatta-Pindari Campaign of 1817–18, proceeding with it to Neemuch on the conclusion of the operations. In the winter of 1819–20 he marched with the battalion to Gurgaon, whence he accompanied the left wing to Cawnpore early in 1822. In September 1823 he was appointed acting Adjutant to this wing, and he held the appointment until the end of the succeeding month, when, the two wings having been re-united, he accompanied the battalion to Nagpur. In January 1824 he was appointed acting Interpreter and Quarter-Master to the battalion, and he held this appointment until the following May, when, on the reorganization of the Army taking place, he was posted to the 18th N. I. (late 2nd Battalion 6th). He joined this regiment at Gurgaon, whence in the winter of 1824–25 he accompanied it to Sikroora, in Oudh, and in the autumn of 1825 to Muttra. In the succeeding cold season he accompanied the corps on service, and was present with it at the siege and capture of Bharatpur. On the fall of the fortress he was left with his regiment in garrison, and he remained there until January 1827, when he marched with the corps to Agra. In March 1829 he again proceeded to Bharatpur, in command of the left wing of the regiment, and he continued with it there until September, when, with the wing, he rejoined headquarters at Agra, whence in the succeeding month he marched with the regiment to Jubbulpore. Towards the end of 1832 he accompanied the regiment to Betúl, whence, in the cold season of 1835–36, he marched with it to Benares, going on with it to Barrackpore in the autumn of 1839. In February 1840 he was appointed Major of the Volunteer Regiment formed for service in China, and having embarked with it for that country in the following April, he was present in July at the capture of Chusan, at which place the corps was left in garrison. In May 1841, the corps having become inefficient from sickness, he returned to India with the greater portion of the Volunteer Regiment, and rejoined the 18th N. I. at Barrackpore; and in the following winter he proceeded with it to Allahabad. In January 1842, while he was on his way to Allahabad, he was appointed Major of a second Volunteer Regiment formed for the same service as the preceding one, and returning to the Presidency, he again embarked for China in March. He there took part in various operations, and was prominently engaged in the storm and capture of Ching-kiang-foo on the 21st July (Medal). He returned to India on the conclusion of the war, arriving at Calcutta in February 1843, and the Volunteer Regiment having been broken up in March, he rejoined the 18th N. I. at Allahabad and took command. In December 1843 he marched with the regiment to Lucknow, whence in the spring of 1844 he proceeded with it to Nasirabad. On attaining the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel he was re-posted, July 1846, to the 18th N. I., with which he marched to Hoshiarpur in the winter of 1846–47, and in the latter year he was for some time in command of that station. At the end of October 1847 he moved with the regiment to Lahore, and he was in garrison at that place with the corps when he died there on the 3rd October 1848.

Ketchen, Sotheby Douglas Brodie, Captain (1869—1901).—*Grave at Parachinar, Kuram Valley, No. 1101.*—Son of Colonel William Douglas Brodie Ketchen, of the Madras Cavalry. Born on the 31st July 1869—Entered H. M.'s Service (from the Royal Milly. College) on the 11th February 1890 as a Second-Lieutenant in the Seaforth Highlanders, and having been posted to the 2nd Battalion (the 78th Foot), he came out to India and joined it at Rawal Pindi in

the following April. In the spring of the following year he proceeded with the battalion on service to Hazara, and was present with it throughout the Black Mountain Campaign of 1891 (India Medal and clasp). On the termination of the operations he proceeded with the battalion to Kuldana, whence in the following November he accompanied it to Rawal Pindi. On the 11th February 1892 he was appointed an Offg. Wing Officer in the 1st Battalion 5th Gurkha Rifle Regiment, on probation for the Indian Staff Corps, into which he was subsequently admitted as a Lieutenant with effect from that date. He joined the battalion at Abbottabad, and in the autumn of 1892 served with it in the Isazai Expedition. In 1893-94 he officiated for a short time as Quarter-Master of the battalion, and also as Adjutant in the latter year. In the winter of 1894-95 he accompanied the battalion on service, and was present with it throughout the Waziristan Expedition (clasp added to India Medal). He returned to Abbottabad with the battalion in April 1895, and continued with it there until the spring of 1897, when he accompanied a wing of the corps to the Kuram Valley. In June 1897, after officiating for nearly five years and a half, he was appointed a Wing Officer permanently, and on the 25th August following he became Quarter-Master of the battalion. With the wing of his battalion he served in the Kuram Valley during the Frontier War of 1897, and towards the end of that year he was appointed Adjutant of the Kuram Militia. In 1900 he was appointed Second-in-Command of the 1st Battalion of the Kuram Militia, and in the following year he was appointed to officiate as Commandant: this position he held at the time of his death. He was accidentally shot in the Malana Tangi on the 9th December 1901, when hunting in the hills north of Parachinar.

Kewney, Henry, Lieutenant (1809-1838).—*Grave at Karnal.*—See No. 196.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1827. Arrived in India in October 1828, and in the following month was sent up to Allahabad to do duty with the 48th N. I. In March 1829 he was posted to the 50th N. I., which he joined at Gorakhpur. In December 1831 he marched with the regiment *en route* to Barrackpore, but on the way down, in January 1832, the regiment was diverted from its course in consequence of an insurrection amongst the Kols of Chota Nagpur, and until the setting in of the rainy season he was engaged in a series of harassing operations against these people. In 1832-33 he took part in another series of operations, equally harassing, against the Chuars of Barabhum and Manbhum, and it was not until near the end of March 1833 that he reached Barrackpore with his regiment. Towards the end of 1834 he accompanied the regiment to Dacca, and while serving there in March 1835, he was appointed to officiate as a Depy. Asst. Qr. Master General, and was posted to the Presidency Office for duty. For several months he was employed on survey duty at Barrackpore and Dum-Dum, but towards the end of the year he was detached to Mhow, in Malwa, and having, in April 1836, been appointed a Depy. Asst. Quarter Master Genl. on the establishment, he was formally posted to the Malwa Field Force. From this time to the summer of 1838 he was principally employed on survey duty, the valley of the Narbadda being generally the scene of his operations. In September 1838 he was appointed Depy. Asst. Quarter-Master Genl. of the First Division of the Army of the Indus; proceeding to Karnal he there took up the duties of his appointment, and for six weeks was incessantly engaged in the preparations for an advance to Ferozepore, and for the movement thence towards Afghanistan. Unfortunately the strain proved too much for him, for he suddenly became deranged, and committed suicide in camp at Karnal on the 4th November 1838.

Keyes, Charles Valentine, Lieutenant (1876-1901).—*Tablet at Mardan, No. 1023.*—Son of General Sir Charles Patton Keyes, G.C.B., Indian Staff Corps (Madras), sometime Commanding the Punjab Frontier Force, with which most of his service was passed. Born at Abbottabad on the 14th February 1876.—Entered H. M.'s Service (from the Royal Mly. College) on the 16th January 1895 as a Second-Lieutenant on the Unattached List for the Indian Staff Corps. Arrived in India in March of the same year and was attached to the 1st Battalion, Royal West Surrey Regiment, which he joined at Ambala on the 29th of that month. In April he was attached to the 2nd Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers, and joined that corps at Sialkot. On the 29th March 1896 he was admitted into the Indian Staff Corps, and in the succeeding month he was appointed an Offg. Wing Officer in the 34th Bengal Infantry (Pioneers), which he joined at Malakand, and with which, at the end of May, he proceeded to Jhelum. In July 1897 he was transferred, in the same position, to the Corps of Guides, and he had scarcely joined when, in response to a call for aid, the corps marched for Malakand, our position at which place had been suddenly assailed by a gathering of several thousands of the neighbouring tribesmen, led on by a fanatical and partially insane *mullah*. He took part in the defence of the Malakand position until the final repulse of the enemy, and was slightly wounded on the 1st August in the first attempt to relieve Chakdarra; he was also present at the relief of Chakdarra on the following day, and he afterwards served in the expedition to Upper Swat, including the action of Landakai on the 17th August, and in the campaign in Bajaur and the Mamand country in the following September and October (India Medal and two clasps). On the termination of the Frontier War he returned to Mardan with the Guides, and there from April 1898 to June 1899 he officiated as a Squadron Officer in the Cavalry of the Corps. In July 1899 he went home on sick leave, and in April 1900, during his absence, he was appointed a Double-Company Officer in the Guides Infantry. In June 1900, when his leave was about to expire, he was appointed to the West African Frontier Force, with which he continued serving until his death. This event (deplorable in the circumstances attending it) occurred at Argangu in the extreme north-west of Northern Nigeria, on the 21st June 1901, when he was brutally murdered by a gang of French cattle-stealers, whom he was endeavouring to arrest.

King, John Wallace, Lieutenant-Colonel (1802-1850).—*Grave at Lahore, No. 607.*—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 24th March 1825 as a Cornet in the 5th Dragoon Guards, and having joined that regiment at Glasgow, he moved with it to York in the spring of 1826, and afterwards served with it in various parts of England for five years. On the 14th February 1828 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. In April 1831 he accompanied the regiment to Ireland, where he served with it for three years, in the course of which, on the 28th December 1832, he was advanced to the rank of Captain. In April 1834 he returned with the regiment to England and was stationed with it at Manchester, and during the next twelve years he served with it at various stations in England, Ireland and Scotland. On the 14th March 1845 he was promoted to the rank of Major, and on the 8th September 1846 he exchanged into the 14th Light Dragoons, and, arriving in India in the following December, he joined that regiment at Ambala early in 1847. In February 1848 he accompanied the corps to Ferozepore, whence (having been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on the 25th April 1848) he proceeded to Lahore, in command of the left wing, in the succeeding May. On the outbreak of the second Sikh War he proceeded on service with

his regiment, and served with it throughout the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49, including the action of Ramnagar in which, on the fall of Lieut.-Colonel Havelock, q.v.) he succeeded to the command of the corps], the passage of the Chenab, the battles of Chilianwala and Gujarat (horse killed under him), and the subsequent pursuit of the Sikhs to Rawal Pindi and of the Afghans to the mouth of the Khaibar Pass (Medal and two clasps). On the termination of the war he proceeded with the regiment to Lahore, and there on the 6th July 1850 he died by his own hand, in circumstances of an especially deplorable character, which made the affair the talk of the whole military world. It appears that some months prior to this lamentable occurrence, the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Charles Napier, in addressing the regiment after an inspection, made certain observations which Colonel King took as reflecting upon himself and, indirectly, upon his conduct at the battle of Chilianwala, and which, he averred in a letter which he wrote immediately before his death, had created a mutinous spirit in the regiment. This spirit, it would appear, particularly manifested itself in the conduct of one soldier, who crowned a series of offences against discipline by grossly abusing and threatening the Colonel on parade. For this crime the man was tried by a General Court Martial and sentenced to be transported as a felon for seven years. Sir Charles, however, after censuring the Colonel, the Adjutant and the Assistant-Surgeon of the regiment, for alleged neglect of duty, sent back the proceedings of the Court for revision of the sentence, which he considered to be, in the circumstances, too severe; and subsequently, on the Court declining to modify the sentence, he pardoned the prisoner and restored him to the ranks. The decision of the Commander-in-Chief and the censure recorded against himself produced such an effect upon Colonel King that, immediately on receiving intimation of the fact, he retired to his quarters, wrote the letter above alluded to, and destroyed himself. The justice of the censure passed upon Colonel King, individually, was much discussed at the time, and when all the surrounding circumstances of the case are considered, it certainly does appear to be very much open to question; but there never could be any question of the impolicy of restoring to the ranks, *unpunished*, a hardened and reckless criminal who had threatened the life of his commanding officer.

Kirby, Walter, Captain (1820—1847).—*Grave at Kasauli, No. 279.*—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 22nd June 1838 as an Ensign in the 51st Foot, which he joined at Chatham, and with a detachment of which he proceeded, in the following year, to Van Diemen's Land, whither the greater portion of the regiment had already gone, and he served there with the corps for nearly three years. On the 8th April 1842, while at home on sick leave, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in the 29th Foot, and, remaining at home when that regiment embarked for India, he afterwards joined the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, where he studied for upwards of two years, eventually passing out, in May 1845, with a certificate of the highest class. He arrived in India, in September 1845, and in the following month joined the regiment at Meerut, whence in November he accompanied the corps to Kasauli. The regiment had, however, scarcely got there when, on the outbreak of the first Sikh War, it was ordered down again to join the Army of the Sutlej, and, proceeding by a series of forced marches, it effected a junction with the Army at Mudki on the 19th December. Thereafter he served with it throughout the remainder of the Sutlej Campaign, and was present (in command of No. 1 Company) at the battles of Firozeshahr and Sohraon, in the latter of which he was very severely wounded, having been shot through the right leg as he moved forward to the assault of the entrenchment, and afterwards, as he lay helpless on the ground, been attacked

by some of the enemy and wounded desperately on the neck and shoulders with *talwar* cuts (Medal and clasp). On the conclusion of the campaign he returned with the regiment to Kasauli, and on the 8th December 1846 he was promoted to the rank of Captain. He died at Kasauli on the 4th August 1847.

Kirk, John, M. D., Assistant-Surgeon (c. 1831—1857).—*Grave at Attock, No. 846.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1855 as an Assistant-Surgeon. Arrived in India in March 1856, and after doing duty for two months in the Presidency General Hospital was, in May 1856, ordered up to the Punjab, to do duty in the Peshawar Circle. On arrival at Peshawar on the 19th June he was ordered to join and do duty temporarily with H. M.'s 24th Foot. He served with that corps until the following November, when he was ordered to proceed to Attock in medical charge of the left wing of the 7th Irregular Cavalry, and, on arrival there, to assume medical charge of the garrison, retaining that of the wing of the 7th and taking in addition that of the 17th Irregular Cavalry at Shamshabad. A few weeks later the medical charge of a detachment of the 18th Irregular Cavalry at Shamshabad was added to his duties, but on the 1st of December he was relieved of all these extra charges, and fell back into his position of Garrison Assistant-Surgeon of Fort Attock. In the following February, however, he was, again placed in temporary medical charge of the 17th Irregular Cavalry, and in May 1857 the charge of a detachment of the same corps at Shamshabad was imposed upon him. These appointments were, as before in addition to that of Garrison Assistant-Surgeon, and he retained the latter until the 21st July 1857, when he died suddenly in Fort Attock.

Knight-Bruce, George Hamilton Wyndham, Cornet (c. 1826—1845).—*Tablet at Ferozepore, No. 442.*—The third and youngest son of the Right Hon'ble Sir James Lewis Knight-Bruce, P. C., of Roshampton Priory, Co. Surrey, sometime Vice-Chancellor of England and First Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Appeal in Chancery.—Entered H. M.'s service on the 26th January 1844 as a Cornet in the 3rd Light Dragoons. Arrived in India in the following October, and at the end of that month proceeded to the Upper Provinces on duty with a detachment of recruits. He joined his regiment at Ambala in March 1845, and in the following month proceeded on sick leave to Simla, where he remained until the middle of October. On the 31st October 1845 he exchanged into the 16th Lancers, and immediately afterwards again went on leave, preparatory to joining his new regiment at Meerut. On the outbreak of the first Sikh War, being then still on leave, he rejoined his old regiment, the 3rd Light Dragoons, at Ambala, and accompanying it to the front, served with it in the earlier part of the Sutlej campaign, including the battles of Mudki and Firozeshahr in the latter of which he fell,—21st December 1845.

NOTE.—This officer's name was never rendered correctly in any of the Army Lists; not only was his second Christian name ignored, but, by the omission of the hyphen, his surname was made to appear as "Bruce" and "Bruce" only, whereas it was really *Knight-Bruce*.

Knowles, Benjamin, Asst.-Surgeon, (c. 1841—1866).—*Grave and tablet at Kohat, No. 1042.*—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 31st March 1865 as an Assistant-Surgeon in the Bengal Medical Department. Arrived in India on the 17th January 1866, and on the 23^d of the same month was ordered up to the Punjab, to do duty in the Peshawar Circle. On arrival at Peshawar in February 1866 he was appointed to the offg. medical charge of the 13th N. I., but he remained with that regiment for only a very short time, having on the 6th of the succeeding month been appointed to the medical charge of the 6th Punjab Infantry. He

joined this corps at Kohat, and continued serving with it until his death. He died at Kohat on the 29th June 1866.

NOTE.—In the inscription on the tablet in St. Augustine's Church, Kohat, this officer is incorrectly styled "W. Knowles."

Knowles, Frederick, Lieutenant (1801—1843).—*Grave at Karnal, No. 183.*—Born in October 1801.—Enlisted into the 11th Light Dragoons in 1818, and proceeded to India with the regiment in the following year, landing at Calcutta in July 1819. He accompanied the regiment to the Upper Provinces the same year, and served with it at Meerut until 1825. In the winter of 1825–26 he accompanied the corps on service with the Army under Lord Combermere, and was present with it at the siege and capture of Bharatpur. He afterwards served with the regiment at Cawnpore from 1826 to 1832, and at Meerut from 1832 to 1838, and in the latter year he accompanied it on its return to England, landing there in June 1838, after nineteen years' service in India. Having attained the position of Sergeant-Major, he was promoted on the 23rd November 1838 to the rank of Ensign in the 78th Highlanders, then at Glasgow, but he never joined that regiment, and on the 4th January 1839 he was transferred to his former corps, the 11th Light Dragoons, as a Cornet, the appointment of Adjutant being conferred upon him on the following day. On the 9th January 1840 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and on the 2d April 1841 he exchanged into the 3d Light Dragoons, then in India. He embarked for India in the autumn, and landing at Calcutta in November 1841, he was soon afterwards sent to the Upper Provinces with a detachment of H. M.'s troops, at first in the capacity of Interpreter, afterwards as acting Adjutant, and from Cawnpore onwards as officer in command. He joined the dépôt of the 3d Light Dragoons at Karnal in April 1842, the regiment being then absent on the field service in Afghanistan. With the exception of one visit to Meerut, on duty, in September 1842, he remained with the dépôt until the return of 3d Light Dragoons from Afghanistan in January 1843, when he joined the regiment at Karnal. On the 17th March following he was appointed acting Adjutant of the regiment, and in that position he continued serving with it at Karnal until his death, which took place there on the 12th June 1843.

NOTE.—Lieutenant Knowles was the father of the late Colonel Frederick Knowles of the 2d Bengal Cavalry.—His widow, Isabella, (born 1st June 1813) died at Simla on the 16th September 1880.—His second daughter Sarah Katharine, married, at Simla on the 13th June 1850, Lieutenant-General Frederick Charles Maisey (*q. v.*), then a Lieutenant in the 67th N. I.: she died (his widow) at Territet, in Switzerland, on the 18th September 1907.—His youngest daughter, Jemima Anne (Minnie) married, at Simla on the 7th October 1858, Lieutenant Algaz Bowdoin Temple, 49th N. I., the third son of Sir Grenville Temple, Bart. (X) of Stowe, Co. Buckingham: having been left a widow on the 10th December 1862, this lady married, secondly, at Simla on the 29th September 1864, as his second wife, Colonel H. W. Norman, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps—(the late Field-Marshal Sir Henry Wylie Norman, G. C. B., G. C. M. G.). She died on board the S. S. *Delhi*, in the Bay of Bengal, on the 24th December 1865, when on her way home.

Knox, Edward William John, Captain (1820—1857).—*Grave at Delhi; Tablet at Delhi, No. 162.*—The fourth son of John Knox, Esqr., of Castlerea, Co. Mayo, by Maria Anne, his cousin and wife, the eldest daughter of John Knox, Esqr., of Mount Falcon, in the same county. Born in 1820.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 18th October 1839 as an Ensign in the 17th Foot, the dépôt of which he joined at Chatham. On the 29th May 1840 he exchanged into the 75th Foot, which he joined in the Cape Colony, South Africa. He returned home with the regiment in September 1843, and during the succeeding twelve months served with it at Plymouth and at Newport, South Wales. On the 2d August 1844 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. In September 1845 he proceeded with the regiment to Ireland, and he served with it there (at Birr, Athlone, Dublin, Kilkenny, Fermoy and Cork)

until May 1849, when it embarked for Bengal and he accompanied the regimental dépôt to Chatham. In the following year he proceeded to India himself, and early in 1851, joined the regiment at Ambala. From July to the end of October 1851 he was Offg. Adjutant of the regiment. In November 1852 he accompanied the left wing of the 75th to Agra, as acting Adjutant, and he served with it there in that capacity until April 1853, when he vacated the appointment in consequence of his having been promoted to the rank of Captain on the 15th of the preceding month. In the following November, on the wing marching for Peshawar, he proceeded to Calcutta in charge of invalids, on duty with whom he went home in the spring of 1854. He returned to India early in 1856 and rejoined the regiment at Rawal Pindi, whence in the following winter he proceeded with it to Kasauli, arriving there towards the end of February 1857. On the outbreak of the Mutiny in May 1857 he marched down to Ambala with the regiment, and accompanying it afterwards in the movement on Delhi, he was present with it in the action of Badli-ki-Sorai, and at the seizure of the Ridge before Delhi. Four days later, on the morning of the 12th June, when in command of the picket at the Flag-Staff Tower, he was shot dead wth list gallantly repelling a furious attack made by the rebels on his position.

NOTE I.—The Revd. Mr. Rotton, in his *Narrative of the Siege of Delhi*, says that Captain Knox was on one knee at the time, and that "as soon as he received the shot, he rose regularly to 'attention,' and then fell and expired without word or groan." There were many wonderful stories invented and circulated in camp in those days. The present writer has the testimony of an eye-witness that Captain Knox was on his feet at the time, and that as he was shouting orders to his men a ball entered his mouth, crashed through the cervical vertebrae and hurled him backwards to the ground, stone dead.—P.

NOTE II.—Captain Knox married, in 1851, Charlotte Emily, daughter of Major Gardiner, of Farm Hill, Co. Mayo.

Kyle, Hallam D'Arcy, Lieutenant-Colonel (1815—1857).—*Grave at Peshawar, No. 973.*—The fourth son of the Right Revd. Samuel Kyle, D. D., Lord Bishop of Cork, Cloyne and Ross, who was a cadet of the Kyles of Laurel Hill, near Coleraine, Co. Derry. Born in 1815.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 12th July 1833 as an Ensign on the 28th Foot. Joined that regiment at Limerick, and in January 1834 accompanied it to England, where (at Manchester and Clitheroe) he served with it for more than a year. In 1835 he accompanied the regiment to New South Wales, where he served with it for three years, in the course of which, on the 23rd June 1837, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. On the 24th May 1839 he attained the rank of Captain, and on the 28th of the succeeding month he exchanged into the 45th Foot; and having joined that regiment at Winchester, he afterwards served with it in South Wales and Ireland until February 1843, when he embarked with it for the Cape Colony, South Africa. Landing in Simon's Bay on the 3d May, he marched with the regiment to Cape Town, whence he was detached to Natal in July in command of one of two companies then sent thither to aid in the settlement of the country and the establishment of the Queen's authority. In August 1843 he marched with this detachment from Port Natal to Pietermaritzburg, whence on the arrival of the headquarters of the regiment in May 1845, he proceeded with his company to Durban. On the 7th April 1848 he was promoted to the rank of Major. He continued serving in Natal until January 1849, when he succeeded to the temporary command of the Reserve Battalion of the regiment, then stationed at Fort Hare, on the borders of Cape Colony, where he joined it; in this command he remained until the end of the succeeding March. He subsequently served with the 45th throughout the Kaffir War of 1851–52, in the course of which he on one occasion commanded a

field column employed against the enemy (Medal, and promoted, 28th May 1853, to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet). On the 11th October 1853 he was promoted to the regimental rank of Lieutenant-Colonel and placed on half-pay, but on the 27th Foot (the Inniskillings, being augmented for service in India, he was brought back on full pay and appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of that regiment, 24th March 1854. He did not, however, accompany the regiment to India, and it was not until the end of November 1855 that he joined the corps at Sialkot. In December 1856 he proceeded with the regiment to Nowshera, and he was serving with it there when the Mutiny broke out in May 1857. He was actively employed throughout the troubles of the time, sharing in all the movements of the regiment in the Rawal Pindi and Peshawar districts, but his health broke down under the hardships and exposure that he was compelled to undergo, and he died at Peshawar on the 10th October 1857, of dysentery and fever.

L.

Lamb, John, Major and Temporary Lieutenant-Colonel (1854—1897).—*Grave at Malakand, No. 1111.*—Son of Major-General Charles Francis Grant Lamb, Bengal Staff Corps, and grandson of Assistant-Surgeon John Lamb, Bengal Medical Service, many years Civil Surgeon at Malda, and of Lieutenant-Colonel Stephen Nation, C. B., Bengal Infantry, who led the last decisive charge at the battle of Makwanpur in 1816. Born at Darjeeling on the 13th September 1854.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 12th June 1872 as a Lieutenant in the 1st Royal Lanark Militia, from which, in August 1874, he was transferred, in the same rank, to the Hertford Militia. On the 2^d December 1874 he was appointed a Lieutenant in the 2nd Battalion 16th Foot, which he joined at Chatham. In February 1876 he embarked with the battalion for India, and, landing at Madras, accompanied it to Secunderabad in the following month. From December 1876 to January 1878 he was attached to the Convaloscent Depot at Wellington. His services having been placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department in April 1879, he was appointed to the charge of the depot of the Merwara Battalion, at Ajmer, with effect from the 22nd of the preceding month, from which date he was afterwards admitted into the Bengal Staff Corps. In July 1879, on the return of the Merwara Battalion from field service in Afghanistan, his services were replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief, and on the 28th of that month he was appointed an Offg. Wing Officer in the 12th N. I. On the following day he was nominated to officiate as Quarter-Master, and having joined the regiment at Agra, he continued serving with it there until early in the succeeding October, when he was appointed an Offg. Wing Officer in the 24th (Punjab) N. I., then on service on the Khaibar Line. Having joined that regiment at Jalalabad, he was appointed Offg. Adjutant in December, and during that month he served with the corps in the operations in the passes beyond Jalalabad, including the action of Jagdalak (Medal). He continued officiating as Adjutant until March 1880, when he moved up with the regiment to Kabul, at which place he continued serving with it until the following August, when, having fallen sick, he was obliged to leave Afghanistan and proceed on leave to Simla, thus missing the honour of serving with his regiment in the celebrated march to Kandahar under Sir Frederick Roberts. In November 1880 he was appointed a Wing Officer in the 22nd (Punjab) N. I., and on the expiry of his sick leave at the end of the month he joined that regiment at Mian Mir. On the 1st December he was appointed Offg. Adjutant of the regiment, and he continued officiating until the end of April 1881, when he was made permanent in the appointment. Early in 1884 he accompanied the regiment to Delhi, and in December of that year he went home on leave. Returning to India in September 1885 he rejoined the regi-

ment at Delhi, and in the December following, on attaining the rank of Captain, he vacated the Adjutancy of the corps. In January 1886 he again went home on leave, and was absent from India until the following October. In February 1887 he was appointed to officiate as a Wing Commander, and in the autumn of that year he was appointed Station Staff Officer at Delhi, in addition to his other duties: the latter appointment he held until the regiment left Delhi for Ferozepore at the end of the year, but he continued officiating in the former until March 1888. In July 1888 he was again appointed Offg. Wing Commander, and he continued serving in that capacity, at Ferozepore, until February 1889, when he was appointed Depy. Asst. Adjt. Genl. and Qr.-Mr.-Genl. with the Sikkim Field Force: this appointment he held for eleven months. At the end of January 1890 he was appointed a District Staff Officer of the Second Class (D. A. A.-G.), and having in the following March been posted to the Quetta District, he, in that capacity, took part in the Zhob Valley Expedition the same year. At the end of March 1891 he was appointed a Wing Commander in his regiment, but he continued in his staff appointment in the Quetta District until April 1892, when he went home on leave. During his absence, in July 1892, he was transferred, as Depy. Asst. Adjt. Genl. to the Oudh District, but he never joined the appointment, having, on his return to India in December, vacated his situation on the staff and rejoined his regiment, then with the Kajuri Kach Force. On rejoining he was appointed Offg. Second-in-Command, and in the succeeding month, January 1893, he was made permanent in that appointment with effect from the 1st November preceding. In May 1893 he proceeded with the regiment to Multan, and having then been appointed to officiate as Commandant, he continued in that position until the end of the following month. In October 1893 he was again appointed to officiate as Commandant, and in the succeeding month he marched with the regiment to Fort Sandeman, in Baluchistan, where he continued officiating as Commandant until the return of the permanent incumbent in May 1894. In March 1895 he accompanied the regiment to Dera Ismail Khan, whence in the succeeding December he proceeded with it to the posts on the Samana Range. There he continued serving with the 22nd until December 1896, when he was appointed Commandant of his former regiment, the 24th Bengal Infantry, with effect from the 17th November preceding, and was, at the same time, granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He joined the 24th at Malakand, and he was in command of the regiment there when the fanatical outbreak of July 1897, and the resultant attack on the British position took place. In the desperate fighting of the 27th of that month he received a dangerous wound, from the effects of which (necessitating, as it did, the amputation of his right leg) he died at Malakand on the 23rd August following.

Lamb, John Crommelin, Captain (1818—1854).—*Grave at Amritsar, No. 696.*—Son of Asst. Surgeon John Lamb, Bengal Medical Service, many years Civil Surgeon of Malda, in Bengal, and grandson of Charles Russell Crommelin, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service. Born at Malda on the 1st August 1818. Entered the Bengal Army in 1837. Arrived in India in December of the same year, and was sent up to Barrackpore to do duty with the 65th N. I. In January 1838 he was posted to the 52nd N. I., and having joined that regiment at Nasirabad, he, in the autumn of 1839, served with it in the Marwar Field Force, under the command of Major-General Hampton, on the occasion of the demonstration against Jodhpur. On the breaking up of this force he returned with the regiment to Nasirabad, whence in the spring of 1841 he accompanied it to Cawnpore, afterwards proceeding with it to Barrackpore at the end of the same year, and to Gorakhpur at the close of 1843. In December 1845 he was appointed

Adjutant of the regiment. In the winter of 1846-47 he accompanied the corps to Jullundur, whence in November 1847 he marched with it to Lahore. In July 1848 he proceeded with the regiment on service against Multan, and he thereafter served with it throughout the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49, taking part in the action of Matti-thol, the first siege of Multan, the action of Surajkhund, the renewed siege and the capture of Multan, and the battle of Gujarat (Medal and two clasps). On the termination of the war he proceeded with the regiment to Ferozepore, arriving there in April 1849, and he continued serving with it at that place until January 1850, when his services were given to the Foreign Dept. for employment on Public Works in the Punjab. In the following month he was appointed to the Dept. of Public Works in the Punjab and was posted to the Jullundur Doab Division, but he did not join that appointment, and in March he was appointed Executive Officer of the Lahore-Amritsar road. In 1853 he was transferred in the same position to the Ferozepore-Amritsar road, with his headquarters at the latter place, and he died there on the 24th June 1854.

Note.—Lieutenant Lamb married, at Gorakhpur on the 21st August 1846, Louisa Mary, daughter of John Smith, Esqr., formerly a Lieutenant in the Madras Infantry.

Lambert, John, Lieutenant (1821-1846).—*Grave at Ferozepore;—see note to No. 444*.—Born at Alnwick, Co. Northumberland, on the 14th June 1821.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1837. Arrived in India in July 1838, and in the following month was sent to Barrackpore to do duty with the 57th N. I. On the 1st September following he was posted to the Bengal European Regiment, and on the 7th he was directed to join without delay, travelling express, the regiment being under orders for service beyond the North-West Frontier. He joined accordingly at Agra, and accompanied the regiment to Kunial and thence to Ferozepore, where, in November, it joined the Army of the Indus. In the following month he marched with the regiment towards Afghanistan, and he served with it throughout the campaigns of 1838-39-40 in that country, including the storm and capture of Ghazni (Medal) and the occupation of Kabul. Early in 1841 he returned to Hindustan with the regiment, which had now become the 1st European Light Infantry, and he served with it at Karnal until the autumn of 1842, when he accompanied it to Ferozepore to join the Army of Reserve. On the breaking up of that Army he proceeded with the regiment to Subathu, arriving there at the end of March 1843. In the following November he accompanied the corps to Ludhiana, and thence, later on, to Ferozepore, from which place he returned with it to Subathu in April 1844. On the breaking out of the first Sikh War, in December 1845, he accompanied the regiment to the front, and joining the Army of the Sutlej on the 19th of that month, he was present with the corps in the sanguinary battle of Firozshahr on the 21st and 22nd. On the 10th February following he was present with it at the battle of Sobraon and was dangerously wounded in one of his legs, which it was found necessary to amputate. He was removed to Ferozepore, and hopes were at first entertained that he would recover; but these hopes proved illusive, and he succumbed to his injuries, in the Ferozepore Hospital, on the 4th March 1846.

Lambert, Peter Colnett, First-Lieutenant (1821-1845).—*Tablet at Ferozepore, No. 442; grave at Misricula, No. 453.*—Son of William Lambert, Esqr., of the Bengal Civil Service. Born in the Cape Colony, South Africa, on the 5th September 1821.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1838. Arrived in India at the end of July 1839, and in the following October was posted to the 2nd Company 1st Battalion, Foot Artillery, which he joined at Dam Dum. In March 1840 he was transferred to the 1st Company 5th Battalion at Cawnpore, and at that station in the following November he officiated

for a short time as Adjutant and Quarter-Master to the right wing of the 5th Battalion. In December 1840 he was removed to the 1st Troop 2nd Brigade, Horse Artillery, which he joined at Meerut, and he was re-posted to that troop in August 1841, on attaining the rank of First-Lieutenant. In March 1842 he accompanied the troop to Ludhiana, and on arrival there he was appointed to officiate temporarily as Adjutant and Quarter-Master to a detachment composed of the 1st and 4th Troops of the 2nd Brigade. In the following cold season he served with his troop in the Army of Reserve, returning with it to Ludhiana when the Army was broken up in January 1843. In March 1844 he accompanied the troop to Meerut, and in February 1845 he was transferred to the 3rd Troop 3rd Brigade (now "S" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery), which he joined at the same station, and with which, immediately afterwards, he marched to Ferozepore. In the following July he was appointed acting Adjutant to the Ferozepore Division of Artillery and acting Adjutant and Quarter-Master to the 3rd Brigade, Horse Artillery, and he officiated in these appointments for about three months. On the general reorganisation of the Artillery taking place towards the end of July 1845 he was re-posted to the 3rd Troop 3rd Brigade, with which he was still serving at Ferozepore when the first Sikh War broke out in the following December, and accompanying it into the field with the Fourth Division of the Army of the Sutlej, he was present with it in the battle of Firozshahr, in which he fell in the course of the second day's operations,—22nd December 1845.

Lambert, William, Lieutenant-Colonel (1855-1902).—*Grave at Peshawar No. 966.*—Born on the 17th July 1855.—Entered H.M.'s Service on the 12th November 1873 as a Sub-Lieutenant in the 70th Foot, and was afterwards promoted to the rank of Lieutenant from the same date. Proceeding to India he joined the regiment at Rawal Pindi in the spring of 1874, marching with it thence to Peshawar in January 1875. In April 1876 he accompanied the regiment to Cherat, whence in the following summer he was sent to the Muree Convalescent Depot for the season. He rejoined his regiment towards the end of the year, and in January 1877 accompanied it to Multan. On the 21st April 1877 he was appointed an Offg. Squadron Officer in the 4th Punjab Cavalry, on probation for the Bengal Staff Corps, into which he was subsequently admitted with effect from that date. He joined this regiment at Dera Ghazi Khan. Early in the spring of the following year he marched with the corps to Dera Ismail Khan, and there from March to November 1878 he officiated as a Squadron Commander. In January 1879 he took part with the regiment in the operations against the Sulliman Khol Powindahs in the Gomal Valley, returning afterwards to Dera Ismail Khan. On the renewal of the Afghan War in September 1879 he was appointed an Asst. Superintendent of Transport with the Kuram Division of the Kabul Field Force, and in that capacity he was present at the action of Charasiah, at the occupation of Kabul, and in the operations at and around the latter place in the following December. While he was employed on this service he was appointed, 24th October, Squadron Officer in the 31st Punjab Cavalry, and was directed at the same time to officiate as Adjutant of that regiment, and having joined at Edwardesabad in January 1880, he continued officiating as Adjutant until March, when he proceeded with the corps to Kabul. In August of the same year he accompanied the regiment on the famous march to Kandahar, under Sir Frederick Roberts, and was present with it at the battle of Muzra, near that place, and subsequently in the expedition against the Murri tribes (Medal and three clasps, and bronze star). On the withdrawal of our troops from Afghanistan he accompanied the regiment to Kohat, arriving there towards the end of December 1880, and in the same month he was appointed Adjutant of the corps. In this position he continued

serving with the regiment at Kohat until April 1882, when he was appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, on whose staff he remained until the end of March 1884. In the following month he went home on furlough. Returning to India at the end of 1885, he rejoined his regiment at Rajanpur and resumed the position of Squadron Officer, having vacated the appointment of Adjutant in the preceding January on attaining the rank of Captain. Shortly after rejoining he was appointed an Offg. Squadron Commander, and he held that position until April 1886. In the following December he was appointed to officiate as Depy. Judge Advocate Genl. in the Sirhind and Lahore Circles, and he remained in that employment until the end of March 1888, when he rejoined his regiment at Dera Ghazi Khan. In the following September he was nominated offg. Asst. Judge Advocate Genl. in the Rawal Pindi Circle, but did not join immediately having about the same time been appointed Provost Marshal of the Hazara Field Force, with which, in the succeeding October and November, he served throughout the operations on the Black Mountain (India Medal and clasp). On the close of the campaign he proceeded to Rawal Pindi and took up the appointment of offg. Asst. Judge Advocate Genl., and having afterwards been moved in succession to the Meerut, Allahabad, Rangoon and Mian Mir Circles, he continued officiating until January 1893, when he was appointed an Asst. Judge Advocate Genl. on the establishment and was posted to the Mian Mir Circle. In June 1895 he was appointed a Depy. Judge Advocate Genl., having already twice officiated in that grade, once at the headquarters of the Punjab Command : he was now posted to the Bengal Command, but in 1896 he was removed to the Madras, and in November 1897 to the Bombay Command, in which last he remained until November 1901, when he vacated his appointment on the completion of his extended tenure. He remained unemployed until April 1902, when he was appointed to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate of Peshawar, at which place he died on the 10th August following.

Lamont, Alexander, Lieutenant (1872—1897).—*Grave at Kohat, No. 1039.*—The second son of James Lamont, Esq. (now Sir James Lamont, Bart.), of Knockdow, Co. Argyll, and grand-son of Sir George William Denys, Bart. (II), of Draycott, Co. York. Born on the 24th August 1872.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 4th February 1891 as a Second-Lieutenant in the Argyll and Bute Artillery Militia, in which he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant on the 16th July 1892. On the 2d June 1894 he was brought into the regular forces and appointed a Second-Lieutenant in the 2d Battalion Gordon Highlanders (the 92d Foot), which he joined at Glasgow. In June 1896 he was transferred to the 1st Battalion (the 75th Foot), and proceeding to India, he joined that corps at Gharial, in the Murree Hills, in the following October. In the course of the same month he accompanied the corps to Rawal Pindi, and on the 17th February 1897 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. In the succeeding April he marched with the battalion to Kuldana, and on the outbreak of the Frontier War in the following summer he moved with it to the front. In October he accompanied the corps on service in the Tirah expedition, and after taking part in the first action of Dargai on the 18th, he fell in the storming of the Dargai Heights on the 20th October 1897.

Lane, William Moore, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel (1832-1888).—*Tablet at Murree, No. 839.*—Born on the 9th December 1832.—Entered the Madras Army in 1851. Arrived in India in March of the same year, and was appointed to do duty with the 9th Madras N. I. at Madras. In December 1851 he was posted to the 40th Madras N. I., but he continued doing duty

with the 9th until February 1852, and then proceeded and joined his regiment at Jalna. Early in 1854 he accompanied the corps to Kamptee, and while he was serving there, in the following year, he was taken for civil employment under the Commissioner of Nagpur, remaining in that position until 1856. In that year his services were placed at the disposal of the Government of India for civil employment in the Punjab, and he was appointed Asst. Commissioner of Jhang. In the autumn of the following year, in command of a Baluch Levy, he was actively engaged, with the column under the command of Major C. T. Chamberlain, in the suppression of the rebellion in the Gugera district (Medal). In July 1859 he went home on sick leave and was absent from India until July 1860. On his return he went back to civil employment in the Punjab, and in August 1860 he was appointed Asst. Commissioner of Multan. In February 1861 he was admitted into the Madras Staff Corps. In April 1862 he was appointed Asst. Commissioner of Dera Ghazi Khan, and in the following November he became Offg. Depy. Commissioner of the Jhang district. He remained in that position until April 1866, when he was appointed Offg. Post Master-General of the Punjab. He was confirmed in that appointment in April 1867, and he held it continuously until February 1869, when he became Post Master-General of the Punjab and Sindh. In April 1873 he went home on furlough for two years. On his return to India in April 1875, he resumed his appointment, the designation of which was altered in November 1877 to that of Post Master-General of the Punjab Postal Circle. From November 1879 to the end of 1881 he officiated as Director-General of Post Offices in India. He then reverted to his appointment of Post Master-General of the Punjab, and continued in it until February 1888, when he went home on leave for a year. He did not, however, survive to return to India, having died at Castletown, in the Isle of Man, on the 6th September 1888.

Laughton, John, Colonel (1811—1861).—*Grave at Simla, No. 357.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1821 as a Cadet of Engineers, and was afterwards granted rank as Second-Lieutenant from the 12th June of that year. After going through the usual course of instruction at Chatham, he was sent out to India, and arrived at Calcutta in February 1830. In the following month he was appointed Adjutant of the Corps of Engineers and Visiting Officer of Works in Fort William; the latter appointment he held until the following August, but he continued in the former until April 1831, when he was nominated for employment in the Dept. of Public Works under the Superintending Engineer in the N.W. Provinces. He was shortly afterwards appointed Assistant to the Civil Architect at the Presidency, and he continued in that employment until the end of July 1832, when he was appointed to act as Adjutant of the Corps of Engineers, a post in which he was confirmed on 25th of the succeeding month. In September he was appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer in the Berhampore Division of Public Works, and he remained in that situation until March 1833, when he returned to the Presidency and resumed the appointment of Adjutant. In the following July he was nominated for service with the disciplined troops of the Shah of Persia, and proceeding to that country, he served there for more than four years, in the course of which he is said to have been frequently in action with the Russians; and at a later period he was, in connection with these services, granted the local rank of Major in Persia from the 2d June 1837. He returned to Bengal early in 1838, but remained unemployed until near the end of June, when he was appointed to survey and improve the road from Manipur to Cachar, and received, in connection with that duty, the command of the 5th Company of Sappers and Miners, then at Lakhipur. He had, however, scarcely

entered on this employment, when, on the 23^d August, he was ordered to proceed to Karnal, on arrival at which place he was in the following month, appointed Field Engineer with the First Division of the Army of the Indus. He subsequently moved up to Ferozepore with the Division, and in December he marched with it *en route* to Afghanistan, but he eventually got no further than Fort Bakkar, on the Indus, where, in January 1839, he was left as Garrison Engineer. At that place he remained until November 1839, when he was ordered to do duty with the Corps of Sappers and Miners, and having joined at Delhi he was placed in charge of the 1st and 6th Companies. Towards the end of January 1840 he was appointed Executive Engineer of the Midnapur Division of Public Works, but being then employed on special duty in Haryana, he did not join the appointment, and at the end of April his services were replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief, who directed him to rejoin the Sappers and Miners at Delhi. Before he could do so, however, he was, on the 6th May, re-appointed Executive Engineer of the Midnapore Division, and taking up that post, he continued holding it until November 1844, when he was transferred in the same capacity to the Allahabad Division of Public Works. From May to October 1845 he held charge of the office of Superintending Engineer, Central Provinces. Resuming then his appointment of Executive Engineer at Allahabad, he continued serving there until December 1848, when he proceeded on leave to Calcutta, eventually going home on furlough in March 1849. He returned to India in November 1851, and on the 2^d of the following month was sent up to Allahabad and appointed offg. Superintendent of the Grand Trunk Road, an appointment in which, in the summer of 1852, he was made permanent with effect from the date on which he was appointed to officiate. In May 1854 he was appointed a Superintending Engineer, and was posted to the Second Circle in the Punjab, with his headquarters at Lahore, and he was still serving in that appointment when the Mutiny broke out in May 1857. On that event occurring he was ordered to Ambala, and on the 23^d May he was appointed Chief Engineer of the Delhi Field Force. With that Force he took part in the movement on Delhi, and was with it in the action of Badli-ki-Serai, on the 8th June, and subsequently, for about three weeks, at the siege of Delhi. On the 21st June he was directed, on relief by Lieut.-Colonel R. Baird Smith, to return to Ambala and resume his duties as Superintending Engineer, and on the 28th (Baird Smith not having then arrived) he was directed to make over the charge of the Engineer Dept. in camp to Captain Taylor and proceed to Ambala as before ordered. He proceeded to Ambala accordingly early in July, and returning afterwards to Lahore, he continued serving there as a Superintending Engineer until the end of April 1859, when he proceeded on six months' leave to Simla. In June 1859 his services were replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief, and his leave having been extended, he remained at Simla until the end of October 1860. He was then appointed to do duty at Ambala, but at the end of May 1861 he again went to Simla on leave, and he died there on the 18th December following.

NOTE I.—In the inscription on his tomb this officer is erroneously stated to have died on the 18th December 1862.

NOTE II.—During his service in Persia, Colonel Laughton married a Persian lady. His elder daughter, Annie Elizabeth, married, at Simla on the 18th September 1861, Lieutenant (afterwards Major and honorary Lieut.-Colonel) Fitzroy Wilson, Rifle Brigade, of the Wilsons of Stowlongtoft Hall, near Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk.

Lautour, Gideon Colquhoun de—sec de Lautour.

Law, William George, Captain (1823-1857).—Grave at Delhi, No 99; tablets at Delhi and Kohat, Nos. 162 and 1043.—The third son of William John

Law, Esqr., Barrister-at-Law and Chief Commissioner of the Insolvent Court; and grandson of Ewan Law, Esqr., who was an elder brother of the 1st Lord Ellenborough. Born on the 30th October 1823.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1841. Arrived in India in May of the same year. In anticipation of his arrival he had, on the 1st April preceding, been posted to the 47th N. I., then at Barrackpore, but on reaching India he asked that he might be transferred to the 10th N. I., and he was removed to that regiment accordingly on the 5th June. He joined the 10th at Delhi, proceeded with it to Karnal in April 1842, and with it, in the autumn of the same year, marched to Ferozepore, where it formed part of the Army of Reserve. On the breaking up of that Army in January 1843, he marched with the regiment to Ambala, whence he soon afterwards accompanied it to Sukkur, in Sind, arriving there towards the end of May. In the following December he marched with the corps to Shikarpur, where he served with it for some months. In the spring of 1844 he marched back with the regiment to Ferozepore, arriving there early in June, and in the following month he proceeded on sick leave to Mussoorie. He rejoined his regiment at Cawnpore in February 1845, and served with it there until July 1846, when he was selected for duty with the infantry of the Nizam's Army. In the following November he was appointed to the 1st Infantry of the Nizam's Army, with which corps he served at Lingsagur until the summer of 1847, when he was transferred to the 3rd Infantry at Warangal. In August 1848 he was transferred to the 4th Infantry at Ellichpur, and appointed Adjutant of that corps, with which, in the months of March, April and May 1849, he was employed on field service against insurgent Rohillas, and was present at the defeat of a body of six hundred of these rebels at Kalam, on the Warda River, on the 30th April. In July 1849 he went home on furlough, resigning his appointment in the Nizam's Army, and was absent from India for more than three years. He returned to India at the end of September 1852, rejoined the 10th N. I. at Calcutta, and in October accompanied the corps on field service to Burma, where he served with it during the campaigns of 1852-53 (Medal). At the end of 1854 he returned with the regiment to Bengal and accompanied it to Patelgarh, arriving there in April 1855. Early in 1857 he was attached for some time to the Ambala Depot of Instruction in Rifle Musketry, but his health failing he proceeded on sick leave to Simla, and he was at that place when the Mutiny broke out. In June 1857 he joined the force before Delhi, and on the 28th of that month he was attached to the 1st Punjab Infantry for duty. He continued serving with that regiment until the 23^d July, when he was killed while engaged with the corps in driving back a strong force of the rebels who were attacking the left of the British position in the neighbourhood of Ludlow Castle and Metcalfe House.

Lawrence, Sir Alexander Hutchinson, Bart. (1838-1864).—(rare at Simla, No. 358; tablets at Samanar, No. 433, and at Lahore, No. 626.—The elder son of Colonel (Brigadier-General) Sir Henry Montgomery Lawrence, K. C. B., of the Bengal Artillery. Born at Allahabad on the 6th September 1838, and created a baronet, 10th August 1858, in recognition of the eminent services of his father (*q. v.*).—Entered the Bengal Civil Service in August 1857. Arrived in India in February 1858. In March 1859 he was appointed a Third Class Asst. Commissioner in the Punjab, and was posted to Kangra, whence he was transferred to Sialkot in October 1862, and to Lahore in November 1863. In December 1863 he was advanced to the position of Asst. Commissioner of the Second Class, and in February 1864 he was temporarily appointed Asst. Secretary to the Government of the Punjab. In April 1864 he proceeded to Simla on six months' leave on medical certificate. He subsequently went on an excursion to the hills to the north-east of Simla, and

there accidentally lost his life, having been killed in consequence of a bridge over which he was riding, on the Hindustan-Tibet Road, having given way under the weight of his horse,—27th August 1864.

NOTE.—Sir Alexander Lawrence married, on the 28th August 1862, Alice Eacy, daughter of Evory Kennedy, M. D., of Belgrave, Co. Dublin. This lady married, secondly, on the 10th October 1871, Sir George Young, Bart. (III), of Formosa Place, Cookham, Co. Berks, elder brother of Sir William Mackworth Young, K.S.C.I., sometime Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

Lawrence, Sir Henry Montgomery, K. C. B., Brigadier-General (1806—1857).—Tablets in the Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanawar, near Kasauli, Nos. 429 and 430.—The fourth son of Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Lawrence, of H. M.'s Service, formerly of the 77th Foot. Born at Matura, in Ceylon, on the 28th June, 1806.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1821 as a Cadet of Artillery. Arrived in India in February 1823, and in the following month was posted to the 5th Company 2nd Battalion, Foot Artillery (now the 9th Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery), which he joined at Dum-Dum. At that station he continued serving with the company until June 1824, when he was despatched by sea to Chittagong in command of a detachment of Artillery (6th Company 2nd Battalion) which had been suddenly ordered thither in consequence of the disaster at Ramu. The remainder of the 6th Company having been moved to Chittagong, he served with it there until January 1825, when he accompanied it in the forward movement of the force under the command of Brigadier-General Morrison, and he thereafter served with it throughout the operations resulting in the conquest of Arakan, including the engagement on the Padha Hills, the action of Mahati, and the storming of the heights above the town of Arakan (India Medal). In July 1825 he was transferred to the 3rd Company 2nd Battalion (late 6th Company 2nd Battalion) with which he was then serving, and on the 23rd August he was appointed to act as Adjutant to the Artillery of the force in Arakan, which now bore the designation of the "South-Eastern Division." On promotion to the rank of First-Lieutenant, he was re-posted, November 1825, to the 3rd Company 2nd Battalion. In the same month he left Arakan on sick leave and proceeded to Calcutta, where he remained until March 1826. He then proceeded to Akyab, where, on arrival, he was appointed to officiate as Depy. Asst. Commissary of Ordnance, but having again fallen very seriously ill, he returned to Calcutta in April. On the 22nd May he was transferred to the 2nd Company 4th Battalion, then at Benares, and on the following day he was detailed to proceed to the Upper Provinces with a detachment of drafts, but he was too ill to go, and he was soon afterwards again obliged to go on leave; eventually, in August 1826 he went on a voyage to China, and thence home on furlough. He remained at home until September 1829, and during this period he joined and for many months served with the Trigonometrical Survey in the North of Ireland. In September 1829, while he was on the voyage out, he was transferred to the 4th Company 1st Battalion, and on arriving at Calcutta in February 1830 he proceeded to the Upper Provinces and joined that company at Karnal, but in the following June he was transferred to the 3rd Company 2nd Battalion, then under orders for Karnal, and he joined it there on its arrival in November. During the succeeding year he twice officiated temporarily as Adjutant to the left wing of the 2nd Battalion at Karnal. In September 1831 he was transferred to the Horse Artillery, and in the following month he proceeded to Meerut and joined the head-quarters of the 3rd Brigade, with which he continued serving until the end of the annual practice. At the end of November he was posted to the 3rd Troop 1st Brigade, Horse Artillery, which he joined at Cawnpore in February 1832. With this troop in the following September he proceeded by water to Dum-Dum, undergoing, during the voyage down the Ganges, the unpleasant experience of being wrecked in a storm.

Towards the end of October he was transferred to the 1st Troop 3rd Brigade, then at Meerut, but having been retained on duty with the 3rd Troop 1st Brigade at Dum-Dum, the transfer was afterwards cancelled, and in January 1833 he was appointed Interpreter and Quarter-Master to the 7th Battalion, Foot Artillery, the 1st Company of which he was directed to join at Cawnpore; a fortnight later, however, he was permitted to resign this appointment and join the 1st Troop 3rd Brigade, to which he was formally re-appointed on the 23rd. Before he could join, however, he was, in February 1833, appointed to the Revenue Branch of the Survey Dept., in which he thereafter continued serving for five years and-a-half, the Moradabad, Farrukhabad and Gorakhpur districts being the scene of his labours as an Asst. Surveyor, and the Allahabad district as a Surveyor. During this period he was transferred in succession to the 1st Company 4th Battalion, in March 1833, to the 3rd Company 5th Battalion, in November 1833, and to the 3rd Troop 2nd Brigade, Horse Artillery, in August 1837, and he was still on the rolls of this troop in September 1838, when his services were replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief for employment in the field, the troop, which he was ordered to rejoin, having been detailed to form part of the Army of the Indus. He joined accordingly at Meerut, and in November he accompanied the troop to Ferozepore, but in the following month it was struck off the strength of the Army of the Indus, and in January 1839 he left it on being appointed to officiate, at Ferozepore, as an Assistant to the Political Agent at Ludhiana. In the following month he was transferred to the rolls of the 3rd Troop 3rd Brigade, and on promotion to the rank of Captain he was posted, March 1840, to the 4th Troop 3rd Brigade, but he continued in political employ, and at the end of March 1840 he was appointed an Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent for the affairs of the Punjab and the North-Western Frontier, with his station at Ferozepore: with this appointment his connection with the Survey Dept. was finally severed. With the exception of a period of six months' leave to Simla, he continued serving in his appointment at Ferozepore until the end of November 1841, when, on news being received of the outbreak at Kabul, he was ordered up to Peshawar, to assist Captain Mackeson, the Political Officer at that place, and he arrived there on the 28th December. Thereafter he was actively engaged in forwarding the arrangements for an advance on Jalalabad; was out and under fire with the troops despatched to aid and cover Colonel Mosley's retreat from Ali Musjid on the 23rd and 24th January 1842; and took part in the operations for the forcing of the Khaibar Pass on the 5th April. Returning then to Peshawar he was afterwards frequently on duty in the pass up to Dakka, and on to Jalalabad, at which place, in July, he was placed by General Pollock in charge of the Sikh Contingent there. When the advance was begun in August he went on in charge of a Sikh detachment attached to Major-General McNaugh's column, and with it was present in the actions of Jagdalak, Tozin, and Haft-Kotal, and at the occupation of Kabul, whence, on the conclusion of the war he returned to the British provinces with the Army under the command of General Pollock, arriving at Ferozepore in December 1842 (Medal, and promoted to the rank of Major by brevet). On his return he was placed, 28th December, at the disposal of the Lieutenant-Governor of the N.-W. Provinces for employment as Offg. Superintendent of Dehra Dun and Mussoorie, but he had scarcely taken up this appointment when it was found necessary to cancel it, and in January 1843 he was appointed instead to be an Assistant to the Envoy at Lahore. In this appointment, afterwards styled Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent for the N.-W. Frontier, he served at Ambala, and afterwards at Kaihal, until September 1843, when the important appointment of Resident in Nepal was con-

ferred upon him : this post he took up on the 1st December following, and he held it for more than two years. In July 1845, as a Captain of Horse Artillery, he was transferred to the rolls of the 1st Troop 3^d Brigade. It was during this period, while he was Resident in Nepal, that he planned and matured the scheme for the formation, in the North-Western Hills, of an institution for the education and training of the children of British soldiers in India,—a scheme which culminated in the foundation, in 1847, of the now famous Lawrence Military Asylum, at Sanawar,—an institution which, in the incalculable good it has done, is perhaps, the noblest monument to his memory. He continued in the appointment of Resident in Nepal until early in January 1846, when, in succession to Major Broadfoot (*q.v.*), killed at Firozshahr, he was appointed Agent to the Governor-General for the Foreign Relations of the N.-W. Frontier and Affairs connected with the Punjab, and having, in obedience to an urgent summons, immediately proceeded to the front, and joined the Governor-General, he was present at the battle of Sobraon (Medal) and in the subsequent advance on Lahore, and he was prominently engaged in the events which followed,—the negotiations for and conclusion of the treaty of Lahore, and the settlement of the Punjab on the basis of that treaty (promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, and created a Companion of the Order of the Bath). On the 16th March 1846 he was appointed Agent to the Governor-General for the N.-W. Frontier. In May 1846 he proceeded to Kangra to secure the surrender of the fort there, and in the following September he went to Kashmir, in command of a body of Sikh troops, sent thither in connection with the suppression of the revolt of Shaik Imam-ud-din. On the 26th December he was appointed Resident at Lahore, and he continued in that appointment until December 1847, when he proceeded on leave to the Presidency, whence he went home on furlough in January 1848. On the 27th April 1848, in recognition of his eminent services, he was created a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath, in the Civil Division. In consequence of the outbreak in the Punjab, he returned to India in December 1848, landing at Bombay and proceeding to the Punjab by way of Karachi and the Indus. This brought him to Multan during the last days of the siege of the city, and he remained there for a short time observing the progress of the operations. He subsequently proceeded and joined the head-quarters of the Army of the Punjab at Helan, and, in attendance on the Commander-in-Chief, he was present at the battle of Chillianwala (Medal and clasp). On the 27th January 1849 he was appointed Resident at Lahore and Chief Commissioner of the Cis-Sutlej and Trans-Sutlej States, the appointment to have effect from the 1st of the succeeding month, and quitting the Army he proceeded to Lahore and took up the duties of his post. On the conclusion of the war and the initiation of measures for the government of the conquered province he was appointed, 12th April, President of the Board of Administration for the Affairs of the Punjab and Agent to the Governor-General, and this important position he held for nearly four years. During this period he was, as a Captain in the Artillery, removed, November 1849, to the 1st Company 1st Battalion. On promotion to the regimental rank of Major he was posted, December 1850, to the 9th Battalion, from which he was transferred in September 1852 to the 1st Brigade of Horse Artillery, in the following December to the 1st Battalion of Foot Artillery, and three months later to the 3^d Brigade of Horse Artillery. In February 1853 he was appointed Agent to the Governor-General for the States of Rajputana, to which appointment was added, in the following December, that of Commissioner for the Superintendence of the Jawad-Neemuch districts. On the 20th June 1854 he was promoted to the rank of Colonel by brevet and appointed an Aide-de-Camp to the Queen. On attaining the regimental rank of Lieutenant-Colonel he

was posted, October 1856, to the 4th Battalion of Foot Artillery, but this was afterwards altered, and in December he was posted to the 9th Battalion instead. In February 1857 he was granted leave to Bombay, preparatory to going home on furlough on medical certificate, but having, on the 14th of the succeeding month, been appointed Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General in Oudh, he gave up his intention of going home, and proceeded instead to Lucknow. Arriving there on the 20th March, he took up the duties of his important position at a very critical time, for even then the first movements of the Great Mutiny had begun, and disaffection was rife in the Native Army from Chittagong to Peshawar. The crisis actually arrived in the following May, and the energy, forethought and wisdom with which he met the events of the time won for him the highest admiration. To enable him to exercise military command during this time of trouble he was, on the 16th May, specially appointed a Brigadier-General, and at a later period he was gazetted to the rank of Major-General for special field service, but before that advancement was announced the end had already come. On the 30th May, when the mutiny burst forth at Lucknow, or rather at the cantonment of Mariaon, on the other side of the Gumti, he took effective measures to prevent the mutineers from crossing and entering the city, and on the following day he moved out against them and drove them away, with some loss, from the vicinity of the cantonment. On the 30th June, intelligence having been received of the approach of a body of mutineers and rebels from Nawabganj, he moved out with a portion of his force, and at Chinhat on the Nawabganj road, encountered the rebel host advancing on Lucknow; he was, however, overwhelmed by the numbers of the enemy, and compelled to retire, defeated, within the grounds of the British Residency (which, in anticipation of a siege, had already, by his forethought, been effectively entrenched, fortified, and stocked with provisions and ammunition), and the enemy, following up the retreating force, immediately invested the place. During the two succeeding days the rebels poured upon the British position a perfect hailstorm of fire, in the midst of which, on Thursday, the 2nd July, Sir Henry Lawrence was mortally wounded, in the upper part of the left thigh, by a fragment of a shell, which exploded in the room in which he was reposing. After forty-eight hours of intense suffering he died of his wounds on the succeeding Saturday,—the 4th July 1857.

Note.—Sir Henry Lawrence married, at Calcutta, on the 21st August 1837, Honoria, the youngest daughter of the Revd. George Marshall, of Comptonagh, Enniskillen, Co. Londonderry. She died at Mount Abu, Rajputana, on the 15th January 1854.

Lawrie, James Adair, Lieutenant-Colonel (1841—1890).—*Grave at Lahore Cantonment, No. 664.*—Born on the 9th December 1841.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 18th December 1861 as a Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery. He was posted to the 2^d Brigade, and during the succeeding ten years he served with various batteries of that brigade in the United Kingdom, in the Mauritius, and in Ceylon. In October 1871 he was removed to "D" Battery, "C" Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, and having joined it at Exeter, he served with it there until 1873, when he was transferred to "F" Battery, "D" Brigade, with which he served at Aldershot and Birmingham until 1875. On the 16th January 1875 he was promoted to the rank of Captain, and was, shortly afterwards, posted to the 18th Brigade, from which he was transferred to the 2^d Brigade in March 1877. In June 1879 he was transferred to "E" Battery, 4th Brigade, and, proceeding to India, he joined it at Jullundur in the autumn of the same year, accompanying it to Mian Mir in the succeeding December. On the 18th December 1881 he was promoted to the rank of Major by brevet. On the 11th January 1882 he became a regimental Major, and was appointed to the command of "D" Battery, 4th Brigade,

with which he served at Lucknow and Agra until September 1887, when he was transferred to the command of "H" Battery, 2^d Brigade. With this battery he served at Meerut until January 1889, when he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on half-pay, and went home. In January 1890 he was brought back to India, and having on arrival been posted to Mian Mir, he died at that place on the 4th April following.

Lee, Charles, *Captain (c. 1808—1849).—Grave and Memorial on the Chillianwala battle-field, No. 752.*—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 8th April 1825 as an Ensign in the 77th Foot. Joined the regiment in Jamaica, and served with it there for several years. On the 30th December 1828 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. In 1831-32 he served against the insurgent negro slaves, who had thrown a great part of the island into disorder and committed many excesses. He returned home with the regiment in June 1834, and during the next three years served with it in Scotland and Ireland. Towards the end of 1837 he accompanied the regiment to Malta, whence he proceeded with it to Corfu in the spring of 1842, and again to Jamaica in January 1843. On the 12th April 1844 he was promoted to the rank of Captain, Unattached, and placed on half-pay. On the 7th February 1845 he exchanged to full-pay in the 59th Foot, and on the 2nd May following he exchanged from the 59th to the 24th Foot. He joined the 24th at Limerick, accompanied it to Cork in the following January, and in May 1846 embarked with it for Bengal. He landed with the regiment at Calcutta in the following September, and after a short detention at Dum-Dum, marched with it for the Upper Provinces, reaching Agra in March 1847. In October 1848, on the outbreak of the second Sikh War, he marched with the regiment from Agra, en route to Ferozepore, to join the Army of the Punjab, and he served with it during the earlier part of the campaign which ensued, including the passage of the Chenab, the action of Sadulapur and the battle of Chillianwala, in which last he fell as he led on his company to the attack of the Sikh guns,—13th January 1849.

Leech, Robert, C. B., Lieutenant and local Major in Afghanistan (1813—1845).—Grave at Ambala, No. 207.—Born on the 7th December 1813.—Entered the Bombay Army in 1832 as a Cadet of Engineers. He arrived in India in 1834, and, having been granted rank as Second-Lieutenant from the 17th April of that year, he was attached for some time to the Bombay Sappers and Miners. He was subsequently employed as an Assistant to the Superintendent of Roads and Tanks until November 1836, when, in consequence of the proficiency he had attained in the oriental languages, he was selected for political employment under the Govt. of India and appointed an Assistant to Captain (afterwards Sir Alexander) Burnes, then proceeding on a special mission to the Amir Dost Muhammad Khan, the Ruler of Afghanistan. He accompanied Captain Burnes to Kabul in 1837, arriving there (by way of the Khaibar) on the 20th September, and thence, in the succeeding December, he was despatched on a mission to Kandahar. In the following year he was sent to Kalat on political duty in connection with the then impending invasion of Afghanistan, undertaken for the purpose of restoring Shah Shuja-ul-Mulk to the throne of Kabul, and on the 7th August 1838, being then a Lieutenant in the Bombay Engineers, he was granted the local rank of Major in Afghanistan. For some months subsequent to that date he was actively employed on the route between Shikarpur, in Sind, and Dadar, in Baluchistan, in collecting supplies for the Army of the Indus. He joined that Army at Janjera in February 1839, and accompanied it in the long and arduous march to Kandahar, at which place, at the end of June, when the Army moved forward on Ghazni, he was left as a Political Agent, to act, on the part of Shah Shuja,

under our Envoy and Minister at the Court of Kabul. At Kandahar he continued serving as a Political Agent until November 1841, rendering during that long and stormy period the most distinguished public service. He was then sent to Kalat-i-Ghilzai with Captain Craigie's detachment, to serve there as Political Agent during the occupation of the fort at that place, and he thereafter took part in the defence of that post against the persistent efforts of the Afghans to capture it, and in the repulse of the determined assault delivered by them on the 21st May 1842. On the relief of Kalat-i-Ghilzai and the withdrawal of the garrison taking place, he returned early in June, to Kandahar, and when, in the succeeding August, General Nott finally quitted that place and moved northwards, he accompanied the force as a Political Officer and took part in all the subsequent operations, including the action of Goainc, the re-capture of Ghazni, the actions of Beni Badam and Maidan, the re-occupation of Kabul, and various actions in the passes during the withdrawal from Kabul to Peshawar. For his eminent political services in Afghanistan he was, in December 1842, nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath, and in the usual course he received the Kandahar-Ghazni-Kabul Medal of 1842. On his return to the British provinces he was nominated, January 1843, to accompany, as Political Officer, the detachment detailed to escort to Guzerat the (supposed) gates of the Temple of Somnath, which had been brought away, as a trophy, from the tomb of Sultan Mahmud at Ghazni, and on the abandonment of that silly and theatrical project, after the gates had been laboriously carted down as far as Agra, he was appointed First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent on the North-Western Frontier, a situation of great importance in the then condition of Sikh politics. In this appointment he continued until his death, which (a grievous loss to the public service) took place at Ambala on the 2nd September 1845.

Leeds, Sir Edward, Bart. (III), Colonel (1825—1876).—Grave at Kusauli, No. 292.—The eldest son of Sir Joseph Edward Leeds, Bart. (II), of Croston Park, Co. Cambridge. Born at Olney, Co. Somerset, on the 3rd May 1825.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1841. Arrived in India in December of the same year, and in the following month was ordered up to Benares to do duty with the 60th N. I. In February 1845 he was posted to the 47th N. I., which he joined on its way up to Ambala from Benares, and with this corps he arrived at the former station in April. On the regiment taking the field on the outbreak of the first Sikh War he was left behind at Ambala, but he joined the corps on the Sutlej in January 1846, and served with it during the remainder of the campaign, taking part in the action of Badhowal and the battles of Aliwal and Sobraon (Medal and one clasp). After the battle of Sobraon he proceeded with the regiment to Lahore, and he afterwards accompanied it to Ferozepore in February 1847, to Jittawali at the end of the same year, and to Cawnpore in April 1849. In December 1850 he went home on furlough, and he was absent from India for more than three years. On his return in January 1854 he rejoined the 47th at Calcutta, and soon afterwards embarked with it for Burma, landing at Rangoon in February, and proceeding with it thence towards Prome. In March he was nominated for duty with the 4th Sikh Infantry, but before he could join that regiment, which was then at Paungdo, on the Siam frontier, his services were placed (10th April) at the disposal of the Executive Engineer as an offg. Asst. Executive Officer in the Rangoon Division of the Dept. of Public Works. He was confirmed in the appointment of Asst. Executive Officer in September 1854, and (having officiated as Executive Officer, Rangoon Division, from May 1855 to June 1856) he was appointed an Executive Engineer on the 1st November 1856. In this position he continued serving in Burma (at Rangoon, Dalla, Bassein, Rangoon again, and Moulmein) for nearly seven years,

in the course of which, in February 1861, he joined the Bengal Staff Corps, and, in May 1862, on the death of his father he succeeded to the baronetcy. In August 1863 he was transferred, as an Executive Engineer, from the Burma to the Gwalior Division of Public Works, and from that in succession, to the Meerut Division in the following November, to the Third Division of the Grand Trunk Road in 1864, and to Agra 1865. At this place he served (excluding a period of a year's furlough in Europe in 1866-67) until the end of 1870. From January 1871 to November 1872 he officiated as Superintending Engineer of the Jubbulpore Circle. He was then appointed an Executive Engineer of the first Grade, and was posted to the Fourth Circle of Military Works, with his head-quarters at Kasauli, and in this appointment he remained until his death, which occurred at Kalka on the 16th February 1876, when he was on his way home on furlough on medical certificate. His remains were carried back to Kasauli and there interred.

NOTE—Sir Edward Leeds married, first, at Mainpuri on the 15th June 1848, Emily Anne, the only daughter of Major Charles Boulton, 47th N. I.: this lady (who was born at Akyab, in Arakua, on the 2d January 1830) died at Cawnpore on the 11th October 1849.—He married, secondly, at Calcutta on the 21st January 1854, Fanny (born at Almora, 12th March 1836), the only daughter of Major-General Henry Templer, of the Bengal Infantry. (They had been fellow-passengers, from Portsmouth to Calcutta, in the ship *Blenheim*, which arrived at the latter port on the 1st January 1854).

Leeson, Joseph, Captain and Brevet-Major (1796-1848).—*Grave at Hoshiarpur, No. 523.*—The eldest son of the Hon'ble John Leeson, and grandson of the 3rd Earl of Milltown. Born on the 25th March 1796.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 28th November 1811 as a Cornet in the 21st Light Dragoons, which he joined in Cape Colony, South Africa. On the 6th October 1812 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. In 1817 he accompanied the regiment to India, and was at first employed with a squadron detached to Cuttack for the purpose of guarding the frontier in that direction during the operations against the Pindaris and the Mahrattas. He was afterwards with this squadron at Midnapur, and towards the end of 1818 he accompanied it to the Upper Provinces, to join the headquarters of the regiment at Cawnpore. His regiment being at this time under orders to return home for disbandment, and he being desirous of remaining in India, he used the influence of his friends to obtain for him an appointment in the service of the East India Company, and with such success that he was appointed an Infantry Cadet for Bengal in May 1819, and was formally admitted into the Bengal Army on the 16th October following, with rank as Ensign from the 11th May. On the 25th October 1819 he was placed on half-pay of his commission in the 21st Light Dragoons, and he remained in that position until the 31st August 1832, when he finally retired from the British service, receiving "a commuted allowance" for his commission. Upon being admitted into the Bengal Army, he was appointed, October 1819, to do duty with the 2d Battalion 4th N. I., at Allahabad, and he served with that corps until October 1820, when he went on leave to the Presidency. In January 1821 he was posted to the 2d Battalion 21st N. I., then at Lucknow, but being in Calcutta on leave at the time, he was granted permission to defer joining until the commencement of the rainy season. In the meantime, however, he was appointed, May 1821, a Sub-Assistant in the Stud Department in Hariana, and he did not, after all, join his regiment until many years had elapsed. On being promoted to the rank of Lieutenant he was posted, 13th May 1822, to the 1st Battalion 21st N. I., and on the reorganisation of the Army taking place in May 1824 he was finally posted to the 42d N. I. He continued serving in the Stud Department as a Sub-Assistant (at first in Hariana, and afterwards, from 1825, at Karantadi, and, for a short time, in 1826-27, in charge at Ghazipur) until August 1828, when he proceeded on leave to the Cape, and being still absent

in the spring of 1832, he vacated his appointment. He returned to India in January 1833, and soon afterwards, for the first time, joined his regiment, the 42d N. I., at Delhi. From April to September 1835 he officiated as Brigade-Major at Delhi, and in the following December he was sent up to Landour, for duty at the Convalescent Dépôt during the winter months; and having been retained there during the following year, and having afterwards remained in the hills on leave, he did not rejoin his regiment, then at Bareilly, until December 1837. In March 1838 he again went on leave to Mussoorie and Landour, remaining there until December 1839, and his regiment having, in the interval, gone to Afghanistan on service, he was directed, on the expiration of his leave, to proceed to Aligarh and do duty with the portion of the 42d attached to the recruit dépôt at that place. In February 1840, with the dépôt company under his command, he accompanied a convoy to Kabul, and, after serving with a force in the field in the Ghilzai country, he eventually, with the company, joined his regiment at Kandahar in July. In August 1840 he was appointed to the temporary charge of the Commissariat duties at Kandahar, from which he was transferred in the following month to the charge of the 1st Regiment of Cavalry of Shah Shujah's Forces; the command of this corps (known during the period of his incumbency as "Leeson's Horse") he retained for about eighteen months, and during this period he frequently commanded it on actual service in the field, including the action of Ilmi, in May 1841, the affair on the banks of the Argandab, in January 1842, and various operations in the vicinity of Kandahar. In consideration of these services he was, on the 1st April 1842, appointed an honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Governor-General. In April 1842 he rejoined his own regiment, and with it served until the conclusion of the campaign, including the last operations at Kandahar, the movement to the north, the action of Goaine, the re-capture of Ghazni, the actions of Beni Badam and Maidan, the re-occupation of Kabul, the capture and destruction of Istalif, and the actions in the passes during the withdrawal of the Army from Kabul to Peshawar (Medal). In September 1842, while still on field service in Afghanistan, he was nominated Commandant of the 2d Irregular Cavalry, and on his return to the British provinces, in December, he proceeded to Saugor, and there joined and assumed command of that regiment. Early in April 1843, however, he was obliged to proceed on sick leave to Mussoorie, and his leave having been twice extended on account of the state of his health, he did not rejoin the regiment, still at Saugor, until March 1845. Towards the end of the following October he marched with the regiment from Saugor, *en route* to Ambala; on arrival at the latter place in December he moved on and joined the Army of the Sutlej, and in command of the right wing of the regiment he was present at the battle of Sobroon and in the subsequent advance on Lahore (Medal, and promoted to the rank of Major by brevet). On the termination of the war he remained with the wing of the regiment at Lahore, whence early in 1847, he proceeded with it to Talwandi; and uniting there with the left wing, he marched with the whole to Makhu, at which place he arrived on the 8th February. In November 1847 he proceeded with the regiment to Hoshiarpur, and at that place he died on the 15th February 1848.

NOTE I.—Major Leeson, while still a Lieutenant in the 21st Light Dragoons, married, at Calcutta on the 26th November 1817, Anne, the eldest daughter of Anthony O'Reilly, Esq., of the Bolstrana family, who was at that time a Captain in the same regiment. She died (his widow) at Ferozepore on the 29th January 1851.

NOTE II.—On the death of the 7th Earl of Milltown in March 1891, Major Leeson's descendants came into the direct line of succession to the Earldom, and his last surviving son assumed the title: this gentleman's claim does not, however, appear to have been recognised, though it has some (possibly superficial) appearance of being correct. This self-styled 8th Earl of Milltown died at Jubbulpore on the 25th January 1905.

Le Marchant, Edward Henry, Lieutenant-Colonel (1853-1899).—*Grave at Peshawar, No. 963.*—Born on the 31st December 1853.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 11th April 1871 as a Lieutenant in the Royal South Gloucester Militia. On the 28th February 1874 he was transferred to the regular forces as a Lieutenant in the 41st Foot, from which he was removed to the 67th Foot on the 18th of the following month. Proceeding to India, he joined the 67th at Thayet Myo, in Burma, towards the end of the year. In March 1876 he accompanied the regiment to Fort St. George, Madras, whence in February 1878 he proceeded with it to Bangalore. In the summer of the same year he was appointed acting Interpreter to the regiment, and he held the appointment for about six months. Towards the end of 1878 he accompanied the regiment to the Punjab, whither it was moved as part of a reserve for the forces on field service in Afghanistan, and he served with it for some time at Rawal Pindi, and afterwards at Lawrencepore. In April 1879 he moved with the corps into the Kuram Valley, where he was serving with it when the war terminated at the end of May. In the course of the summer he went home on leave, and, in consequence, missed sharing in the great operations which followed on the renewal of the war in September 1879. He came back to India in the spring of 1880, and afterwards rejoined his regiment at Kabul, whence, after serving with the corps for a short time at Jagdalak and later in a movement into Koh-Daman, he marched with it to Peshawar in August 1880, and afterwards returned with it to Bangalore in the autumn. In August 1880 he was appointed Instructor of Musketry to the regiment, and he retained that appointment until it was abolished two years and a half later. In the winter of 1881-82 he accompanied the corps (which had now become the 2^d Battalion of the Hampshire Regiment) to Cannanore, and while serving there on the 19th September 1883 he was promoted to the rank of Captain. In February 1885 he proceeded with the battalion to Secunderabad. In the summer of the same year he was sent home for duty with the dépôt, and he was absent from his battalion until March 1888, when he rejoined it at Chatham on its return from India. He afterwards served with the battalion at Aldershot, Portslown Hill and Portsmouth, and on the 6th April 1892 he was advanced to the rank of Major. From January 1893 to December 1895 he held the appointment of District Instructor of Musketry, South-Eastern District. Soon after vacating this office he was re-posted to the 2^d Battalion, Hampshire Regiment, which he rejoined at Birr, in Ireland, and in September 1896 he became Second-in-Command of that corps. On the 30th June 1897 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and having been posted then to the 1st Battalion of the regiment (the 37th Foot), he proceeded to India in the following August, and joined the corps at Multan. In October 1898 he accompanied the battalion to Landi Kotal, and thence, in March 1899, to Peshawar, where, within a few days of his arrival, he came to an untimely end, a victim to the fanaticism of the frontier *ghazi*. On the 23rd March he attended the regimental gymkhana, and while he was watching the proceedings, a Pathan fanatic crept up to him and shot him dead. The murderer immediately fled, but after a sharp pursuit he was overtaken and captured by some soldiers of the corps, and, in due course, tried, convicted, and hanged.

Lewes, Charles Edward, First-Lieutenant (1831-1857).—*Grave at Simla, No. 346.*—Son of Lieutenant-Colonel Charles James Lewes, Bengal Infantry, formerly of the 50th N. I. and the 3^d European Regiment. Born at Mhow, in Malwa, on the 18th October 1831.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1851 as a Cadet of Artillery. Arrived in India in October of the same year, and was directed to do duty with the Artillery at Dum-Dum. In March 1852 he was appointed to do duty with the 3^d Company 5th Battalion, Foot Artillery, then proceeding to Lower Burma as part of a Field

Force, and accompanying it on that service he was present with it throughout the operations resulting in the capture of Rangoon (India Medal and clasp). Early in 1853 he proceeded with the company from Rangoon to Pegu. Towards the end of March 1853 he was posted to the 1st Company 3^d Battalion, then at Benares, but having been directed to continue doing duty with the 3^d Company 5th Battalion, he accompanied the latter to Prome in the following summer. In January 1854 he was removed to the 2^d Company 5th Battalion, which was also at that time at Prome, where he joined it. At the end of August 1854 he was transferred to the 6th Company 8th Battalion, but he continued serving with the 2^d Company 5th Battalion until it returned from Burma to Dum-Dum at the end of the succeeding October; he then proceeded to the Upper Provinces and joined the 6th Company 8th Battalion at Delhi, whence he accompanied it to Baroily in the spring of 1855. At the end of December 1855 he was appointed acting Adjutant to the Artillery Recruit Dépôt at Meerut, and he continued holding this appointment until May 1856, when he was transferred to the 1st Troop 3^d Brigade, Horse Artillery, and joined it at Peshawar. In July 1857 he was detached from Peshawar to Jhelum with half of this troop, and was engaged, at the latter place, in the severe conflict which resulted from the attempt to disarm the mutinous 14th Native Infantry. He subsequently proceeded on sick leave to Simla, where he died on the 17th November 1857.

Lewin, James St. George, Lieutenant (c. 1827-1849).—*Grave at Peshawar, No. 932.*—The only son of Captain James Lewin, of H. M.'s 30th Foot, and grandson of James Lewin, Esq., of Oaklands, who was of the Lewins of Cloghans, Co. Mayo.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 27th July 1844 as an Ensign in the 61st Foot. Joined that regiment at Cork, served with it afterwards at Buttevant, and in July 1845 embarked with it for Bengal. Landing at Calcutta in the following October, he proceeded with the corps to the Upper Provinces, and arrived with it at Cawnpore in February 1846, whence in the following November he accompanied it to Ambala. On the 14th December 1846 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. In February 1848 he proceeded with the regiment to Jullunder, and in the autumn of the same year he was employed with the corps in suppressing disturbances in the Jullundur Doab. He afterwards joined the Army of the Punjab, and served with the regiment at the passage of the Chenab, the action of Sadulapur, the battles of Chilianwala and Gujerat, and the pursuit of the Sikhs and Afghans to Peshawar. On the termination of the campaign the 61st was retained at Peshawar, and, serving with it, he died at that place on the 25th April 1849.

Lewis, Charles Lambert, Ensign (1827-1845).—*Grave at Ludhiana, No. 577.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1845. Arrived in India on the 17th June, the same year, and proceeding soon afterwards to the Upper Provinces, he at Ludhiana joined the 48th N. I., to which, in anticipation of his arrival, he had been posted on the 7th idem. He had, however, scarcely arrived at Ludhiana when he died there on the 21 September 1845, being then under eighteen years of age and only eleven weeks in the country.

Limond, Alexander, Lieutenant (1867-1895).—*Grave at Banm, No. 1068; tablet at Kahat, No. 1052.*—The eldest son of Major-General David Limond, C.B., Royal (Bengal) Engineers. Born at Allahabad on the 8th January 1867.—Entered H. M.'s Service (from the Royal Milly. College) on the 11th February 1888 as a Second-Lieutenant in the 2^d Battalion, West Yorkshire Regt. (the 14th Foot), which he joined at Multan in the following month. In November 1888 he accompanied the battalion to Mian Mir, whence, towards the end of the following year, he proceeded with it to

Ambala. On the 2^d December 1889 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. In the spring of the following year he accompanied the corps to Dagshai, and a few days later, on the 28th March 1890, he was appointed an Offg. Wing Officer in the 6th Punjab Infantry, on probation for the Bengal Staff Corps, into which he was afterwards admitted with effect from that date. He joined the regiment at Edwardesabad, and accompanying it on service in the second Miranzai Expedition, in the spring of 1891, he was present with it throughout the operations on the Samana Range (India Medal and clasp). He returned with the regiment to Edwardesabad in June 1891, and in the following September he was transferred, temporarily, as an Offg. Wing Officer, to the 4th Sikh Infantry, then with the Hazara Field Force. On the 4th Sikh Infantry returning to cantonments in December, he rejoined the 6th Punjab Infantry at Edwardesabad, and in this regiment, in October 1892, he was appointed a Wing Officer permanently. In November 1892 he marched with the regiment to Kohat, whence, in April 1893, he accompanied it to Kuram, and from that place in the succeeding June he went home on leave. On his return to India in June 1894 he rejoined the regiment at Kohat, and was appointed Offg. Quarter-Master, an appointment which he continued holding until the following November, when he was appointed Offg. Adjutant. In this capacity he served with the regiment throughout the Waziristan Expedition of 1894-95 (clasp to India Medal). On the termination of these operations he served with his regiment on escort duty with the Tochi Delimitation Commission, and while thus employed his career was brought to an abrupt and untimely end, he having, while on the line of march with his regiment, been suddenly assailed by a gang of fanatical *ghasis* who wounded him so desperately that he scarce survived twenty-four hours. He died in camp at Boya, in Waziristan, on the 14th May 1895.

Linton, Henry James, Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel (1844-1892).—*Tablet at Lahore, No. 637.*—Born on the 18th January 1844.—Entered the Indian Medical Dept., Bengal, on the 1st April 1869 as an Assistant-Surgeon. Arrived in India early in 1870, and after doing duty for some time in the Presidency General Hospital, was appointed to the medical charge of the 40th N. I. in April 1870. He joined the regiment at Agra and held charge until September 1871, when he was displaced; he, however, remained attached to the regiment (carrying on, at the same time, the medical duties of Fort Agra), and on the 24th of the succeeding month he was re-appointed to the medical charge, which he held thereafter for three months, accompanying the corps to the Camp of Exercise at Delhi in the winter of 1871-72. In January 1872 he was appointed, temporarily, Surgeon to the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, whom he accompanied to the Presidency, and there, for about a month in March and April 1872, he held medical charge of the 8th N. I. and of a detachment of the 10th. In the latter month he was sent up to Mian Mir, where, on the 27th, he was appointed to the offg. medical charge of the 24th (Punjab) N. I., and, the permanent appointment having been conferred upon him in February 1873, he was on the rolls of that regiment for nearly twenty years. In the winter of 1873-74 he was with the corps at the Roorkee Camp of Exercise, and on the camp being broken up, he marched with the regiment to Jhansi, at which station, from February 1874 to February 1875, he held, in addition, the appointment of Civil Surgeon. In February 1875 he went home on furlough, and he was absent from India until August 1876, when he rejoined the regiment at Jhansi. On the outbreak of the Afghan War in November 1878 he accompanied the regiment from Jhansi to the N.-W. Frontier, and afterwards served with it, in the Second Division, Peshawar Valley Field Force, in the second Bazar Valley Expedition and in various operations on the Khaibar line until the war was brought to a conclusion by the treaty of Gandamak in May 1879. After the termination of the war

he continued serving with the regiment in the Khaibar Line Force, until September 1879, when, on the war bursting out afresh, he moved forward with the regiment and, after taking part in various movements, eventually accompanied it to Kabul at the end of March 1880. In August 1880 he accompanied the corps in Sir Frederick Roberts' celebrated march to Kandahar, and was present with it in the decisive battle of Mazra, near that place, on the 1st of the succeeding month (Medal and clasp, and bronze star). The war being ended, he accompanied the regiment to Multan, arriving there towards the end of October 1880, and he subsequently proceeded with the corps to Mian Mir, in December 1883, and to Sialkot, in November 1887. In the autumn of 1888 he accompanied the regiment on service in the Hazara Field Force, and was present with it throughout the operations of October and November on the Black Mountain (India Medal and clasp). Returning to Sialkot with the corps in December 1888, he continued serving with it there until December 1890, when he went home on furlough. He returned to India in March 1892 and rejoined the regiment at Ferozepore, but on the 29th of the same month he was removed from the 24th and appointed to the offg. medical charge of the 26th Bengal Infantry; and having joined that regiment at Peshawar, he died at that place a few days later,—on the 4th April 1892.

Llewellyn, John Lock, Lieutenant (1822-1850).—*Grave at Peshawar, No. 935.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1839. Arrived in India towards the end of January 1840, and in the following month was ordered up to Berhampore to do duty with the 69th N. I.; within a few days, however, this was altered, and he was sent to Jamalpur instead, to do duty with the 36th N. I. In March 1840 he was posted to the 71st N. I., but having gone on leave to visit a relation at Mymensing, he did not join that regiment, then at Neemuch, until the end of the following December. In March 1841 he accompanied the regiment to Shahjahanpur, whence he proceeded with it to Bareilly in April 1842, and to Barrackpore in the spring of 1843. In the winter of 1845-46 he proceeded with the regiment to Mainpuri, and in the spring of 1847 he marched with it to Ludhiana. In the following November he proceeded with the corps to Jullundur, whence he marched with it to Budhi Pind in January 1848, and during the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49 he took part with it in the operations carried on in the Jullundur and Bari Doabs (Medal). On the termination of the war he was posted with his regiment at Dinanagar, whence he returned with it to Budhi Pind in July 1849. In the following December he accompanied the regiment to Peshawar, and he died at that place on the 18th March 1850, from the effects of a pistol-shot in the head. The wound was undoubtedly self-inflicted, but whether he shot himself intentionally, or merely by accident, was never determined.

Lloyd, Ambrose, Lieutenant (c. 1828-1849).—*Grave at Gujarat, No. 760; tablet at Sialkot, No. 727.*—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 22^d December 1846 as a Cornet in the 14th Light Dragoons. Arrived in India towards the end of October 1847, joined the regiment at Ambala in December, and accompanied it to Ferozepore in February 1848. On the 31st March 1848 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. In August 1848 he proceeded with the regiment to Lahore, and accompanying it into the field in the following November, he thereafter served with it in the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49, including the action of Ramnagar, the passage of the Chenab, and the battles of Chilianwala and Gujarat, in the last of which he fell,—21st February 1849.

Lloyd, Charles Owen, Ensign (c. 1829-1848).—*Grave at Multan: see note to No. 883.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1846. Arrived in India in October of the same year, and was sent up to Dinapore to do duty with the 57th N. I. In June 1847 he

was posted to the 8th N. I., and having joined that regiment at Phillaur in October, he marched with it to Lahore in the following December. Towards the end of July 1848 he accompanied the regiment on service against Multan, the Governor of which place, the Dewan Mulraj, had rebelled, and he afterwards took part in the siege of that fortress up to the 12th September. On that day his brief career came to an end, he having fallen then in the assault of one of the enemy's posts under the walls.

Lloyd, Edward Salusbury, Major and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel (1806—1851).—*Grave at Phillaur, No. 560.*—The third son of Richard Hughes Lloyd, Esqr., of Plymog, Co. Denbigh, Gwerclas, Co. Merioneth, and Bashall, Co. York. Born on the 26th March 1806.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1823. Arrived in India in May 1824, and at the end of the month was sent up to Barrackpore to do duty with the 26th N. I. In the following August he was posted to the 25th N. I., but as that regiment was then at Penang, he was directed, in September, to do duty with the 16th N. I., at Barrackpore, until he should be required for embarkation. He joined his regiment at Penang in December 1824, and he subsequently served with it there, and with detachments of it at Singapore and Malacca, until August 1826, when, having been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant and transferred to the 49th N. I. on the 11th February preceding, he returned to Bengal, and soon afterwards joined his new regiment at Mirzapur. In the autumn of 1827 he proceeded on sick leave to the Presidency, whence, towards the end of January 1828, he went home on furlough. Returning to India in May 1831, he rejoined his regiment at Lucknow, whence, towards the end of the year, he marched with it to Ludhiana, and he continued serving with it at that place until February 1834, when he was appointed acting Adjutant of the Nasiri Battalion, stationed at Subathu. In August 1835 he was appointed Offg. Second-in-Command of the battalion and acting Assistant to the Political Agent at Subathu, and he continued serving in these appointments until April 1836, when he proceeded on leave to Simla. He rejoined the 49th N. I. at Neemuch at the end of the following October, and in the spring of 1837 he served for some time as acting Adjutant to a detachment employed on treasure-escort duty. In September 1838 he was appointed Adjutant of the regiment, with which, in August 1839, he proceeded on service in the Marwar Field Force, on the occasion of the demonstration then made against the Raja of Jodhpur. He returned with the regiment to Neemuch in the following October, and he there, at the end of the same month, resigned the appointment of Adjutant. In the spring of 1840 he marched with the regiment to Cawnpore, from which station in October 1841 he proceeded to Simla on sick leave for a year. On the expiry of this leave, in October 1842, he was sent to take command of the light company of the regiment, then forming part of the 2nd Light Infantry Battalion in the Army of Reserve at Ferozepore, and on this battalion being broken up in February 1843, he proceeded with his light company and rejoined the head-quarters of the regiment at Dacca in the following June. In the following November he again went on leave, which was subsequently extended to November 1844, and having, when on his way to rejoin, arrived at Benares on the 23rd of that month, he was halted at that station and directed to do duty there with the recruit dépôt of his regiment, pending the arrival of the corps, then on its way from Dacca, and he rejoined the 49th at Benares, accordingly, in February 1845. In the spring of 1847 he marched with the regiment to Ferozepore, and while serving at this place in April 1848 he attained the regimental rank of Major and succeeded, soon afterwards, to the command of the corps. Towards the end of the following July he marched from Ferozepore with the regiment to join the force proceed-

ing on service to Multan, and he thereafter commanded it throughout both sieges of that place, including the attacks on the outworks in September, the action of Surajkhund, and the eventual reduction of the fortress (Medal and clasp, and promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet). After the fall of Multan he marched with the regiment to Ramnagar, and thence to Wazirabad, and on the termination of the campaign he accompanied it to Nakodar, in the Jullundur Doab, arriving there in April 1849. In the following November he moved with the corps to Phillaur, at which place he continued in command of it until the end. He was temporarily at Nakodar, on duty, when he died there on the 24th January 1851.

NOTE.—Lieutenant-Colonel (then Captain) Lloyd married at Meerut, on the 16th April 1844, Catharine Anne, the only daughter of the Revd. Robert Wynell-Mayow, a cadet of the ancient family of Mayow (now Wynell-Mayow) of Bray, Co. Cornwall, and Hanworth, Co. Norfolk. His widow married, secondly, on the 3rd January 1860, the Revd. Edward Girdlestone.

Lockhart, James Douglas Somerville, Lieutenant (1866—1895).—*Grave at Dera Ismail Khan, No. 1083.*—The younger son of Lieutenant-Colonel Lawrence W. M. Lockhart, 2nd Royal Lanark Militia, formerly a Captain in the 92nd Highlanders (a cadet of the Lockharts of Milton Lockhart, Co. Lanark), and nephew to General Sir William S. A. Lockhart, G.C.B., K.C.S.I., Commander-in-Chief in India, 1893—1900. Born on the 3rd August 1866.—Entered H. M.'s Service (from the Royal Milt. College) on the 29th August 1885 as a Lieutenant in the 2nd Battalion, Royal Highlanders (the 73rd Foot), then at Aldershot, but before he could join he was, on the 10th October, transferred to the 2nd Battalion, Gordon Highlanders (the 92nd Foot), which he joined at Devonport. He shortly afterwards accompanied the battalion to Guernsey, whence he proceeded with it to Belfast in August 1887, to the Curragh in August 1890, and to Dublin in September 1892. Towards the end of 1892 he proceeded to India to take up the appointment of Aide-de-Camp to his uncle, Major-General Sir W. S. A. Lockhart, K.C.B., Commanding the Punjab Frontier Force, to which he was gazetted on the 29th December, with effect from the 24th of the preceding month. He accompanied Sir William on the expedition of 1894—95 against the Mahsud Waziris, and in the course of the campaign he lost his life by a lamentable accident, he having, at Camp Janjal on the 5th January 1895, been shot dead by the chance discharge of a revolver in the hands of a servant.

Loftus, Henry, Major (1823—1862).—*Grave at Murree, No. 818.*—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 26th October 1841 as an Ensign in the 71st Foot (the Highland Light Infantry), which he joined in Canada. On the 4th August 1843 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. In the autumn of 1843 he accompanied the regiment to the West Indies, and after serving with it at Grenada, Antigua and Barbadoes, he went home with it in January 1847, proceeding with it to Scotland shortly after landing at Portsmouth. In April 1848 he accompanied the regiment to Ireland, and on the 22nd December following he was promoted to the rank of Captain. He continued serving with the regiment in Ireland until March 1853, when he proceeded with it to Corfu. In February 1855 he accompanied the regiment to the Crimea, where he served with it until the spring of 1856, and was present at the siege of Sevastopol, in the expedition to Kertch, and in the affair at and destruction of Taiman (Medal and clasp, and fifth class of the Order of the Medjidieh). On the withdrawal of the British troops from the Crimea, he proceeded with his regiment to Malta, and on the 26th December 1856 he was promoted to the rank of Major by brevet. In January 1858, in consequence of the mutiny of the Bengal Army, he proceeded with the regiment to India, and landing with it at Bombay on the 6th February, he soon afterwards accompanied it into the field as part

of the Central India Field Force. Thereafter he served with it throughout the campaign of 1858 in Central India, and was present with it in the action of Kunch, the affairs of Mathra and Diapura, the battle of Gulauli, the capture of Kalpi, the battle of Morar, and the capture of Gwalior (Medal and clasp). At the end of the year he went home on sick leave, and during his absence, on the 4th December 1859, he attained the regimental rank of Major. He returned to India in December 1860 and rejoined the 71st at Morar, Gwalior, whence he soon afterwards marched with the corps to Sialkot. He was on leave at Murree when he died there on the 2nd November 1862.

Logan, Thomas Bishop, Lieutenant (c. 1823—1850).—*Grave at Wazirabad, No. 746-A.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1840. Arrived in India in January 1841, and soon afterwards proceeded to the Upper Provinces and joined, at Fatehgarh, the 63rd N. I., to which, in anticipation of his arrival, he had been posted on the 9th of the same month. In the autumn of 1842 he marched with the regiment to join the Army of Reserve at Ferozepore, but on its arrival at Karnal the corps was halted there, and afterwards ordered to Delhi, where it arrived early in April 1843. In the following November he accompanied the regiment to Ambala. Towards the end of October 1845 he proceeded to Mussoorie on sick leave for a year, but the regiment having, in consequence of the threatening aspect of affairs in the Punjab, been halted at Ferozepore on its way to Sind, he rejoined it in January 1846, and was present with it at the battle of Sobraon (Medal). On the conclusion of the campaign he returned to Mussoorie, and on the expiration of his leave he rejoined the regiment at Phillaur, whence he accompanied it to Neemuch, arriving there in January 1847. A few days later he proceeded on leave to Bombay, and in April 1847 he went home on furlough. He returned to India in January 1850, rejoined the regiment at Agra, and marched with it to Sialkot, where he arrived with it in April; and at that place he died on the 6th November following.

Loudon, William Charles, Lieutenant (1861—1884).—*Grave at Nowshera.*—Son of W. Loudon, Esqr., sometime Administrator-General at Bombay, and afterwards of Queen Street, Edinburgh. Born at Bombay on the 23rd October 1861.—Entered H. M.'s Service (from the Royal Milly. College) on the 22nd January 1881 as a Second Lieutenant in the 2nd Battalion 14th Foot, and, proceeding to India, he joined that corps at Nowshera in the following April. In May 1881 he accompanied the battalion to Cherat, and on the 1st July following he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, the 14th Foot becoming the West Yorkshire Regiment from the same date. He returned to Nowshera with the battalion in October, but he again proceeded with it to Chorat in May 1882, and remained with it there until the autumn. On the 17th November 1882 he was appointed an Offg. Wing Officer in the 26th (Punjab) N. I., on probation for the Bengal Staff Corps, into which he was subsequently admitted with effect from that date. He joined this regiment at Peshawar, and during the following year he officiated, for brief periods, both as Quarter-Master and as Adjutant, but his career soon afterwards came to an untimely close, he having been drowned in the Kabul River on the 20th January 1884.

Low, Irvine, Major (1841—1881).—*Grave at Simla, No. 382.*—The youngest son of General Sir John Low, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., Madras Army, of Clatto, Co. Fife, sometime Resident at Lucknow and afterwards Military Member of the Council of the Governor-General. Born at Calcutta on the 27th December 1841.—Entered H. M.'s Indian Military Forces, Bengal, in 1859. Arrived in India in February of the same year, and in the following month was ordered up to Meerut to do duty with the 21 European Light Cavalry. Before he could join that

regiment, however, he was posted, 29th March, to the 3d European Light Cavalry, and proceeding onwards he joined that corps at Mian Mir. At the end of September 1860 he was appointed to do duty with the 1st Central India Horse, which he joined at Goona. In the following November he was transferred to the rolls of the 5th European Light Cavalry, but he continued serving with the 1st Central India Horse (at Goona, Agar and Mehidpur) for nearly four years, without a break except when he was temporarily employed, for a short time, in the spring of 1863, on special duty with the Begum of Bhopal. In January 1864 he was appointed Junior Squadron Officer of the 1st Central India Horse, and, about the same time, was nominated to officiate as Senior Squadron Officer, but he left the regiment in the following July on being selected (22d June) for civil employ and appointed Assistant-Commissioner of Unaо, in Oudh. In May 1865 he went home on leave and was absent from India for nine months. On his return in March 1866 he rejoined his appointment at Unaо, and he subsequently served as Asst. Commr. at Lucknow, Rae-Bareli, Partabgarh, and various other places, until July 1880, when he was advanced to the grade of Depy. Commissioner and posted to Partabgarh. He was still holding the appointment of Depy. Commissioner of Partabgarh at the time of his death, which occurred while he was on leave at Simla, on the 26th June 1881.

NOTE.—Major Low married, at St. Andrew's, Fifeshire, on the 29th November 1865, Janet Agnes Harriet the only daughter of Sir William Liston-Foulis, Bart. (VIII), of Colinton and Ravelston.

Lowther, William, Lieutenant (1815—1844).—*Grave at Ambala, No. 204.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1836. Arrived in India on the 1 July of the same year, and a few days later was sent up to Allahabad to do duty with the 65th N. I. In the following September he was posted to the 40th N. I., but that regiment being then in Arakan, he was permitted to remain with the 65th at Allahabad until his own corps should arrive at Dinaрore, to which station it had been ordered. He joined the 40th accordingly at Dinaрore in April 1837, and he continued serving with it there until April 1839, when he was transferred, at his own request, to the 41st N. I., and joined the latter at Sikrol, Benares. In November 1840 he marched with the 41st to Gorakhpur, whence he accompanied the corps to Ambala in the spring of 1844. He died at Ambala on the 9th September 1844.

Lucas, Davis, Asst.-Surgeon (1816—1850).—*Grave at Peshawar : see No. 932.*—Born in February 1816.—Entered H.M.'s Service on the 20th December 1839 as an Assistant-Surgeon on the Hospital Staff, and was posted to Chatham. On the 27th August 1841 he exchanged to the 68th Foot; joined the regiment in Canada soon afterwards, and returned home with it in June 1844. On the 12th July 1844 he was transferred to the 61st Foot, and joined it at Cork. He afterwards served with it for several months at Buttevant, and in July 1845 he embarked with it for Bengal. Landing at Calcutta in the following October, he soon afterwards proceeded with the regiment to the Upper Provinces, and in February 1846 he arrived with it at Cawnpore. In the autumn he marched with the regiment for Ambala, arriving there towards the end of November. In the following month he was appointed to do duty with the 14th Light Dragoons, at the same station, and he continued attached to that regiment until February 1848, when he rejoined the 61st and with it marched to Jullundur. In the autumn of the same year he served for some time in the field against insurgents in the Jullundur Doab, and he subsequently served with the regiment throughout the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49, including the passage of the Chenab, the action of Sadulapur, the battles of Chilianwala and Gujerat, and the pursuit of the Sikhs and Afghans to Peshawar (Medal and two clasps). On the conclusion of the campaign (the regiment having been retained at

Peshawar) he proceeded to Jullundur and assumed medical charge of the dépôt, with which he rejoined the regiment at Peshawar at the end of the year. He continued serving with the 61st until his death, which took place at Peshawar on the 25th October 1850.

Lucas, John Owen, Captain (1814—1845).—*Tablet at Ferozepore, No. 442*—The second son of Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Lucas, of Raconnel, Co. Monaghan, formerly of the 6th West India Regiment and the York Rangers, who was a cadet of the family of Lucas (now Lucas-Scudamore) of Castle Shane, in the same county. Born in 1814.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 15th June 1830 as an Ensign in the 29th Foot. The regiment being then in the Mauritius, he joined the dépôt at Plymouth, whence he accompanied it to Ireland in the following November. In June 1832 he embarked for the Mauritius, and in the succeeding November joined the head-quarters of the regiment at Mahebourg in that island. On the 27th June 1834 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. He continued serving in the Mauritius until December 1837, when he embarked with the regiment for England, and landing with it at Plymouth in March 1838, he afterwards served with it at Devonport and Bristol. On the 3rd July 1839 he was appointed Adjutant of the regiment, and he served with the corps in that capacity at Weedon and Woolwich until March 1840, when he resigned the appointment, upon being nominated Superintending Officer of Recruiting at Kendal, and while serving at that place, on the 19th March 1841, he was promoted to the rank of Captain. In the spring of 1842 he rejoined the regiment at Weedon on its arrival there from Ireland, and in April of the same year he embarked with it for Bengal. Landing at Calcutta in August, he moved with the regiment to Ghazipur before the end of the year, and towards the end of 1844 he marched with it to Meerut. In November 1845 he accompanied the regiment to Kasauli, but the corps had scarcely taken up its quarters there when, in consequence of the outbreak of the first Sikh War, it was ordered down again to join the Army of the Sutlej. Marching with the regiment he joined the Army at Mudki on the 19th December, and having on the 13th of that month been appointed Brigade-Major of the Third (Taylor's) Brigade, Second Division, he forthwith took up the duties of the appointment. In this capacity, two days later, he accompanied the brigade into action at Firozshahr, and in that sanguinary engagement he fell—21st December 1845.

Lumley, Sir James Rutherford, K.C.B., Major-General (c.1778—1846).—*Grave at Ferozepore, No. 480*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1794. Arrived in India in February 1796, and was posted to the 2nd European Regiment, in Fort William. In the following October he was removed to the 1st Battalion 2nd N. I., then stationed at Berhampore, and he continued serving with that corps until September 1798, when he was transferred to the 1st Battalion 15th N. I., then in course of formation at Buxar. On a further re-arrangement of postings taking place in the following November, he was transferred permanently to the 8th Regiment of Native Infantry, and on the 20th January 1799 he was posted to the 1st Battalion of that corps. In the course of the same year he accompanied the battalion to Cawnpore, whence in 1801 he proceeded with it to Chandanpur. Towards the end of 1802 he accompanied the battalion on service in the Jumna Doab, in what was known at the time as "the Mud War," and was present at the siege and capture of Sasni. On the fall of that place he was left there in garrison with the battalion, and he remained there until September 1803, when on the outbreak of the Mahratta War, the corps was called into the field, and as part of the Army under the command of General (afterwards Lord) Lake, he then took part in the operations carried on in the country to the south-west of Delhi, and was present at the capture of Narnaul, at the storming of Kanund, and in various other affairs resulting in the expulsion of Sindhi's forces

from those regions. In 1804, on the advance of Lake towards Jaipur, he served with his battalion in the separate force under the command of Colonel Ball on the Shekhawat frontier, and after the termination of the campaign he remained with the battalion on the Rewari frontier, where he continued with it until the advance of Holkar, following up the disastrous retreat of Colonel Monson's detachment, necessitated its following back on Muttra. With the force got together there for the purpose of opposing the further progress of Holkar he afterwards moved to Agra, whence he subsequently accompanied the battalion in Lake's movement to the north and was present at the relief of Delhi, the siege of which Holkar was compelled to raise. On the Army being divided after the relief of Delhi, he accompanied the battalion in the westward movement under Major-General Fraser and was present with it in the battle of Dig on the 13th November 1804, and subsequently, on Lake rejoining, after chasing Holkar out of the Doab, he took part in the siege and storming of Dig, on which last occasion, 23rd December, he succeeded to the command of the battalion on Colonel Ball falling severely wounded. He subsequently commanded the battalion throughout the siege of Bharatpur, leading it into action in two of the desperate assaults on the fortress (9th January and 20th February 1805), in the second of which the column which included the battalion carried, after a severe contest, one of the hostile redoubts, followed the enemy up to the very gates of Bharatpur, and captured and brought off eleven pieces of cannon. After the siege he accompanied the Army in the movement to the Chambal, and on the termination of the campaign, he proceeded with it to Fatehpur Sikri, where the corps was stationed until the end of the rainy season. On a renewal of the operations in the autumn of 1805, he accompanied the battalion into the field in a subsidiary force employed on the Delhi and Rewari frontier, while Lake was chasing Holkar into the Punjab, and on the termination of the war, in the early months of 1806, he proceeded with the battalion to Rewari, at which place and at Delhi, alternately, he continued serving with it until the close of the succeeding year. In December 1807, in command of the battalion, he marched with it to Mainpuri, arriving there on the 1st January 1808. At the end of that year he proceeded with the battalion to Barrackpore, and he was serving with it thence when, in August 1810, he was appointed to the command of the 2nd Battalion of Bengal Volunteers, formed for service against the French possessions in the Indian Ocean. Embarking at Barrackpore on the 21st September, he accompanied the expedition to the Isle of France (Mauritius), and was present at the landing in the bay of Mapon, on the 29th November, and in all the subsequent operations until the complete conquest of the island was effected in the succeeding month. He continued serving in the island, with his battalion, until the summer of the following year, when the corps was sent back to Bengal, and he eventually landed with it at Barrackpore in October 1811. At that station he continued serving with it for more than nine months, and he commanded the two battalions of Volunteers in brigade on the occasion of the review and inspection by the Commander-in-Chief (Sir George Nugent) on the 18th May 1812. On the Volunteer battalions being disbanded at the end of the following July he was granted leave for eight months, and his promotion to the rank of Major having been notified during this period, he was posted, in February 1813, to the 2nd Battalion 8th N. I., which, on the expiration of his leave in March, he joined at Berhampore. On the 1st May following, however, he was re-transferred to the 1st Battalion 8th, and having joined that corps at Dinapore in July, he, towards the end of the year, marched with it to Benares. At that station he continued serving with the battalion until the autumn of 1814, when, on the outbreak of the Nepal War, he accompanied it on service in the force under the command of Major-General Marley, and he thereafter commanded it throughout the campaigns of 1814-15 on the Saran frontier. On the termination of the

campaign he was posted with the corps at Ramnagar, in the Saran district, but the war with the Gurkhas having been renewed towards the end of 1815, he was again called into the field with his battalion, and in the Second (Nicol's) Brigade of the Army under the command of Sir David Ochterlony, he served, 1815-16, throughout the final campaign of the war, though, unfortunately, his brigade never came into actual conflict with the enemy, and he himself, when the general advance took place in February 1816, was left in command of his own and another battalion, at the post of Ekor, for the purpose of maintaining the communications. On the termination of the war he returned with the battalion to Ramnagar, whence, shortly afterwards, he moved with it to Partabgarh, in Oudh, of which station he was in command while the corps remained there. On his promotion to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel being notified, he was re-posted, March 1817 to the 1st Battalion 8th N. I., in command of which, in the following October, he joined the Grand Army under Lord Moira, and thereafter, in the Second Brigade, Centre Division, served throughout the Mahratta-Pindari Campaign of 1817-18. On the conclusion of Lord Moira's campaign and the breaking up of the Centre Division, February 1818, he accompanied the battalion to Cawnpore, and he served with it there until the following November, when he proceeded on leave to the Presidency. In January 1819, while still on leave, he was transferred from the 1st Battalion 8th N. I., to the Bengal European Regiment, and in the following June, on the expiration of his leave, he was appointed Offg. Town and Fort Major, Fort William, a post which he retained for rather more than two months. At the end of August 1819 he was nominated Commandant of the fortress of Asirgarh, with effect from the 3rd July preceding, but having been allowed to remain at Calcutta on leave until the end of the succeeding November, he did not join his appointment until January 1820. In that month he was transferred from the Bengal European Regiment to the 2nd Battalion 16th N. I., which was then garrisoning the fortress, and on that corps being relieved by the 1st Battalion 28th N. I., he was transferred to the latter in June 1821. He continued in command of the fortress of Asirgarh until October 1821, when he was appointed to the command of the Neemuch Field Force, afterwards styled the Meywar Field Force, which he held for more than eleven years. On the reorganisation of the Army taking place in May 1824 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant, and on the 11th of the succeeding month he was posted to the 62nd N. I. In June 1826 he was granted the rank of Brigadier for so long as he should remain in command of the Meywar Field Force. On attaining the rank of Colonel in June 1829 he remained posted to the 62nd N. I. He continued in command of the Meywar Field Force until the end of December 1832, when he was appointed Commissary-General, and proceeding to Calcutta, he assumed the duties of that appointment in January 1833. But he did not remain long in that position, for on the 28th November following he was appointed Adjutant-General of the Army, a post which he continued holding, with great benefit to the service, to the very end of his career, a period of upwards of twelve years. On the 10th January 1837 he was promoted to the rank of Major-General, and on the 1st July following he was transferred from the Colonelcy of the 62nd to that of the 9th N. I., the corps (late 1st Battalion 8th N. I.) with which he had served with so much distinction in the early part of his career. In March 1841, in view of possible exigencies arising out of the unsettled state of affairs at Lahore, he, having been specially selected for the duty, was ordered to proceed to Karnal and organise for immediate service, if necessary, a considerable force which had been made available on the North-West Frontier, and to assume command of that force should it be called into the field, and he was further empowered to draw up towards the frontier

such troops as he might require from any cantonments within one month's march of Karnal, an extensive commission which practically placed him in command of troops stationed as far off as Agra, Cawnpore and Lucknow. In this position, the anticipated trouble with the Sikhs not having occurred, he remained until November 1841, when, on the occasion of the outbreak at Kabul, he was nominated to the command of the relieving force to be despatched to Afghanistan, but being in bad health at the time, he was obliged to forego the opportunity, and Major-General Pollock was then appointed to the command instead. He shortly afterwards resumed the duties of his appointment as Adjutant-General, and in that capacity was present with Army Head-Quarters in the Army of Reserve at Ferozepore in the winter of 1842-43, and in the Gwalior Campaign in 1843-44, including the battle of Maharajpur, for which he received the bronze star and was created a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath. On the outbreak of the first Sikh War he accompanied the Army of the Sutlej into the field, but failing health prevented his taking any active share in the operations of the campaign, and an unfortunate blunder perpetrated by a near relation (an officer on the Staff) in the battle of Firozshahr,—a blunder which might have involved the defeat of the British Army,—aggravated his illness to such a degree that he was compelled to resign his high appointment. His resignation was accepted on the 28th February 1846, and on the same day the Commander-in-Chief published in General Orders a high eulogium on his distinguished services, expressing his deep regret that "failing health and strength had denied to him, whose military fame and reputation were won at Deig, Blurtpore and the Mauritius, the parting gratification of sharing the dangers and exertions of Moodkee, Ferozeshah and Sobraon." The day after this General Order was promulgated at Lahore, and before he had even seen it, he expired at Ferozepore,—1st March 1846.

NOTE I.—The date of Sir James Lumley's death is mis-stated in the inscription on his tomb.

NOTE II.—Sir James (then Captain) Lumley married, at Calcutta on the 23rd November 1809, Miss Caroline Wilkinson.

Lumsden, Sir Harry Burnett, *K.C.S.I., O.B., Lieutenant-General (1821—1896).—Tablet at Mardan, No. 1019.*—The eldest son of Colonel Thomas Lumsden, C.B., Bengal Artillery, a cadet of the Lumsdens of Pitcaple and Belhelvie, Co. Aberdeen, by Hay, daughter of John Burnett, Esqr., of Elrick, in the same county. Born on board the H. E. I. C.'s Ship *Rose* in the Bay of Bengal on the 12th November 1821.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1838. Arrived in India in July of the same year, and was sent up to Fatehgarh (where his father was then serving as Agent for Gun-Carriages) to do duty with the 34th N. I. At the end of the following September he was posted to the 18th N. I., then stationed at Benares, but before he could join this corps, he was removed, 23rd October, to the 19th N. I., then *en route* from Cuttack to Dinapore; this corps, too, he never joined, and early in December 1838 he was transferred, at his own request, to the 59th N. I. Having joined this regiment at Moradabad, he marched with it, at the end of 1839, to Ludhiana, where he served with it for nearly two years. In December 1841 he was appointed acting Interpreter and Quarter-Master to the 33rd N. I., and having joined that regiment at Ferozepore, he shortly afterwards accompanied it on service to Afghanistan in the force under the command of Major-General Pollock, with which he took part in the forcing of the Khaibar Pass, the advance to Jalalabad, the operations against the Shinwaries at Mazina, the actions of Tezin and Haft Kotal, the re-occupation of Kabul, and, finally, the action at Jagdalak during the withdrawal of the Army from Kabul to Peshawar (Medal). On returning from Afghanistan he accompanied the 33rd N. I. to Bareilly, arriving there

early in March 1843, but towards the end of the same month he was appointed acting Interpreter and Quarter-Master to the 64th N. I., and having joined that regiment at Ludhiana, he continued serving with it there until the following September, when he was appointed acting Interpreter and Quarter-Master to the 42nd N. I., which he joined at Mainpuri, and there in the following November he was appointed acting Station Staff Officer in addition to his other duties. In July 1844 he vacated his acting appointment in the 42nd N. I., and having in the following month rejoined his own regiment, the 59th, at Neemuch, he was appointed, in December, to officiate as Interpreter and Quarter-Master to it. In the spring of 1845 he accompanied the regiment to Meerut, and soon after his arrival there, in March, he was made permanent in the appointment of Interpreter and Quarter-Master. On the outbreak of the first Sikh War in December 1845 he accompanied the regiment to the front, and having joined the Army of the Sutlej in January 1846, he was present in the battle of Sobraon on the 10th February, in which great action his regiment eminently distinguished itself, and he was himself severely wounded in the foot (Medal). On the termination of the war he accompanied the regiment to Hoshiarpur, where he arrived with it towards the end of March 1846, and on the 15th of the succeeding month he was appointed, temporarily, an Extra Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent on the North-West Frontier. In this appointment the first duty on which he was employed was the collection of supplies and the construction of a road for the advance of the force sent against Kot Kangra, and he was present at the surrender of that place in May 1846. He was afterwards employed at Ludhiana, at Jullundur and at Lahore, and in the autumn of 1846 he accompanied Sir Henry Lawrence to Kashmir on the occasion of the suppression of the revolt of the Governor of that Province, Shaikh Imam-u-din. Returning thence in November, he was sent in command of a Sikh brigade of 3,500 men on what was expected to be a quiet promenade through the district of Hazara, but which eventually developed into a three months' campaign against the Kaghan and other tribesmen, in the course of which he twice defeated the enemy, first, on the Dúbh range of hills in December 1846, and afterwards at Balakot in January 1847. In the meantime, on the 14th December 1846, on the raising and formation of the Corps of Guides being ordered, he had been nominated to the post of Commandant, to which on the 26th of the same month was added the appointment of Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, in political charge of the district of Yusafzai. Accordingly, on his return from the settlement of affairs in Hazara, in February 1847, he proceeded to Peshawar, and there immediately put in hand the business of raising and organising this now celebrated corps, but it had not yet been completed up to the required strength (one *risala* of cavalry and two companies of infantry) when, in consequence of outbreaks on the Yusafzai border, he was called into the field, and before the end of the year he was, in command of detachments of the Corps, twice in action with bodies of recalcitrant tribesmen,—first, in July 1847, in the surprise of the Khudu-Khel village of Moghdarra, and again, in the following October, in the capture and destruction of the Swati villages of Babuzai and Palli. In the spring of 1848 he moved with the Guides to Lahore, where he was employed on special duty in connection with the unravelling of the conspiracy of Sardar Kanh Singh and the Maharani Jhanda Kaur for the seduction of the native troops of the Army of Occupation, preparatory to an effort being made to overturn British authority, and it was by him personally that the heads of the conspiracy were arrested and brought to punishment, Kanh Singh being hanged and the Maharani deported from the Punjab. In July 1848, with the Cavalry of the Corps, he proceeded on service to Multan,

and, attached to the irregular forces under Lieutenant (afterwards Sir Herbert) Edwardes, he rendered much useful service during the short time he was with the Army employed in the first siege of the fortress. In October 1848,—the siege of Multan having been raised in the preceding month,—he was recalled to Lahore with his troop of Guides Cavalry, and he was for some time employed on various desultory services in the country around that place, including the reduction of the fort of Jabba and the pursuit and dispersal of bands of insurgents. Towards the end of December he was ordered to join the head-quarters of the Army in the field, and was on his way to Ramnagar when he received intelligence of the advance of a body of insurgents under one Ganda Singh, who was endeavouring to make his way into the Jullundur Doab, and having been joined by the Guides Infantry, he immediately moved against these rebels, attacked them at Katora on the 3rd January 1849, and annihilated the entire band. He shortly afterwards joined the field force under the command of Brigadier Wheeler, and on the 16th January took part with the corps in the defeat of the rebel Ram Singh on the heights of Dalla. He then proceeded and, after frustrating an attempt made by a part of the main Sikh Army to cross the Chenab at Wazirabad and so work round Lord Gough's right flank, he joined the head-quarters of the Army and was present with the Guides in the decisive battle of Gujarat and in the subsequent pursuit of the routed enemy to Peshawar (Medal and two clasps). On the termination of the war he was retained at Peshawar with the corps. About this time, March 1849, the office of Resident at Lahore having ceased to exist in consequence of the annexation of the Punjab, his appointment as Assistant to that functionary terminated likewise; but under the new arrangements then made he appears (the matter is somewhat obscure, no direct or definite order on the subject being traceable) to have been appointed an Asst. Commissioner and Political Assistant in Yusafzai, his functions as such being exercised concurrently with the command of the Corps of Guides. In December 1849, in command of the Guides (the strength of which had now been raised to three troops of cavalry and six companies of infantry), he served in the operations against the recalcitrant villages of independent Baizai, and was present at the capture and destruction of Sanghao, Pali, Zurnandai and Sherkhana (India Medal and clasp), and in February 1850, in command of a detachment of the corps, he took part in the expedition through the Kohat Pass under Sir Charles Napier. From May 1850 to the end of the succeeding year he officiated, in addition to his other duties, as Depy. Commissioner in charge of the Peshawar District, and during this period he was engaged in the operations of October, November and December 1851 against the Mohmands in the vicinity of Matta, taking part in numerous skirmishes with the enemy, and in the destruction of the Dabb villages, the people of which had been prominent in predatory raids into British territory. For his services in these and previous operations, and as Offg. Depy. Commissioner of Peshawar, he at this time received an expression of the thanks of the Govt. of India, couched in terms of the highest eulogium, the Governor-General, Lord Dalhousie, recording his opinion that "a braver or a better soldier never drew a sword." In March 1852 he was employed, in his civil capacity of Asst. Commr. and Political Assistant, with a force operating against the Banizais, and in the following April and May he commanded the Guides in the expedition against the Utman Khels, taking part in the capture and destruction of Nawadan and Prangash. This expedition had scarcely ended when it became

necessary to renew operations against the Ranizais, and in May 1852, in command of the Guides, he served in the second expedition against that clan, including the sharp action at Skakot and the destruction of that and other strongholds. He continued in command until October 1852, when he proceeded on leave to Calcutta, whence he went home on furlough in January 1853, vacating the appointment of Commandant of the Corps of Guides. During his absence from India he attained the regimental rank of Captain, and was, on the day following, the 6th February 1854, promoted to the rank of Major by brevet, in special recognition of his services in the field during the Punjab Campaign and on the N.W. Frontier. He returned to India in November 1855, and on the 3rd January 1856 he was re-appointed Commandant of the Guides. He rejoined the corps at Mardan, and continued in command until the end of January 1857, when his services were placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept. On the 4th of the succeeding month the Foreign Dept. placed his services at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab, and he was then placed on special duty to proceed to Kandahar as Chief of a Mission, the object of which was to see that the provisions of the treaty recently entered into with the Amir Dost Muhammad Khan were duly carried out. He set out on this mission on the 13th March, and, proceeding by way of the Kuram Valley, the Shutargardan, Ghazni and Kalat-i-Ghilzai, arrived at Kandahar on the 25th April. He remained there for more than a year, a period of great anxiety and tension, owing to the mutiny of the Bengal Army and to the fanatical Afghan priesthood urging the Amir to take advantage of the revolt to invade India on his own account. Leaving Kandahar in May 1858, he rejoined the Guides at Mardan towards the end of the succeeding month, and resumed the command of the corps. For his services in charge of the Mission he was advanced to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet and was nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath in the Civil Division. Continuing in command of the Guides, he accompanied a detachment of the corps on the Kabul-Khel Waziri Expedition of 1859-60, on return from which, in March 1860, he was nominated to the temporary command of the Punjab Irregular Force, but the arrangement afterwards fell through, and he remained in command of the Guides, with whom he again went on service in April and May 1860, on the occasion of the Māhsud-Waziri Expedition. In this short campaign he again greatly distinguished himself, having been in command of the force which so signally repulsed the Waziris at Palosin on the 23rd April, and of the left column of attack in the forcing of the Barara Pass on the 4th May. He returned with the Guides to Mardan in June 1860, and shortly afterwards, in August, he was severely wounded by a fanatic, a Hindustani, who attempted to cut him down when he was attending the target practice of the corps. In February 1861 he was admitted into the Bengal Staff Corps. He continued in command of the Guides until March 1862, when he finally severed his connection with the corps upon being appointed Commandant of the Hyderabad Contingent, with the temporary rank of Brigadier. In October 1863 he was granted the rank of Brigadier-General while in command of the Hyderabad Contingent, and from January 1865 he was awarded a good-service pension. In May 1865 he went home on furlough, and was absent from India for eighteen months. On his return to India in November 1866 he resumed the command of the Hyderabad Contingent, which he thereafter retained until the end of December 1868. He was, shortly afterwards, about to go home on leave, when he was invited by Lord Mayo to attend the Darbar about to be

held at Ambala, March 1869, for the reception of the Amir Sher Ali of Kabul : he attended accordingly, and on the breaking up of the assemblage in April 1869, he went home on furlough. He never afterwards returned to India. On the 24th May 1873 he was nominated a Knight Commander of the Exalted Order of the Star of India, and on the 15th September 1875 he retired from the service, the honorary rank of Lieutenant-General being conferred upon him on the 1st December following. He died at Belhelvie, Co. Aberdeen, of pneumonia, on the 12th August 1896.

NOTE.—Sir Harry Lumsden married, on the 5th September 1863, Fanny, daughter of the Revd Charles John Myers, M.A., of Dunningwell, Co. Cumberland, Vicar of Flintham, Co. Notts.

Lumsden, William Henry, Lieutenant (1830—1857).—Grave at Delhi, No. 99; tablet at Delhi, No. 162.—The fifth son of Colonel Thomas Lumsden, C.B., of the Bengal Artillery, grandson of Harry Lumsden, Esqr., of Belhelvie and Pitcaple, Co. Aberdeen, and younger brother of Lieutenant-General Sir Harry Burnett Lumsden, K.C.S.I., C.B. (“Lumsden of the Guides”), and of General Sir Peter Stark Lumsden, G.C.B., C.S.I., both of the Bengal Infantry. Born at Muttra on the 20th November 1830.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1849. Arrived in India in March 1850, and was ordered up to Benares to do duty with the 27th N. I., but having on the 14th of the same month been posted to the 68th N. I., he went on and joined that regiment at Meerut. Towards the end of the following year he marched with the regiment to Cawnpore, and in the summer of 1852 he proceeded with it to Calcutta, and there embarked with it for Kyonk Phyoo in Arakan, arriving at that place on the 21st September, whilst the second Burmese War was still in progress. Towards the end of the following December he was appointed to do duty with the Arakan Battalion, and was ordered to proceed to Naraghain and take command of the block-house there and of the detachment of the battalion which garrisoned it: this command he held until the end of the war with Burma (India Medal and clasp). In September 1854 he was directed to rejoin the 68th, with which, owing to the paucity of officers, his services were needed; and he rejoined the corps accordingly at Kyonk Phyoo before the end of the month. In February 1855 he proceeded to Calcutta on duty, and was granted leave to remain there until the arrival of his regiment from Arakan in March, but on the 28th of that month he was appointed acting Adjutant of the 1st Punjab Infantry, and proceeding to the Upper Provinces soon afterwards, he joined that regiment at Kohat in July. In August and September 1855 he served with the corps in the expedition against the Rúbia Khel Orakzais, and was prominently engaged in the surprise and capture of the village of Sangar. In January 1856 he was appointed to officiate as Second-in-Command of the regiment, and in the following March he was confirmed in the appointment of Adjutant, but he continued officiating as Second-in-Command until April, and in May and June he again officiated in the same appointment. In October 1856 he accompanied the regiment on the expedition to Miranzai, and took part in the surprise and capture of Torawari, and during the two succeeding months he served with the corps in the expedition to the Kuram Valley. In January 1857 he proceeded with the regiment from Kohat to Bannu, and in the following March he served with it in the Bozdar Expedition, taking part in the forcing of the Khan Band defile: On the conclusion of these operations he returned with the corps to Bannu, whence on the outbreak of the Mutiny, in May, he marched with it for Jhelum.;

on the way down, however, the destination of the regiment was altered to Lahore. From that place, after a halt of a few days, it marched on the 10th June for Jullundur, where it joined the Moveable Column under Brigadier-General Chamberlain. At Jullundur, however, orders were received for the regiment to proceed to Delhi, and he arrived there with it on the 2^d July, escorting ammunition from Phillaur, treasure from Ludhiana, and a convoy of stores from Ambala. From that date he was actively engaged in the operations at and in the vicinity of Delhi, including the defeat of a body of rebels on the Grand Trunk Road near Badli-ki-Serai on the 4th July, the repulse of the sorties of the 14th and 23^d of the same month, and the engagements of the 1st and 2^d August. On the 3^d August, consequent on the death of Lieutenant Travers (*q. v.*) on the preceding day, he was appointed Second-in-Command of the regiment. On the 12th he took part in the expulsion of the enemy, after severe fighting, from their positions near Ludlow Castle and Metcalfe House, and his commanding officer, Major Coke, having been severely wounded and disabled on this occasion, he was appointed acting Commandant of the regiment the same day. On the 25th August, in command of the regiment, he accompanied a column under General Nicholson, which was sent out for the purpose of driving off a strong force of rebels who had moved out from Delhi to intercept the siege-train coming down from Phillaur; the enemy were encountered at Najafgarh, to the west of Delhi, and after a sharp engagement totally routed and dispersed, but in the midst of the conflict Lieutenant Lumden's career was brought to an untimely end, he having been shot dead while leading on his regiment against a body of the rebels who had taken up a position in the village of Nagli. Of him his commanding officer, the late Sir John Coke, has recorded that he was "a young and most promising officer, who united in himself the rare qualities of the most undaunted courage and perfect coolness," and that he was "the highest ornament of the regiment."

Lyle, Samuel James, Lieutenant (1828—1854)
—Grave at Ferozepore, No. 495.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 17th January 1851 as an Ensign in the 70th Foot. Arrived in India in the summer of that year, and joined the regiment at Cawnpore. On the 13th January 1854 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. Early in 1854 he accompanied the regiment to Ferozepore, arriving there on the 22^d February, and he died at that place on the 7th September following.

Lyons-Montgomery, Lambert Stewart, Paymaster (1820—1876).—Grave at Ambala, No. 254.—The second son of Hugh Lyons-Montgomery, Esqr., of Belhavel, Co. Leitrim, and uncle to Sir Pierre Louis Napoleon Cavagnari, K.C.B. Born in 1820.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 22^d June 1838 as an Ensign in the 80th Foot. He joined that regiment in New South Wales in the following year, and was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant on the 17th January 1840, and to that of Captain on the 28th July 1843. He served with the regiment in the Australian colonies until the autumn of 1844, when he embarked with it for Bengal in the transport *Briton*; that vessel was, however, wrecked on the Lesser Andaman in November, and he and others who escaped drowning were detained there for fifty-one days, suffering severe hardships and privations, until rescued and conveyed to Calcutta in the ship *Elizabeth Ainsley* in January 1845. He soon afterwards proceeded to the Upper Provinces and, with the regiment, reached Agra in March; and in the following November he accompanied the corps to Ambala. On the outbreak of the first Sikh War in December 1845 he accompanied his

regiment to the front and served with it throughout the Sutlej Campaign, including the battles of Mudki, Firozshahr and Sobraon (Medal and two clasps). After the rout of the Sikhs at Sobraon he accompanied the regiment to Lahore, at which place it was stationed on the conclusion of peace. In the autumn of 1846 he went home on leave, and was absent from India until December 1848, when he returned in command of a large body of recruits; with these he was detained in Fort William until the spring of the following year, and he did not rejoin his regiment, then at Dinapore, until April 1849. In November 1851 he was appointed Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier-General F. Young, commanding the Dinapore Division, but he rejoined his regiment in the following February on its being ordered to Fort William to embark for Burma on field service. In March 1852 he accompanied the regiment on the expedition to Burma, and served with it there throughout the campaigns of 1852-53, including the capture of Martaban (slightly wounded), the operations at Rangoon, the capture of the Shwedagon Pagoda (with the storming party), and the capture of Prome (India Medal with clasp for Pegu). On the 17th October 1852 he was promoted to the rank of Major. He continued serving with the regiment in Burma (latterly at Prome and Shwedaung) until November 1853, when he returned with it to Calcutta, and in March 1854 he embarked with it for England, arriving there in the following June. On the 15th July 1854 he was promoted to the rank of Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel in the Scots Fusilier Guards, and having been posted to the 2^d Battalion he served with it (in London, at Aldershot, and at Windsor) until the 13th August 1858, when he retired from the service by the sale of his commission. On the 11th August 1866 he re-entered the service as Paymaster of the 5th Dragoon Guards; he joined that regiment in Dublin, and served with it there and in other parts of the United Kingdom for more than three years-and-a-half. On the 27th April 1870 he was transferred, in the same capacity, to the 10th Hussars, which he joined at Brighton. In January 1873 he embarked with this regiment for India, and landing at Bombay in February he accompanied the corps to Muttra, where he arrived on the 1st March. At that station, except for occasional temporary absences, he served with the regiment for the rest of his life. It was during a temporary absence from the regiment that he died at Saharanpur on the 4th June 1876.

Note I.—Paymaster (then Captain) Lyons-Montgomery married, at Dinapore on the 24th November 1851, Mary, daughter of General Frederick Young, Bengal Infantry.

Note II.—Throughout his service this officer's name was incorrectly rendered in the Army List, "Lyons" being treated as a second Christian name and "Stewart" omitted altogether. In the inscription on his tombstone he is incorrectly described as "Lieutenant-Colonel, Scots Fusilier Guards"; he had absolutely ceased to hold any such rank when he retired by the sale of his commission in 1858.

M.

Macaulay, Percy John Frederick, Lieutenant (1867—1894).—Grave at Dera Ismail Khan, No. 1081.—The eldest son of Colonel Charles Edward Macaulay, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Born at Ambala on the 1st January 1867.—Entered H. M.'s Service (from the Royal Mly. Academy, Woolwich) on the 24th July 1886 as a Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers. Served at Chatham until September 1888, when he was posted to the Indian Establishment. He arrived in India towards the end of October 1888, and was attached to the Military Works Dept until June 1889, when he was appointed an Asst. Engineer therein. He remained in this position until nearly the close of the year, when he was appointed an Asst. Engineer in the Public Works Dept. with retrospective effect from the 14th April preceding, and during the next five years he was

employed successively on the Mogul Serai Railway Survey, the Zhob Valley Survey, the Mushkaf-Bolan State Railway, and the Delhi-Minchinabad Railway Survey. In March 1894 he was appointed to the Survey Department as an Asst. Superintendent, and during the succeeding seven months he was attached to the party at Quetta. In October 1894 he was appointed to the Waziristan-Afghan Boundary Commission, with which, towards the end of the month, he proceeded to Wana, and there on the morning of the 3rd November he fell in the attack made by the Waziris on the camp of the Commission, near the Inzar Kotal.

McBarnet, George Gordon, Captain (1823—1857).—*Grave and tablet at Delhi, Nos. 116 and 162.*—Born in Scotland in 1823.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1840. Arrived in India in March 1841, and on the 1st of the succeeding month was posted to the 55th N. I. He joined that regiment at Nasirabad, and early in 1842 marched with it to Ferozepore, where at the end of the same year he served with it in the Army of Reserve. In the spring of 1843 he accompanied the regiment to Sukkur in Sindh, where his health broke down and he was obliged, in November, to proceed on leave to Mussoorie and Simla. On the expiry of his leave in November 1844 he rejoined his regiment at Meerut, and he served with it there until the middle of December 1845, when he marched with it from that place to join the Army of the Sutlej. At the end of the same month he was appointed Interpreter and Quarter-Master of the regiment. He served with the regiment in the Sutlej Campaign in January, February and part of March 1846, but had not the good fortune to be engaged in any of the great battles, and on the conclusion of the war he marched back to Meerut with the corps, arriving there in April 1846. In the following September he proceeded to Simla on sick leave, and thereafter he was continually on leave until February 1848, when he was obliged to go home on furlough, vacating the appointment of Interpreter and Quarter-Master. He returned to India in January 1851, and rejoined his regiment at Nowgong, in Bundelkhand. In November 1853 he was appointed acting Interpreter and Quarter Master of the regiment, and in the winter of 1854-55 he marched with the corps to Multan. In September 1854 his services were placed at the disposal of the Lieutenant-Governor of the N.W. Provinces, by whom he was appointed an Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Saugor and Narbadda Territories, but in the following month this appointment was cancelled at his own request, and he remained with his regiment, with which in the autumn of 1856 he marched to Nowshera. He was on leave in Kashmir when the Mutinies broke out, but he returned as soon as the intelligence reached him, and his own regiment having broken out in open mutiny and been destroyed or dispersed, he was afterwards sent down to join the force before Delhi, where, on arrival, he was appointed, 1st September 1857, to do duty with the 1st European Bengal Fusiliers. In the general assault on the 14th of that month he was attached to the portion of the regiment detailed to form part of the column under Major Reid, which was destined to attack the fortified position of Kishanganj, and here he fell, shot dead whilst leading on his men with the most distinguished gallantry.

McCaskill, Sir John, K.C.B., K.H., Colonel, local Major-General in India (1780—1845).—*Tablet at Ferozepore, No. 441.*—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 10th March 1797, as an Ensign in the 53d Foot. He joined that regiment at once in the West Indies, and served with it in Sir Ralph Abercromby's expedition against the Island of Porto Rico, which, however, was abandoned after the failure of an attempt on the Castle of San Juan, in April 1797. On the 14th May 1801 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. He went home with the 53d in 1802, and served for three years in the United Kingdom. In April 1805, with the 1st

Battalion of the regiment, he sailed for Bengal in the ship *Devonshire*, one of the East India fleet, and on the 6th August following took part in an action at sea, in the Indian Ocean, when the French Admiral *Linois*, with the *Marengo*, of seventy-four guns, and two other vessels of war, attacked the fleet and was repulsed. Having landed at Calcutta on the 11th September, he shortly afterwards accompanied the battalion to Dina-pore, and on the 6th March 1806 he was promoted to the rank of Captain. He afterwards served with the battalion at various stations in the Upper Provinces, and in 1809-10, and again in 1812, accompanied it into Bundelkhand on field service. In December 1813 he went home on leave, and was absent from India until 1816, when he rejoined the 53d at Bangalore, in the Madras Presidency, whence at the end of the year he accompanied it to Trichinopoly. In June 1817 he marched with the flank companies of the regiment to Dharwar, and on arrival there joined the "Madras Flank Battalion," with which corps he served in the field during the Mahratta War of 1817-18-19, taking part in the capture of Satara, Singarh, Wasota, and many other forts; in the defeat of body of six thousand Mahrattas under the walls of Sholapur on the 10th May 1818; and finally in the siege and reduction of that fortress. On the 12th August 1819 he was promoted to the rank of Major by brevet. With the flank companies of the regiment he rejoined the 53d at Bangalore in November 1820, from which place, in the summer of 1822, he marched with the corps to Fort St. George. In March 1823 he embarked with the regiment for England, and arriving there in the following July, he served with it at Hilsea, Weedon and other places. On the 11th March 1824 he was promoted to the rank of Major regiments, and on the 17th February 1825 he was further advanced to that of Lieutenant-Colonel, unattached, and placed on half-pay. On the 6th July 1826 he exchanged into the 86th Foot, and from that corps, on the 31st of the following month, into the 89th. He joined this regiment at St. Thomas' Mount, Madras, in the succeeding year, proceeded with it soon afterwards to Fort St. George, and in October 1828 accompanied it to Trichinopoly. In 1830 he returned with the corps to St. Thomas' Mount; he afterwards proceeded with it to Fort St. George; and in January 1831 he embarked with it for England. On arrival, in May, he proceeded with the 89th to Canterbury, and on the 9th October 1831 he was placed on half-pay. On the 22d October 1833 he was brought back on full pay as Lieutenant-Colonel of the 98th Foot, with which he served for about eighteen months in the Cape Colony, South Africa. On the 19th June 1835 he exchanged from the 98th into the 9th Foot, and proceeding to Bengal, he joined that regiment at Chinsura in February 1836. In 1837 he was appointed a Knight of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order. In October of the same year he was appointed a Brigadier on the establishment, and in the following month he was posted to Meerut, of which station he took command early in the succeeding year. On the 28th June 1838 he was promoted to the rank of Colonel by brevet, and from the same date he was afterwards granted the local rank of Major-General in the East Indies. He continued in command of the station of Meerut until January 1840, when he went on leave; and he afterwards reverted to his regiment, which he joined at Agra in the summer of the same year. In October 1840 he proceeded with the regiment to Meerut, and thence in December 1841 to Ferozepore, from which place he marched with it on the 4th January 1842 *en route* to Peshawar for service in Afghanistan. On the following day, however, he was appointed (with the rank of Brigadier) to the command of the First Infantry Brigade of the Force proceeding to Afghanistan under General Pollock, and he remained in that position until the 23d of February, when he was appointed, as a Major-General, to the command of the Infantry Division (comprising four brigades) of General Pollock's

Army. With a part of this Division he served at the forcing of the Khaibar Pass and in the advance to Jalalabad in April, and when a forward movement was made in the following August, he took part, in command of the Second Division, in the actions of Mamukhel, Tezin and Haft Kotal, and in the re-occupation of Kabul; and he commanded the force sent into the Kohistan of Kabul towards the end of September, which effected the capture and destruction of the town and fort of Istalif. He afterwards resumed the command of the Second Division, and was present in several actions in the passes during the return march from Kabul to Peshawar. For his eminent services during these operations he received a medal and was created (24th December 1842) a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath. On the breaking up of the Army at Ferozepore in January 1843 he resumed command of his regiment and accompanied it to Sibathu, arriving there in April. In March 1844 he moved with the corps to Kasauli, and in November 1845 he proceeded with it to Ambala, *en route* to Meerut; but at Ambala his regiment was detained, on account of the threatening aspect of affairs in the Punjab, and within a fortnight it had to take the field. On the outbreak of the first Sikh War he was appointed (13th December 1845) to the command of the Third Division of Infantry of the Army of the Sutlej, and at the head of it he advanced, with the Army under Sir Hugh Gough, to meet the invading enemy; in the very first engagement, however,—at Mudki on the 18th December,—the career of this distinguished old soldier was brought to an end, he having been shot through the chest and killed on the spot while gallantly leading on his Division to the attack.

NOTE I.—In Burke's *Peerage*, art. DURAND, Sir John McCaskill is referred to as "formerly (of the) 92d Highlanders." This is absolutely wrong; Sir John never served in that or in any other Highland regiment.

NOTE II.—One of Sir John McCaskill's daughters, Anne, married at Meerut, on the 28th March 1843, Lieutenant (afterwards Sir Henry Marion) Durand (*q.v.*), Bengal Engineers, by whom she was the mother of Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, late Ambassador at Madrid and Washington. Another daughter, Margaret, married, in 1846, Lieut.-Colonel (afterwards General Sir John Bloomfield) Gough, 3d Light Dragoons, and lies buried at Simla, where she died on the 23d July 1849. (See No. 322.)

McCrae, John Morison, Ensign (1801—1822).—Grave at Ludhiana, No. 569.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1819. Arrived in India in November 1820, and was sent up to Ghazipur to do duty with the Bengal European Regiment. In January 1821 he was posted to the 2d Battalion 17th N. I. at Saugor, but he continued doing duty with the European Regiment until the following May, when he was ordered to proceed and join his own corps; the 2d Battalion 17th having, however, been detached to Bhopalpur, in Malwa, the order was modified a few days later, and he was directed to join and do duty with the 1st Battalion 2^d N. I., at Banda, until the termination of the rainy season. He eventually joined the 2d Battalion 17th in the autumn, when it was moving up from Bhopalpur to Ludhiana, and he arrived with it at the latter station at the end of December. He died at Ludhiana on the 15th June 1822.

Macdonald, The Hon'ble Archibald Ronald Armadale, Second-Lieutenant (1880—1901).—Tablet at Raval Pindi, No. 809.—The third son of the sixth Lord Macdonald, of Slate. Born on the 20th May 1880.—Entered H. M.'s Service (from the Royal Milly. College) on the 21st February 1900 as a Second-Lieutenant in the 9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers. Joined the regiment in South Africa soon afterwards, and served with it in various operations of the Boer War. He was killed in action at Krugersdorp, in the Transvaal, on the 17th April 1901.

Macdonald, Henry, Major (1831—1873).—Grave and tablet at Peshawar, Nos. 976 and 985.—The second son of Donald Macdonald, Esqr., of Sandside, Co.

Caithness, sometime Captain in the Royal Engineers; grandson of the 1st Lord Panmure; and younger brother of Lieutenant-Colonel William Donald Macdonald, (*q.v.*), 93^d Foot (The Sutherland Highlanders). Born at Sandside, Thurso, Co. Caithness, on the 3^d December 1831.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1849. Arrived in India in February 1850, and in the same month was sent up to Benares to do duty with the 27th N. I. In the following June he was posted to the 19th N. I., which he joined at Budhi Pind, in the Jullundur Doab, in September. In the winter of 1852-53 he accompanied the regiment to Cawnpore, whence he marched with it to Lucknow in April 1853. In the spring of 1856 he proceeded with the regiment to Berhampore, at which place it mutinied in February 1857, in consequence of which it was marched down to Barrackpore and there disbanded at the end of the following month. At the end of August 1857 he was attached, as Interpreter, to a detachment of the 5th Foot, proceeding to the Upper Provinces, and having, at Allahabad, in September, been directed to continue acting in that capacity he served with it at the action of Maraganj and at the relief of Lucknow in the following November. Immediately on the completion of this operation, he was appointed Interpreter to the 93^d Highlanders, with which corps he served throughout the remainder of the campaign of 1857-58, including the relief of Cawnpore, the battle of Cawnpore, the pursuit of the Gwalior Contingent to Saraighat, the re-occupation of Bithur, the actions of Kali Naddi and Khudaganj, the re-occupation of Fatehgarh, the actions of Shamshabad and Mau, the siege and capture of Lucknow, the attack on the fort of Ruiya, the action of Aliganj, the capture of Shahjahanpur, and the battle and capture of Bareilly (Medal and two clasps). Immediately after the event last mentioned (May 1858) he proceeded on leave to Simla and Mussoorie, resigning the appointment of Interpreter to the 93^d. In the following July his services were placed at the disposal of the Government of the N.-W. Provinces for employment in the Military Police, and he was then appointed Adjutant of Police in the Dehra Dun district. In July 1859 he was appointed District Commandant of Police at Moradabad, but he held this appointment for less than a year, and from May 1860 to January 1862 he was doing only "general duty" at that station. From January to November 1862 he was attached to the 104th Foot, and from November 1862 to May 1863 to the 90th Foot, both at Meerut; and he then went home on furlough and was absent from India for five years. In September 1866 he was admitted into the Bengal Staff Corps. On his return to India he was attached, June 1868, to the 31st (Punjab) N. I. at Ambala, whence in the autumn of the same year he marched up with that corps to Hazara, and was posted with it at Darband during the operations on the Black Mountain. On the conclusion of the Hazara Campaign he accompanied the regiment to Nowshera, where he continued serving with it until January 1870, when, having attained the rank of Major, he was transferred to Peshawar for general duty. In March 1870 he was appointed Offg. Commandant of Fort Michni, on the Peshawar border, and he was made permanent in that post on the 1st July following. He held this appointment until the 22^d March 1873, when he fell a victim to Pathan fanaticism. On that day, when strolling with another officer on the banks of the Kabul River, about a mile above Fort Michni, he was fired upon by a gang of Mohmands, who had been lying in ambush: having been shot through the thigh, he unfortunately fell, when the gang of miscreants swooped down on him and hacked him to death with their swords. It was not until 1879 that the perpetrators of this dastardly murder were captured and hanged.

Macdonald, Norman Alexander, Lieutenant (1867—1897).—Tablet at Ferozepore, No. 450.—A younger son of Surgeon James Macdonald, M.D., of the Madras Medical Service. Born on the 29th December 1867.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 22nd August

1888 as a Second-Lieutenant in the 2^d Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regt. (the 6th Foot). Proceeded to India in the spring of 1889 and joined the battalion at Multan. On the 19th July 1890 he was appointed an Offg. Wing Officer in the 15th (The Ludhiana Sikh) Regt. of Bengal Infantry, on probation for the Bengal Staff Corps, into which he was afterwards admitted with effect from that date. He joined the regiment at Ferozepore, and served with it there until April 1891, when he accompanied it on service to the North-West Frontier, and thereafter served with it throughout the second Miranzai Expedition, including the operations on the Samana Range (India Medal and clasp). On the conclusion of the operations, the regiment having been retained on the spot to garrison the Samana posts, he continued serving with it there until the end of October 1891, when he was appointed a Wing Officer in the 14th (The Ferozepore Sikh) Regt. of Bengal Infantry, and joined that corps at Peshawar. In September 1892 he was appointed an Offg. Wing Officer in the 5th Punjab Infantry, as a temporary measure, and having joined that regiment at Dera Ismail Khan, he proceeded with it soon afterwards to join the Kajuri Kach Force. He rejoined the 14th B. I. at Peshawar in June 1893, and in January 1894 accompanied the regiment to Ferozepore, whence in the following April he went home on leave. He returned to India in April 1895 and rejoined his regiment in Waziristan, where it had been retained after the expedition of the preceding winter, and he was soon afterwards appointed Offg. Quarter-Master, but he retained this appointment only until the following November, when the head-quarters of the regiment returned to Ferozepore and he was left in Waziristan with two companies of the corps, retained temporarily at Sarwekai. With this detachment, to the command of which he afterwards succeeded, he remained in Waziristan until the summer of 1896, when he rejoined the head-quarters of the regiment at Ferozepore. In December 1896 he was again appointed Offg. Quarter-Master of the regiment, and he continued officiating until the spring of 1897, when he proceeded to British East Africa for special service with an expedition which had been sent, under the command of his brother, Major (now Major-General Sir J. R. L.) Macdonald, Royal Engineers, to explore the northern and eastern frontiers of the East Africa and Uganda Protectorates. He joined Major Macdonald in East Africa, but the business of the expedition was, at a very early stage, hampered and impeded by the mutiny of a body of Soudanese troops attached to it, and by the necessity which then arose of disposing of these rebels before any forward movement could be made. He fell in action while operating against a portion of the mutineers who were holding out in Fort Labwa, in Usoga,—10th December 1897.

Macdonald, Ranald Dugald Harcourt, Major (c. 1800—1848).—*Grave at Lahore, No. 601.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1817. Arrived in India in January 1819, and in the same month was ordered up to Muttra to do duty with the 4th Native Cavalry. In February 1819 he was regularly posted to that regiment, with which, towards the end of the year, he proceeded to Neemuch. In February 1820 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in the 8th Light Cavalry, and having joined that regiment at Partabgarh, in Oudh, he, towards the end of 1821, accompanied it to Nagpur. In March 1824 he was appointed to the command of the escort of the Envoy to the Court of Persia and proceeded to Bombay for the purpose of assuming charge, but the Mission to Persia having been countermanded in the following July, his services were replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief in August, and in the succeeding month he rejoined his regiment at Nagpur. In January 1825 he was appointed Adjutant of the regiment, with which shortly afterwards he marched to Kaita, in Bundelkhand. Towards the end of the year he accompanied the regiment on service in the Army under the command of Lord Com-

bermere, and was present with it at the siege and capture of Bharatpur in the winter of 1825-26. In February 1826, shortly after the fall of Bharatpur, on the question of the despatch of a Mission to Persia being again taken into consideration, he was ordered to Bombay to assume command of the escort of the British Envoy, and proceeding then to Persia he continued attached to the British Embassy in that country for ten years. He returned to India in October 1836, and after an interval of three months' leave, he rejoined the regiment at Sultanpur, Benares, at the end of January 1837. In the spring of 1839 he marched with the regiment to Cawnpore, whence towards the end of 1842 he accompanied it to Bundelkhand, and in the winter of 1842-43 he served with the corps (part of the time in command) in the suppression of the insurrectionary disturbances in that province; in the course of the operations then undertaken he commanded the head quarters and two squadrons of the regiment in the action of Bagaura, on the 7th December 1842. He subsequently proceeded with the regiment to Nowgong, but towards the end of 1843 he again accompanied the corps into the field, in the left wing of the Army of Gwalior, and was present with it at the battle of Paniar (bronze star). On the conclusion of the Gwalior Campaign he returned with the regiment to Nowgong, whence in the winter of 1844-45 he marched with it to Ferozepore. In September 1845 he was appointed Superintendent of the Remount Depot at Muttra, and having been detained thereto until January 1846, he was unable to rejoin his regiment in time to take part with it in the Sutlej Campaign. Having rejoined at Ferozepore in that month, he remained with the regiment, and on the termination of the campaign he accompanied it to Kartarpur, arriving there in April 1846. In the following November he marched with the regiment to Ludhiana, whence in July 1848 he moved with it to Ferozepore, and in the succeeding October to Lahore. On the outbreak of the second Sikh war he accompanied his regiment into the field, but at the very opening of the campaign his health broke down, and on the 17th November he left for Calcutta, preparatory to applying for leave to proceed to sea. He, however, did not live to get very far on his journey, and only four days later,—on the 21st November 1848,—he died at Anarkalli, Lahore.

NOTE.—Major (then Captain) Macdonald married, at Calcutta on the 28th November 1836, Mary the eldest daughter of James Henry Crawford, Esqr., of the Bombay Civil Service.

Macdonald, William Donald, Major and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel (1827—1862).—*Grave at Jalasai, No. 991; tablet at Peshawar, No. 983.*—The eldest son of Donald Macdonald, Esqr., of Sandside, Co. Caithness, sometime Captain in the Royal Engineers; grandson of the 1st Lord Panmure, and elder brother of Major Henry Macdonald (*q. v.*), Bengal Staff Corps. Born at Sandside, near Thurso, Co. Caithness, on the 15th September 1827.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 4th June 1847 as an Ensign in the 93^d Foot (The Sutherland Highlanders), and soon afterwards joined the dépôt of that regiment at Aberdeen. From August to October 1848 he was on duty with a guard of honour at Mar Castle, Braemar, during the residence there of H. M. Queen Victoria. In October 1848 he joined the regiment (recently returned from Canada) at Stirling Castle, whence he accompanied it to Edinburgh in April 1850. On the 1st October 1850 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. He afterwards accompanied the regiment to Glasgow, to Weedon, and to Portsmouth, and he was with it in the Chobham Camp of Exercise in June 1853, proceeding with it to Devonport in the following month. In February 1854 he accompanied the regiment on the expedition to Turkey, and in the following September he proceeded with it from Varna to the Crimea, where, as Provost Marshal, he served throughout the campaign of 1854, taking part in the battles of Alma, Balaklava and Inkerman, and in the early part of the siege of Sebastopol (Medal and four clasps, Turkish Medal, and Fifth Class of the Order of the Meljidieh). On the 10th October

1854 he was promoted to the rank of Captain. In January 1855 he was appointed Depy. Asst. Adjt.-Genl. and Depy. Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl. at Scutari, where he continued serving until August 1856, when, the British forces having been withdrawn from the Crimea, he went home and rejoined his regiment at Dover. On the 26th December 1856 he was promoted to the rank of Major by brevet. In March 1857 he was appointed Depy. Asst. Adjt.-Genl. to the forces in China, and, proceeding thither, he served in that country until the following November, when he proceeded to India, and, about the middle of December, rejoined the 93^d at Bithur. He thereafter served with the regiment throughout the remainder of the mutiny campaigns, and was present with it at the action of Kali Naddi, the occupation of Farrakhabad, the siege and capture of Lucknow (including the storming of the Begum Kothi), the attack on Ruiya, the action of Aliganj, the battle and capture of Bareilly, the actions of Pasgaon and Rasulpur, and the capture of Mitanli (Medal and clasp). In January 1859, immediately after the conclusion of the operations in which the 93^d were engaged, he was appointed Offg. Depy. Asst. Qr. Mr.-Genl. at Allahabad, and he held that post until the end of January 1860, when he went home on leave. On the 11th September 1860 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, and on the 12th December following he attained the regimental rank of Major. He returned to India and rejoined the regiment at Peshawar at the end of December 1861, and was soon afterwards appointed acting Paymaster of the corps. In October 1862 he accompanied the regiment into camp on the occasion of a severe outbreak of cholera, and on the 21st of that month he succeeded to the command in consequence of the death of Major Middleton (*y. v.*), who succumbed that day to the prevailing epidemic. Eight days later, while encamped with the regiment at Jalozi (about twenty miles from Peshawar), he himself fell a victim to the disease, dying at that place,—“after a long period of severe suffering borne with a wonderful spirit,”—on the 29th October 1862.

NOTE.—Lieutenant-Colonel (then Major) Macdonald married on the 30th August 1860, Emma Anne Elizabeth, third daughter of Colin Lindsay, Esqr., of the Bengal Civil Service, and great-grand-daughter of the 5th Earl of Balcarres. This lady died (his widow) on the 29th March 1864.

MacDonnell, Frederick James, Lieutenant (1833–1858).—Tablet at Kohat, No. 1043.—Born in Dublin in February 1833.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1853. Arrived in India in April of the same year, and on the 1st of the following month was ordered up to Dinapore to do duty with the 14th N. I. In September he was posted to the 41st N. I., at Multan, but in the following month he was transferred, at his own request, to the 14th, with which he had been doing duty, and remaining with that corps he accompanied it to Multan, in the winter of 1853-54. In February 1857 he marched with the regiment for Jhelum, arriving there on the 7th of the succeeding month, and he was with it when it mutinied at that station on the 7th July following, and was, after a severe conflict, almost totally destroyed. On the 23rd of the same month he was directed to do duty with the Punjab Battalion at Rawal Pindi, and on the 1st of August he was appointed Adjutant of the 12th Punjab Infantry, the raising and formation of which had just then been ordered. He was subsequently sent down to Delhi, and by a Field Force Order of the 22nd September he was directed to do duty with a squadron of the 2^d Punjab Cavalry, which formed part of the Delhi Field Force. The same day he marched with the squadron for the Lower Provinces as part of Colonel Greathed's column, and he was present with it in all the operations which followed, including the actions of Bulandshahr, Jhajjar, Aligarh and Akrabad, the battle of Agra (in which he was wounded), the action of Kanauj, the relief of Lucknow under Sir Colin Campbell, and the battle of Cawnpore. On the 1st December he was appointed officiating Adjutant of the regiment,

which he joined on the head-quarters and remain in squadrons coming into the field of operations in February 1858. In the following month he served with the regiment at the siege and capture of Lucknow, and on the day succeeding the fall of the place he accompanied the corps in a column sent in pursuit of a body of the rebels. These rebels were overtaken on the 23^d March at Kursi, fifteen miles to the north-east of Lucknow, and in the conflict which ensued this brave young officer fell, whilst gallantly charging the enemy at the head of his men.

McDowell, Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, Lieutenant (c. 1829–1858).—Tablet at Delhi, No. 148.—Son of Lieutenant-Colonel George James Muat M'Dowell, C.B., formerly of the H. M.'s 16th Light Dragoons.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1846. Arrived in India in June of the same year, and was appointed to do duty with the Regiment of Kalat-i-Ghilzai, which he joined at Midnapore early in the following August. At the end of December 1846 he was posted to the 2^d Bengal European Regiment, which he joined at Subathu, on its arrival from Jullundur, in March 1847. In October 1848 he accompanied the regiment to Ferozepore, and with it in the following month he joined the Army of the Punjab, and he subsequently served with it throughout the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49, including the action of Ramnagar, the passage of the Chenab, and the battles of Chilianwala and Gujarat (Medal and two clasps). In March 1849 he proceeded on leave to the Presidency and in the following June he went home on furlough. On his return to India in April 1852 he proceeded to the Upper Provinces and rejoined his regiment at Agra, whence, towards the end of the year, he accompanied it to Fort William. In October 1853 he proceeded with the regiment to Burma, and was at first stationed with it at Prome, but he was subsequently employed with a portion of it against bands of insurgents who were moving about the country and creating disturbances. In March 1855 he accompanied the regiment to Moulmein, and in the spring of the following year he returned with it to Bengal and proceeded with it to Subathu. On the outbreak of the mutiny in May 1857 he marched down to Ambala with the regiment and subsequently accompanied it in the movement on Delhi; and he was with it in the action of Badli-ki-Serai, at the seizure of the Ridge before Delhi, and in the earlier part of the siege of that place. Early in July 1857 he was appointed, at the request of Captain Hodson himself, to do duty with “Hodson's Horse,” then in course of organization, and on the 16th of the same month he was appointed Adjutant of that corps. With “Hodson's Horse” he served during the remainder of the siege, excepting only an interval in August, when he accompanied the corps in Hodson's dash into Hariana, in the course of which he was present in the actions of Kharkauda and Rohtak. He was present and under fire during the operations connected with the storming of Delhi on the 14th September, and on the 22nd of the same month he accompanied Captain Hodson, with a detachment of the regiment, on the occasion of the capture and execution of the miscreant Shahzadas concerned in the massacres and other atrocious outrages of the 11th of May. He afterwards served with the regiment in the operations of Brigadier Showers' column in the country to the south and south-west of Delhi, a month after his return from which he was appointed, 1st December, to officiate as Second-in-Command of the corps. He subsequently took part, with the regiment, in the operations of Colonel Seaton's column in its movement down the Doab, including the actions of Gangari, Patiali and Mainpuri, and he accompanied Captain Hodson in his daring ride from Mainpuri to Miran-ki-Serai, to open communication with the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Colin Campbell, and in his equally adventurous ride back to Bewar. With the regiment he joined the Commander-in-Chief's camp at Fatehgarh on the 4th of January 1858, and on the 25th of the same month he was present with it in the

action at Shamshabad, in which a large body of rebels was routed and dispersed. On this occasion he received a mortal wound, of which he died at Fatehgarh on the following day.

McIntosh, Robert, Surgeon (1799—1847).—*Grave at Delhi, No. 83.*—Born on the 23^d December 1799.—Entered the Bengal Army, in its Medical Department, in 1824. Arrived in India in November 1825, and was granted rank as an Assistant-Surgeon from the 6th June preceding. Soon after his arrival he was sent up to Meerut and appointed to do duty with the Artillery at that station, with which he remained until June 1826. He was then sent to Karnal to take medical charge, temporarily, of the 6th N. I., and he remained with that corps until the following November, when he was appointed Offg. Assistant Garrison Surgeon of Delhi. He was afterwards confirmed in that appointment, and in September 1833 he was appointed Civil Surgeon of Delhi in addition. In August 1838 his services were replaced, temporarily, at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief for employment with the Army in the field, and at the end of the same month he was appointed to the medical charge of the 2^d Company 6th Battalion, Foot Artillery. With this company (to which Pew's "Camel Battery" was attached) he marched to Ferozepore; thence accompanied the Army of the Indus on the expedition to Afghanistan; and served with it throughout the campaign of 1838-39 in that country, including the capture of Ghazni (Medal) and the occupation of Kabul. In December 1839 he was promoted to the rank of Surgeon, and vacated his civil and garrison appointments at Delhi. He soon afterwards returned to Hindustan, and in May 1840 was posted to the 64th N. I. at Delhi, with which corps, in the following November, he proceeded to Ferozepore. On arrival at that station the additional medical charge of a detachment of the 5th Light Cavalry was imposed upon him. In January 1841 he was transferred to the 48th N. I.; joined that regiment on its crossing the Sutlej on its return from Afghanistan; and marched with it to Aligarh. At that station in April 1842 he received the additional medical charge of the 3rd Dépot Battalion, which he continued holding until the corps was broken up in the spring of 1843. Towards the end of 1843 he accompanied the 48th N. I. to Ludhiana, at which station he also held the medical charge of the staff from the beginning of February 1844. In April 1845 he proceeded on sick leave to the hills for a year. In the following December, while still on leave, he was transferred to the 42^d N. I., and that regiment being then with the Army of the Sutlej, he proceeded and joined it, and was present with it at the battle of Soobraon (Medal). He afterwards accompanied the Army to Lahore, at which place, at different times during the year, he held the additional medical charge of the 6th and of the 27th N. I. With the 42^d, and in medical charge, in addition, of detachments of artillery and irregular cavalry, he was on escort with the Governor-General during the succeeding winter, on the termination of which duty he arrived with the corps at Delhi in February 1847. In the following autumn, being in bad health, he obtained six months' leave to the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, but before the leave had even begun he died at Delhi on the 31st October 1847.

MacIver, James Robertson, M.D., Assistant-Surgeon (1843—1869).—*Grave at Siulkot, No. 720; tablet at Kohat, No. 1042.*—The eldest son of Evander MacIver, Esqr., of Scowrie House, Co. Sutherland.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 31st March 1865 as an Assistant-Surgeon in the Indian Medical Dept., Bengal. Arrived in India on the 4th January 1866; and on the 18th of the same month was appointed to the medical charge of the 4th Punjab Infantry, which corps he joined at Dera Ismail Khan. From August to November 1867 he held the temporary medical charge of the 1st Punjab Cavalry, officiating concurrently as Civil

Surgeon of Dera Ismail Khan. He then rejoined the 4th Punjab Infantry, with which, in January 1869, he marched to Kohat, and towards the end of the succeeding month he served with the corps at the surprise and destruction of the Bizoti Urakzai village of Gara. In the summer and autumn of 1869 he held the temporary medical charge of No. 1 Light Field Battery, P. F. F., in addition to his other duties. He died at Kohat on the 11th December 1869.

NOTE.—This officer is buried at Siulkot, and in the inscription on his tombstone it is alleged that he died at that station. On the other hand, in the official report of his death addressed to Army Head-Quarters and in the notification issued by the Government of India in the Military Department under the Regimental Debts Act, it is stated that he died at *Kohat*.

MacKenzie, Harry Murray, Captain (1850—1889).—*Grave at Nowshera.*—Son of Captain (Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel) Murray Mackenzie (*q. v.*), Bengal Artillery. Born at Hoshiarpur, Punjab, on the 2^d April, 1850.—Entered H. M.'s Service (from the Royal Mil. College) on the 8th February 1870 as a Cornet in the 21st Hussars, and having arrived in India in the following June, he joined that regiment at Lucknow. On the 8th October 1871 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. On the 8th August 1873 he was appointed temporary Second Squadron Subaltern in the 9th Bengal Cavalry, on probation for the Bengal Staff Corps, into which he was afterwards admitted with effect from that date. He joined the regiment at Rawal Pindi, and in the following October was appointed Offg. Third Squadron Officer, a post which he retained for about four months. In the winter of 1873-74 he accompanied the regiment to Deoli, and in 1875-76 he served for some months with a squadron detached to Jhansi. In September 1876 he was made permanent in the appointment of Second Squadron Subaltern and during that year he twice officiated as Adjutant, once as First Squadron Subaltern, and once as Third Squadron Officer. Under the new organisation introduced in January 1877 he became a Squadron Officer, and during that year he again officiated twice as Adjutant and several times as a Squadron Commander. In the spring of 1878 he proceeded with the regiment to Meerut, whence he shortly afterwards accompanied it on service on the expedition to the Mediterranean. In August 1878 he was again appointed Offg. Adjutant. Returning from the Mediterranean he proceeded with the regiment to Meerut in October 1878, and there in the following January he was made permanent in the appointment of Adjutant: this situation he held until October 1880, and during that and the two succeeding years he officiated many times as a Squadron Commander. At the end of 1881 he proceeded with the regiment to Peshawar, whence in March 1883 he went home on leave. He returned to India in October 1884, rejoined his regiment at Peshawar in the following December, and was again appointed to officiate as a Squadron Commander. In that capacity, early in 1885, he accompanied the regiment (now constituted a corps of Lancers) on service to the Eastern Soudan, thereafter taking part with it in the operations around Suakin, including the action of Hashcen (Medal and clasp and the Khedive's Star). After the conclusion of the campaign he was retained at Suakin for many months in command of a squadron of the regiment, and during this period, in September 1885, he was appointed Third Squadron Commander permanently. Returning from Suakin with the squadron, he rejoined the regiment at Ambala in December 1885, but he almost immediately afterwards accompanied the corps to the Camp of Exercise at Delhi, where he served as Brigade-Major of a Cavalry Brigade until the camp was broken up. He returned to Ambala with his regiment towards the end of January 1886, and in the following month he was advanced to the position of Second Squadron Commander. In November 1887 he served as Dcpy. Asst. Adj't. and Qr. Mr.-Genl. of the Cavalry Division at the Lawrence-pore Camp of Exercise, and from the 1st of the following

month to the end of May 1888 he was employed as Brigade-Major to the Inspector-General of Cavalry. He then rejoined the 9th Bengal Lancers at Ambala, and was appointed Offg. Second-in-Command of the regiment, with which in the autumn of the same year he marched to Nowshera. Towards the end of December 1888 he was appointed to officiate as Commandant of the regiment, and he held that position until his death. He died at Nowshera on the 20th January 1889.

Mackenzie, James. *Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel (1804—1859).*—*Grave at Simla, No. 351.*—The eldest son of Kincaid Mackenzie, Esqr., of Edinburgh. Born in Edinburgh in 1804.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1820. Arrived in India in May 1821, and in the following month was ordered up to Kaita, to do duty with the 2^d Light Cavalry. Before he could reach that place, however, he was posted to the 8th Light Cavalry, and having joined that regiment at Partabgarh, in Oudh, he marched with it to Nagpur at the end of the same year. At the close of 1824 he accompanied the regiment to Kaita. In June 1825 he was appointed Offg. Quarter-Master, and on the 14th of the succeeding month he became Interpreter and Quarter-Master to the regiment. Towards the end of the year he accompanied the corps on service, and in the winter of 1825–26 he served with it at the siege and capture of Bharatpur (Medal). On the 2^d February 1826 he was directed to officiate as Adjutant of the regiment, and on the 14th of the same month he was made permanent in that appointment. On the fall of Bharatpur the regiment was retained for some time at that place, but in March 1826 he accompanied it to Karnal, acting during the movement as Staff Officer to a detachment composed of his own and another regiment of cavalry. In April 1828 he proceeded on sick leave to the hills west of the Jumna, and he was absent from his regiment until December 1829, when he rejoined it at Nasirabad. In the winter of 1831–32 he moved with the regiment to Cawnpore. In August 1834 he was again obliged to go away on sick leave, but it was only for a few months, and the regiment having in the meantime marched to Sultanpur, Benares, he rejoined it there in the following December. In August 1835 he proceeded on leave to the Presidency, whence he went home on furlough in the succeeding December. He returned to India in January 1839, and, after visiting Dhulia and Baroda on leave, he rejoined his regiment at Cawnpore in the following June. In December 1839 he was ordered to take charge of the 1st Regiment of Cavalry of the Oudh Auxiliary Force, and, having joined that regiment at Sultanpur, in Oudh, he was appointed Commandant of the corps in August 1840, and he was retained in that appointment when, in the following December, the status of the Oudh Auxiliary Force was altered and the regiment became the 6th Irregular Cavalry. In May 1841 he accompanied the regiment to Bareilly, and in April 1842 to Ambala; and he afterwards served with it in the Army of Reserve at Ferozepore in the cold season of 1842–43. On the breaking up of this Army in January 1843 he accompanied the regiment to Hansi, whence he moved with it to Ludhiana in the autumn of the same year. In the spring of 1844 he proceeded with the regiment to Sindh, and served with it at Shikarpur and Khangarh, and in several affairs with the mountain and desert tribes,—the Dumijs, Bhugtis, Jakranis, and others,—and he commanded (23rd August) in a brilliant action near Mubarikpur, for his conduct of which he received the special commendations of Sir Charles Napier. In September 1844, his health having broken down, he went on sick leave to Bombay, and he was away until the middle of November 1845, when he rejoined the regiment on the route from Ambala to Saugor. At the end of the succeeding month he was ordered to rejoin the 8th Light Cavalry, then forming part of the Army of the Sutlej: he rejoined accordingly in January 1846, but he was not engaged in any of the great engagements of the campaign. In April 1846 he returned to Saugor and resumed command of the 6th Irregular

Cavalry, and he continued serving with it at that station until October 1848, when, on the 8th Light Cavalry being detailed for service in the second Sikh war, he proceeded to rejoin it. He rejoined the regiment beyond the Chenab on the 7th December, and having succeeded to the command on the 1st January following, he led the corps throughout the ensuing campaign, including the battles of Chillianwala and Gujarat (Medal and two clasps, and promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet). He rejoined the 6th Irregular Cavalry at Saugor in April 1849, and in the spring of 1850 he accompanied the corps to Sialkot. In January 1853 he proceeded on sick leave to Simla, and while there, at the end of the succeeding month, he resigned the appointment of Commandant. On the expiration of his leave in November 1854 he rejoined the 8th Light Cavalry at Mian Mir and assumed command, and having, on promotion to the regimental rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, been re-posted, April 1855, to that corps, he remained continuously in command until January 1856, when he proceeded on sick leave to Simla. He resumed command at the end of October, but in April 1857 he again went to Simla on sick leave, and while he was there the mutiny burst forth and his regiment was disarmed and dismounted at Mian Mir. On the expiration of his leave in October 1857 he was appointed to command the troops at Ferozepore with the rank of Brigadier, vice Brigadier P. Innes (*q. v.*), who was removed. He continued in command at Ferozepore until April 1859, when he proceeded on leave to Simla, at which place he died on the 15th August following.

NOTE.—Colonel (then Lieutenant) Mackenzie married, at Nasirabad, on the 6th September 1830, Napier Louisa, the youngest daughter of Major Genl. F. J. T. Johnstone, C.B., Bengal Cavalry. He was the father of Lieutenant Napier K. J. Mackenzie (*q. v.*).

Mackenzie, John. *Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel (1790—1856).*—*Grave at Simla, No. 337.*—Prior to entering the service of the East India Company this officer held for some time a commission in a fancible or a militia regiment in Scotland, but no details regarding this portion of his career are now obtainable.—He entered the Bengal Army in 1805 as a Cadet of Cavalry, and having arrived in India in September 1806, he was sent in the usual course to the Cadet College at Barrasat. Having already held a commission in the Royal Service he was not detained there long, and having been passed out on the 1st February 1807, he was, on the same date, posted to the 3^d Native Cavalry, then stationed at Muttra; he was at the same time ordered to proceed to Ghazipur and do duty with the cavalry there, until the setting in of the rainy season should enable him to go on and join his regiment. He joined the regiment at Muttra accordingly in the autumn, and in January 1808 accompanied it to Bundelkhand, where he served with it for nearly two years, during which period he was frequently engaged in active operations against Gopal Singh and other insurgents and marauders. At the end of 1809 he marched with the regiment to Partabgarh, in Oudh, whence, in April 1810, he proceeded on leave to the Presidency, and thence to sea, for the recovery of his health; not having, however, derived sufficient benefit from the voyage, he went home on furlough in February 1811, and was absent from India for nearly two years and-a-half. He returned to India in June 1813, and rejoined his regiment at Gurgaon, whence he proceeded with it on service in November, and took part in the demonstration against the Rao Rajah of Macheri (Alwar). On the Rao Rajah making his submission, he returned with the regiment to Gurgaon, where he continued serving with it until the end of 1814. He then marched with the corps to Meerut, where he served with it (in a brigade of cavalry specially formed there under the command of Sir William Keir) until the termination of the Gurkha War in May 1815. Returning then to Gurgaon, he served there until the end of 1816, when he marched

with the regiment to Muttra. In October 1817 he accompanied the regiment into the field in the Centre Division of the Grand Army, and thereafter served with it throughout the Mahratta-Pindari Campaign of 1817-18, including the affair of Rampur and the brilliant action of Jawad. Being in bad health he proceeded on leave to the Presidency in April 1818, and there on the expiration of his leave, in August, he was directed to join and do duty with the Governor-General's Body Guard; and he continued attached to that corps until May 1819, when he was appointed a Sub-Assistant Superintendent in the Stud Department, and was posted to Buxar. In the autumn of 1821 he officiated for a short time as Fort Adjutant at Buxar, in addition to his other duties. At the end of 1825 he became Second Assistant to the Superintendent of the Stud, and remained posted to Buxar, at which station he continued serving until May 1829, when he was appointed Superintendent of the Stud in the N.W. Provinces, with his station at Hapur. In January 1834 he was transferred to the appointment of Superintendent of the Stud in the Central Provinces, with his station at Karantadhi, and he continued in that situation until June 1843, when, having been in bad health and much on leave during the two years preceding, he vacated it, and his services were replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief. He had then been on leave at Mussoorie since the 15th February, and this leave was, from time to time, extended up to November 1845, when he proceeded on leave to the Cape. Returning to India in December 1847 he rejoined the 3rd Light Cavalry at Muttra, and continued serving with it there for about a year. On his promotion to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel being notified, he was posted, 1st January 1849, to the 9th Light Cavalry, then stationed at Mhow, but on the 14th of the same month he was again obliged to go on sick leave, and he eventually went home on furlough in February 1850, without having ever joined his new regiment. On his return to India in April 1852 he was transferred from the 9th to the 7th Light Cavalry, and proceeding to Peshawar, he joined the latter there on the 21st May, succeeding at the same time to the temporary command of the station, which he continued holding until the following month. In the winter of 1852-53 he proceeded, in command of the regiment, to Kartarpur, whence in December 1853 he marched with it to Jullundur. In May 1855 he proceeded on leave to Simla, and while he was there, in the following October, he was transferred to the 6th Light Cavalry. But he never joined this regiment, for, his leave having been extended for a year, he died at Simla on the 5th May 1856.

NOTE.—Up to the time of his death this officer was erroneously stated, in *Lepage's Army List*, to have served during the operations of 1811-12 in Bundelkhand, including the siege and capture of Kalinjar, and afterwards in the campaign in Rewah. As a matter of fact he was at home in Scotland during the period covered by the operations referred to.

Mackenzie, Murray, Captain and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel (1818-1857).—*Grave at Simla*, No. 343.—Born at Finchley, Middlesex, in 1813.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1828 as a Cadet of Artillery. Arrived in India in May 1829, but being a supernumerary he remained unposted for nearly four years. In the meantime he did duty with the Artillery at Dum-Dum until January 1832, when he was ordered up to Meerut to do duty with the Horse Artillery there. On his way up in the following September he was ordered to join the 1st Brigade, Horse Artillery, at Cawnpore, and accompany the head-quarters of that brigade to Meerut, and he arrived at that station accordingly in the succeeding November. In February 1833 he was brought on the effective strength of the Army, and in the following month he was posted to the 3rd Company 2nd Battalion, Foot Artillery, which he joined at Karnal. In the following September he was transferred to the 2nd Troop 1st Brigade, Horse Artillery, with which he

served at Meerut until June 1835, when he was removed to the 4th Troop 1st Brigade at the same station. In February 1836 he was transferred to the 4th Troop 3rd Brigade, and having joined it at Neemuch, he accompanied it to Ludhiana in the winter of 1836-37. On promotion to the rank of First-Lieutenant, he was re-posted, December 1837, to the 4th Troop 3rd Brigade, with which he continued serving at Ludhiana until September 1838, when he was posted to the 2nd Troop 2nd Brigade; and having joined that troop at Meerut, he soon afterwards marched with it to Ferozepore, and joined the Army of the Indus. Thereafter he accompanied the troop on the expedition of 1838-39 to Afghanistan, but soon after his arrival at Kandahar, in May 1839, he was attached to the 4th Troop 3rd Brigade, which he accompanied to Kabul in September, and to which he was formally transferred at the end of October 1839. Shortly after reaching Kabul, being then in command of the troop, he was detached with it to the Bamian Valley, the movement involving the crossing of the Koh-i-Baba Range, 12,000 feet above sea-level, but all difficulties were overcome, and he thereafter served throughout the operations of 1839-40 in that part of the country, including the fighting at Saighan, the capture of several forts in the Fauladi Valley, and the battle of Bamian, in which the Amir Dost Muhammad Khan met with a signal overthrow. He returned to Kabul with the troop in October 1840, and early in the following January, marched with it for Hindustan; and having arrived at Ferozepore during the first days of February, he soon afterwards proceeded on leave to Bombay, whence he went home on furlough in April 1841. He returned to India in January 1844, and having in the succeeding month been transferred to the 4th Troop 2nd Brigade and appointed Adjutant and Qr.-Master to the Neemuch Division of Artillery, he proceeded to that station; whence, in the spring of 1845, he marched with the troop to Meerut. On the reorganisation of the Artillery taking place in the following July, he was transferred to the 1st Brigade and appointed Adjutant and Qr.-Master to it, and having joined the head-quarters of the brigade at Ambala, he was there, in August 1845, appointed Adjutant of the Sirhind Division of Artillery in addition. On the outbreak of the first Sikh war and the formation of the Army of the Sutlej in December 1845, he was appointed Brigade-Major of the Artillery in the field, and in that capacity he served throughout the campaign of 1845-46, including the battles of Mukki, Firozshahr (wounded) and Sobraon (Medal and two clasps). On the termination of the war he resumed the appointment of Adjutant and Qr.-Master to the 1st Brigade of Horse Artillery, with the head-quarters of which he proceeded to Ludhiana, and there in July 1846 he was appointed Adjutant of the Ludhiana Division of Artillery in addition to his other duties, and he continued in that position until January 1847, when, having attained the regimental rank of Captain, he was posted to the 2nd Company 6th Battalion, Foot Artillery, and appointed to the command of No. 9 Light Field Battery, attached thereto. He joined at Lahore, and shortly afterwards accompanied the battery to Agra, where he served with it until January 1848, when he was transferred to the command of the 4th Troop 1st Brigade, Horse Artillery, which he joined at Ludhiana. With this troop, in May 1848, he moved to Lahore, whence in the following July he proceeded with it on service to Multan, and he thereafter served with it throughout the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49, including the two sieges and the capture of Multan and the battle of Gujarat (Medal and two clasps, and promoted to the rank of Major by brevet). In March 1849, on the termination of the war, he accompanied the troop to Wazirabad, whence in the following December he moved with it to Hoshiarpur. In September 1852 he proceeded on leave to Calcutta, whence he rejoined the troop at Muttra at the close of the year. In May 1854 he went to Simla on sick leave which was after

wards extended to November 1855, when he rejoined the troop at Meerut. He continued in command of the troop until the end of October 1856, when, on its moving to Agra, he was directed to remain at Meerut and assume command of the brigade; and he was still exercising this command there when the mutiny broke out in May 1857. Towards the end of that month, in command of the Artillery, he accompanied Brigadier Wilson's force in the movement towards Delhi, and was present at the actions on the Hindan on the 30th and 31st, and he subsequently, when the force joined the main Army under Sir Henry Barnard, took part in the action of Badli-ki-Serai and the earlier part of the siege of Delhi. On the 23rd June he was directed to take command of the whole of the Horse Artillery of the Delhi Field Force, and in this position he continued serving at the siege until the 2^d July, when he received a severe wound, which afterwards necessitated his leaving camp and proceeding to the hills, and from the effects of which he eventually died at Simla on the 5th October 1857.

NOTE.—Lieutenant-Colonel (then Captain) Mackenzie married, at Agra on the 27th November 1847, Emily Gershoma, the youngest daughter of Lieutenant-General Archibald Watson, of the Bengal Cavalry. (This lady was aunt to the late Major-General Sir Charles Metcalfe MacGregor, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E.)

Mackenzie, Napier Kincaid Johnston, Lieutenant (1831—1856).—*Grave at Simla, No. 338.*—The eldest son of Colonel James Mackenzie, Bengal Cavalry, by Napier Louisia, his wife, the youngest daughter of Major-General Francis J. T. Johnston, C.B., Bengal Cavalry. Born at Nasirabad on the 11th July 1831.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1848 as a Cadet of Cavalry. Arrived in India in February 1849, and was sent up to Cawnpore to do duty with the 4th Light Cavalry. In the following month he was posted to the 6th Light Cavalry, which he joined at Meerut in May. Towards the end of 1853 he accompanied the regiment to Nowgong, in Bundelkhand, where he served with it for more than two years. In March 1856 he proceeded to Simla on sick leave, and at that place he died on the 26th of the succeeding month.

Note.—In the inscription on his tomb the date of death is incorrectly given as the 6th April 1856.

Mackenzie, William Leycester, Ensign (c. 1829—1848).—*Grave at Multan: see No. 881.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1846. Arrived in India on the 1st December of the same year, and on the 22^d idem was ordered up to Benares to do duty with the 49th N. I. That regiment having, however, left for Ferozepore prior to his arrival, he was, on reaching Benares, in February 1847, appointed to do duty with the 9th N. I. instead. In the following June he was posted to the 51st N. I., which he joined at Lahore in the autumn, and he continued serving there with this regiment until July 1848, when he accompanied the corps on service to Multan. He served with it throughout the first siege of that place in August and September, and he was afterwards, on the siege being raised, encamped with it in the vicinity for more than two months. He died in camp near Multan on the 1st December 1848, which, by a curious coincidence, was the second anniversary of his landing in India.

Mackeson, Frederick, C.B., Captain and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel (1807—1853).—*Monument at Peshawar, No. 931.*—Son of William Mackeson, Esqr., of Woodbridge, Co. Kent. Born at Woodbridge on the 21st September 1807.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1825. Arrived in India in August 1826, and having, in anticipation of his arrival, been posted, in the preceding May, to the 14th N. I., he proceeded to Lucknow and joined that regiment there towards the end of the year. In January 1829 he accompanied the 14th to Delhi, and at that station from the middle of May to the end of November 1830 he officiated as Interpreter and Quartermaster to the corps. In the autumn of that year he marched with the regiment to Ludhiana; in October

1831 he accompanied it to Rupar, and he was present in the assemblage there on the occasion of the meeting of the Governor-General, Lord William Bentinck, and the Ruler of the Punjab, Maharaja Ranjit Singh. On the termination of this affair he returned with the regiment to Ludhiana, whence, in December 1834, he accompanied the left wing to Shahjahanpur. In February 1835 he was appointed, in the Political Dept., to be a British Agent for the Navigation of the Indus, and in the execution of the duties of this appointment he was stationed at Mithankot until the spring of 1837, when he proceeded to Peshawar with Captain (afterwards Sir Alexander) Burnes, who was then en route to Kabul on the Mission which, unhappily, led up to the first Afghan War; and he remained at that place until March 1838, when he joined the camp of Ranjit Singh, and travelled with the Maharaja through various parts of the Sikh dominions, eventually proceeding to Ludhiana in the following May. He was then nominated for employment in connection with the projected expedition to Afghanistan for the restoration of Shah Shuja-ul-Mulk to the throne of Kabul, and during the months of June and July 1838 he was actively employed, under Mr. (afterwards Sir William Hay) Macnaughten and Major (afterwards Sir Claude Martine) Wade, in the negotiations (with Ranjit Singh at Adinanagar and Lahore, and with Shah Shuja at Ludhiana) which led up to the conclusion of the Tripartite Treaty. Later on he was employed in improving the road from Ferozepore to Bahawalpur and in collecting supplies at the latter place for the Army of the Indus, and for a brief space he was with that Army during the earlier part of its march towards Sindh; but he afterwards proceeded to Peshawar and joined the force (composed almost entirely of irregulars) under Major Wade, which had been detailed to move through the Khaibar Pass and, escorting the Shahzada Taimur, advance on Kabul from the east. Though his functions with this force were entirely of a political nature, he received the command of one of the irregular levies of which it was composed, and at the head of it he took a prominent part in the forcing of the Khaibar Pass and the capture of Ali Masjid in July 1839, as well as in the subsequent advance on Kabul, where he arrived with Wade and the Shahzada on the 3rd September, nearly a month after Sir John Keane and the main body of the Army of the Indus had reached that place through Sindh and Baluchistan. In October and November 1839 he accompanied Sir John Keane and the returning portion of the Army of the Indus on the march to Peshawar, to which place he had been posted, as Political Agent, on the 1st September preceding, and he had scarcely arrived there when, about the 22^d November, it fell to him to accompany a detachment sent to escort a convoy of provisions to Ali Masjid, the movement resulting in a sharp conflict with the Afridi tribesmen. In the important situation of Political Agent at Peshawar he continued for three years, until the termination of the Afghan War, and it was during this period that, being temporarily attached for the occasion to the force under the command of Brigadier Shelton, he took part in the operations of February 1841 against the Sangi Khel Shinwaris, in the Nazian Valley. Peshawar being then the point through which we maintained our military communications with Northern Afghanistan, in the circumstances of the time the position of Political Agent there was a peculiarly trying one: the hostility of the Khailar tribes on the one hand, and on the other the disturbed, not to say anarchic, condition of the Punjab after the death of Ranjit Singh, the weakness of the "Government" (such as it was) of his successors, and the turbulent and mutinous conduct of the Sikh soldiery, all tended to make the position of a British political officer one of great difficulty; and the difficulties of the situation were not lessened by the tale of our disasters at Kabul and by the defeat of the earlier attempts made to relieve the beleaguered garrison of Jalalabad: it was only by the

exercised of the utmost patience, tact and discretion that he was able to maintain his position and forward the important interests entrusted to his charge, and the talent, judgment, and sagacity which he displayed throughout that dark period won him the admiration of all. When, after the Kabul disasters, the first reinforcements reached Peshawar, he accompanied the detachment of two battalions which, in January 1842, seized the fort of Ali Masjid, preparatory to an advance on Jalalabad, and he was with it when, from failure of supplies, it was compelled to abandon the position and retreat to Jamrud. The arrival of further reinforcements under a capable Commander brought about a more favourable condition of affairs, and when a forward movement was at last made in April 1842, he served with General Pollock at the forcing of the Khaibar Pass, and afterwards accompanied him to Jalalabad. He shortly afterwards returned, for a brief period, to Peshawar, whence he proceeded to Dakka, and until the final conclusion of the war he was employed on political duties at that place, and generally in the Khaibar Pass, and up to Peshawar. In recognition of his eminent services during this eventful period he received a medal, was granted the local rank of Major in Afghanistan, and was created a Companion of the Order of the Bath. On returning to the British provinces in January 1843, he immediately proceeded on leave to the hills, without rejoining his regiment, the 14th N. I., in which, in the following March, the appointment of Interpreter and Quarter-Master was conferred upon him. This appointment he never took up, and his services having, in October 1843, been placed at the disposal of the Government of the N.-W. Provinces, he was, in the following month, appointed Offg. Superintendent of Bhatiana and Asst. to the Agent to the Govr.-Genl. for Rajputana. In this position he continued until early in January 1846, when he was appointed Superintendent of the Sikh States south of the Sutlej and Commissioner for the territory sequestrated from Lahore. This appointment carried him into the zone of operations during the campaign on the Sutlej, and he was in close attendance on Sir Harry Smith at the battle of Aliwal (Medal, and promoted to the rank of Major by brevet). In March 1846 he was appointed Commissioner and Superintendent of the Cis-Sutlej Territories, and he was formally re-appointed to this post when fresh administrative arrangements were made in the following December. In 1848-49 he served in the campaign in the Punjab as Political Officer and Governor-General's Agent at the head-quarters of the Commander-in-Chief, and was present at the battles of Chillianwala and Gujerat, and afterwards, under Sir Walter Raleigh Gilbert, in the pursuit of the Sikhs and Afghans to Peshawar (Medal and two clasps, and promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet). His services throughout the campaign were of a most distinguished character and elicited the "marked approbation" of the Governor-General, Lord Dalhousie, who remarked that "in the important political matters in which he had been engaged, Major Mackeson's proceedings had been distinguished by ability, judgment, discretion, and firmness." He subsequently rejoined his appointment of Commissioner and Superintendent of the Cis-Sutlej Territories, and he continued in that employment until April 1850, when he went home on furlough, taking with him the famous Koh-i-nur diamond, for presentation to the Queen. On his return to India he was appointed, December 1851, to the important post of Commissioner and Superintendent of Peshawar. The N.-W. Frontier was at this period in a greatly disturbed condition, and during the next thirteen months he was no less than four times employed with troops in the field:—in March 1852, as Political Officer, he accompanied the expedition against the Ranizais, and was present at the capture and destruction of Skakot; in May 1852 he served, as Civil and Political Officer, with the expedition against the Utman Khels, and took part in the capture and destruction of Prangur; in Decem-

ber 1852 and January 1853 he commanded a successful expedition against the Hasanzais of the Black Mountain, in Hazara; and, finally, in January 1853, he commanded an expedition against the Hindustani fanatics, whom he expelled from Kotla, on the right bank of the Indus. In the appointment of Commissioner and Superintendent of Peshawar he continued until his death, which occurred at that place on the 14th September 1853, from the effects of a wound inflicted by an Afghan fanatic four days before. Towards evening on the 10th September, when seated in the verandah of his house, he was approached by an unknown individual, who, after a profound salaam, presented him with a paper: on the supposition that it was a petition, he stretched out his hand to receive it, and was, on the instant, fatally stabbed by the miscreant. Outside of religious fanaticism there was no motive for the crime; the murderer hoped to secure paradise by slaying a Christian, and slew one accordingly; to deter others, therefore, from imitating his crime, the body of the murderer was, after his execution, committed to the flames, and the remedy worked efficiently for many years.

A monument to the memory of Colonel Mackeson was raised by public subscription, and the inscription thereon was written by Lord Dalhousie himself. The estimation in which this valuable officer was held by the Governor-General will best be judged by the Notification (dated Fort William, the 3rd October 1853) announcing his death. It runs as follows:—

"The Most Noble the Governor-General in Council, having discharged the painful duty of announcing the death of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, is impelled by a sense of the double loss which the State has at this time sustained to depart from the ordinary course, in order that he may further bear a public testimony to the merits and character of the gallant soldier who has lately fallen by an assassin's hand.

"The reputation of Lieutenant-Colonel Mackeson is known to and honoured by all. His value as a political servant of the State is known to none better than to the Governor-General himself, who in a difficult and eventful time had cause to mark his great ability, and the admirable prudence, discretion and temper which added ten-fold value to the high soldierly qualities of his public character.

"The loss of Colonel Mackeson's life would have dimmed a victory. To lose him thus by the hand of a foul assassin is a misfortune of the heaviest gloom for the Government which counted him among its bravest and its best."

Note.—There is a monument in memory of Colonel Mackeson in Canterbury Cathedral. (*Illustrated London News*, 12th July 1853.)

Mackinnon, Charles Kenneth, Lieutenant-Colonel (1840-1887).—Grave at Bannu, No. 1064.—Son of Senior Surgeon Kenneth Mackinnon, M.D., Bengal Medical Service. Born at Muzaffarpur, Tirhoot, on the 15th December 1840.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1858. Arrived in India in August of the same year, and on the 1st October following was appointed to do duty with H. M.'s 73rd Foot, which he joined shortly afterwards at Azimgarh. In December he was posted to the 21st N. I., but this was cancelled in the following month, and he was posted to the 63rd N. I. instead. He, however, remained attached to the 73rd Foot, with which he served on the Gorakhpur-Nepal frontier during the closing operations of the Mutiny Campaign of 1858-59 (Medal). In April 1859 he was appointed to do duty with H. M.'s 52nd Foot, and joined that corps at Sialkot, but towards the end of the year he was sent down to join the 63rd N. I. at Berhampore, from which station he moved with the corps to Dilri Ghut in February 1860, and thence to Sikrol, Benares, in the succeeding November. He continued serving with the

63^d N. I (which had now become the 9th) until December 1861, when he was appointed to do duty with the 3^d Punjab Infantry, and having joined that regiment at Dera Ghazi Khan, he officiated as Adjutant of the corps from March 1862 to March 1863. In the latter month he was appointed Offg. Adjutant of the 6th Punjab Infantry, and joined it at Bannu, whence in the autumn of the same year he accompanied it on service and with it served throughout the Ambela Campaign, in the course of which, on the 20th November, he greatly distinguished himself at the re-capture of the Crag Picquet position (India Medal and clasp). He returned with the regiment to Bannu in January 1864, and served with it there until near the end of the following month, when he was appointed Adjutant of the 3^d Punjab Infantry, which corps he rejoined soon afterwards at Dera Ismail Khan. In February 1865 he was admitted into the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date of his original appointment to do duty with the 3^d P. I., the 6th December 1861. From the middle of March to the middle of May 1865 he officiated as a Wing Officer, and early in the following January he moved with the regiment to Bannu. In April 1866 he was again appointed to officiate as a Wing Officer, and he continued officiating until December 1867, when he reverted to his permanent appointment of Adjutant, previous to which, in November 1867, he had moved with the regiment to Kohat. In March 1868 he was engaged in the repulse of the Urakzai raid on Kohat, and was severely wounded in the ensuing action in the Ublan Pass. In the succeeding December he accompanied the regiment to Abbottabad, whence in January 1869 he went home on furlough. During his absence in Europe, at the end of March 1869, he was appointed a Wing Officer in the 4th Punjab Infantry, and joining that regiment at Kohat on his return to India in January 1871, he officiated as Second-in-Command from the middle of the following month to the middle of the succeeding December. In December 1871 he was moved back to the 3^d P. I. as a Wing Officer, and he served with that regiment at Kohat until April 1872, when he was again appointed to the 4th P. I., with which, as Offg. Wing Officer and (from November 1873 to March 1874) as Offg. Second-in-Command, he served at Abbottabad until April 1874. He then reverted, as Wing Officer, to his own regiment, the 3^d P. I., and having rejoined it at Kohat, he marched with it to Edwardesabad in January 1875. From April to December 1875 he officiated as Second-in-Command of the 2^d Sikh Infantry at Dera Ismail Khan. In December 1875 he was appointed Second-in-Command and Wing Officer of the 3^d P. I., and rejoined that corps at Edwardesabad. In the reorganisation of January 1877 the designation of his appointment was altered to Wing Commander and Second-in-Command. In the spring of 1878 he accompanied the regiment to Dera Ismail Khan, and in the following October to Dera Ghazi Khan, but he returned with it to Dera Ismail Khan in the spring of 1879 and continued serving with it there until December 1880, when he went home on furlough. During his absence in England the 3^d Punjab Infantry fell under the reductions of 1882 and was disbanded, and on that measure being carried out he was appointed, July 1882, to officiate as Second-in-Command and Wing Commander in the 5th Punjab Infantry. In the following January, however, he was appointed Offg. Second-in-Command of the 1st Sikh Infantry, and on his return to India later in the same month, he proceeded and joined that regiment at Abbottabad. He continued serving in that appointment until May 1883, when he was appointed Offg. Commandant of the 5th P. I., and he joined this corps at Dera Ismail Khan before the end of the month. In July 1883 he was appointed Wing Commander and Second-in-Command of the 2^d Punjab Infantry with effect from the 1st April preceding, but he continued officiating as Commandant of the 5th P. I., and he commanded that corps in the Takht-i-Suleiman Exploring Expedition of November and December 1883.

In April 1884 he was appointed to officiate as Second-in-Command of the 1st Sikh Infantry, and having joined this corps at Dera Ismail Khan, he was made permanent in the appointment in May 1885. In the following October he was again appointed Offg. Commandant of the 5th Punjab Infantry, which he joined at Edwardesabad (Bannu), and he was still occupying that position when he died at Naurang, near Bannu, on the 8th March 1887.

Note — Lieutenant-Colonel (then Lieutenant) Mackinnon married, at Gurdaspur on the 1st November 1867, Anna Sutherland, daughter of Alexander Broadfoot, Esqr.

McLaren, James, C.B. Lieutenant-Colonel (1789—1846).—*Grave at Ferozepore*: see note to No. 444. — Entered the Bengal Army in 1808 as a Cadet of Infantry. Arrived in India in October 1809, and in the usual course was sent to join the Cadet College at Barasat. Here he remained until July 1810, when, having been regularly passed out, he was ordered up to Singapore to do duty with the Bengal European Regiment. He was subsequently granted rank as Ensign from the 25th August 1810, and on the 21st October following he was posted to the 2^d Battalion 10th N. I. He joined the battalion at Hansi, and towards the end of 1811 accompanied it from that place to Sitapur in Oudh. In October 1813 he accompanied the battalion on service to the south of the Ganges, and was present throughout the campaign of 1813-14 in Rewah, including the storm and capture of Entauri. On the conclusion of the operations he marched with the battalion to Banda. On being promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in December 1814, he was re-posted to the 2^d Battalion of the 10th, and early in the following year, with the grenadier companies of the battalion, he joined the 4th Grenadier Battalion at Cawnpore, and was, later on, appointed acting Adjutant of that corps, with which in 1815-16 he served in the Division under Colonel Jasper Nicolls in the final campaign against the Gurkhas. On the termination of the war, the 4th Grenadier Battalion having been broken up at Bareilly, he rejoined the 2^d Battalion 10th at Fatehgarh, and towards the end of the same year he accompanied it to Nagpur. In 1817-18 he was actively employed with his battalion in the Mahratta-Pindari war, was repeatedly engaged with the enemy, and took part in the siege and storm of Chanda. In October 1818 he was appointed acting Adjutant of the battalion and, at the same time, Staff Officer of the Field Detachment with which he was serving. In the following month he was transferred to and appointed Adjutant of the 1st Battalion of the 10th with which he served until the following January, when, his health having failed, he went on leave for five months. In the meantime the 1st of the 10th had marched to Benares, at which place he rejoined it, and resumed the appointment of Adjutant, in June 1819. In July 1820 he was appointed to officiate, in addition, as Interpreter and Quartermaster, which he continued doing until the end of the year, when he accompanied the battalion to Barrackpore. From December 1822 to September 1823 he again officiated as Interpreter and Quartermaster in addition to his duties as Adjutant. In October 1823 he accompanied the battalion to Dacca, whence in February 1824 he proceeded with the head-quarters and right wing on service against the Burmese, who had invaded Cachar, and, as Staff Officer of the Field Detachment under the command of Colonel Bowen, he took part in all the operations undertaken at that time against the invaders, including the action near the Bhartika Pass and the attack on the stockade at Dudhpatali. In May 1824 he was obliged to proceed on sick leave to Calcutta, and the re-organisation of the Army taking place about the same time, he was posted to the 16th N. I.

(late 2^d Battalion 10th), of which corps he was appointed Adjutant on the 17th June; and having joined it at Barrackpore, he served with it there for more than two years. In April 1825, in consequence of his promotion to the rank of Captain, he vacated the Adjutancy of the 16th, and towards the end of 1826 he accompanied the regiment to Gorakhpur. Thence early in 1829 he proceeded with it to Saugor, in December 1832 to Mhow, and in the spring of 1836 to Delhi. In November 1838, the regiment having been selected for service, he proceeded in command of it to Ferozepore, and in the following month marched with the Army of the Indus *en route* to Afghanistan, in which country he served continuously during the next four years. He was present in 1839 at the occupation of Kandahar and at the storm and capture of Ghazni, for which he received a medal and was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet. On the advance of the Army on Kabul he was left in command at Ghazni, his regiment occupying and holding the fortress, but in September he moved out with a wing of the corps to take part in the operations in the Ghilzai country, between Ghazni and Kabul, and he was in command of the detachment which overtook, and after a sharp action in the Indran Hills, near Killugu, routed and destroyed a strong body of Ghilzai marauders, who had committed many depredations and were keeping the whole of that part of the country in a state of ferment and unrest. In the course of the following month he returned to Ghazni, where he continued serving with his regiment, and in command of the fortress, for nearly two years. On attaining the rank of regimental Lieutenant-Colonel, he was re-posted to the 16th N. I. in February 1840. In June 1841, having been relieved at Ghazni, he marched with the regiment to Kandahar, and there joined the forces under the command of Major-General Nott, but in the following month he was again sent out on service against bodies of insurgents, and was present in the affair near Karatu on the 5th August. Towards the end of the year he was about to return to India in command of a brigade of Native Infantry, and had indeed commenced his march, when the outbreak of the insurrection in Northern Afghanistan necessitated his recall, and he returned to Kandahar, whence, soon afterwards, he was despatched northwards with the brigade for the purpose of, if possible, affording aid to the Kabul garrison, but the roads were found to be so blocked with snow that it became impracticable to proceed, and he returned accordingly to Kandahar. Thereafter he served with the Kandahar Force, under General Nott, until the conclusion of the war, taking part in the operations at and around Kandahar, the expedition to the Kojak Pass, the relief of Kalat-i-Ghilzai, the advance to the north, the action of Goaine, the re-capture of Ghazni, the actions of Beni Badam and Maidan, the re-occupation of Kabul, and various actions in the passes between Kabul and Peshawar during the return march to Hindustan (Medal, and created a Companion of the Order of the Bath). On the breaking up of the Army at Ferozepore he marched with the regiment to Etawah, arriving there in March 1843. In the following cold season he joined the Army of Gwalior with his regiment, and was prominently engaged in command of the corps at the battle of Maharajpur, in which he was slightly wounded (bronze star). On the day after the battle he was appointed a Brigadier and placed in command of the Third Brigade, and this command he held until the Army was broken up in January 1844. On the conclusion of the Gwalior Campaign he returned with the regiment to Etawah, and he continued serving with it there until the autumn of the following year, when it was ordered up to Ambala, on account of the threatening

aspect of affairs in the Punjab. Prior to this, however, in August 1845, he had been granted leave to proceed to Calcutta in the following October, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, but on the regiment being ordered to Ambala he cancelled his leave and accompanied it, arriving at that place on the 25th November. On the outbreak of the first Sikh war and the formation of the Army of the Sutlej in December 1845, he was appointed a Brigadier and posted to the command of the Fourth Brigade, which he led throughout the campaign which ensued, including the battles of Mudki, Firozshahr and Sobraon, in the last of which he was dangerously wounded by a shot in the knee and obliged to suffer amputation of a leg. Four days after the battle he was transferred to the command of the Third Brigade, but he was too badly wounded to be able to take up the appointment, and twelve days later, having been removed to Ferozepore, he died there of his wounds,—26th February 1846.

NOTE.—Some time after his death intimation was received that Lieutenant-Colonel McLaren had been appointed an Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, with the rank of Colonel in the Army.

MacLean, Hector Lachlan Stewart, Lieutenant (1870—1897).—*Grave and tablet at Mardan, Nos. 1014 and 1021.*—Son of Major-General Charles Smith Maclean, C.B., C.I.E., of the Indian Staff Corps, sometime Consul-General in Khorasan and Seistan, and grandson of Lachlan Maclean, of Rum, Co. Argyll. Born on the 13th September 1870.—Entered H. M.'s Service (from the Royal Military College) on the 24th April 1879 as a Second-Lieutenant in the 2^d Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers (the 5th Foot), which he joined shortly afterwards at Rawal Pindi. On the 17th February 1891 he was appointed an Offg. Wing Officer in the Corps of Guides, on probation for the Indian Staff Corps, into which he was subsequently admitted with effect from that date. He joined the Guides, then on service in the field, on the 20th March, and served with the corps in the Hazara Campaign of 1891. (India Medal and clasp). On the termination of the operations he accompanied the Guides to Mardan, and in the following December he was appointed a Wing Officer permanently. In August 1892 he was appointed to the Cavalry of the Guides, and became a Squadron Officer. In January 1894 he went home on leave, and was absent until January 1895, when he returned to India and rejoined the Guides Cavalry, with which, in the spring of the same year, he served in the Chitral Relief Expedition (India Medal and clasp). In January 1897 he was appointed to officiate as Adjutant of the Guides, and in the following July he accompanied the corps to the Malakand position, whither it had been urgently called up in consequence of a semi-insane *mullah* having suddenly swooped down on the place at the head of several thousands of fanatical tribesmen. He shared in the latter part of the defence of the Malakand, and was severely wounded on the 28th July while temporarily attached to the 31st Bengal Infantry. In the following month he accompanied the Guides Cavalry on the expedition to Upper Swat, and fell mortally wounded in the action of Landakai (17th August 1897) while endeavouring, with devoted gallantry, to bring off Lieutenant Greaves (*q. v.*), who had fallen in charging the enemy. He would have been decorated with the Victoria Cross had he survived.

McLean, Lauchlean Alexander, Lieutenant (1821—1846).—*Grave at Delhi, No. 81.*—Born on the 25th September 1821.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1837. Arrived in India in June of the same year, and at the end of the month was sent up to Barrackpore to do duty with the 15th N. I. In the following December he was posted to the 3rd N. I., which regiment he joined at Barrackpore on the 29th of the

same month, on its arrival from Mainpuri. In August 1838 he was transferred to the 67th N. I., and having joined that regiment on its arrival from Arakan, he proceeded with it to Benares, arriving there in March 1839. In December 1841 he accompanied the regiment to Allahabad, and towards the end of 1842 he proceeded with it to Banda. During the early months of 1843 he was employed in the field against bands of Bundela insurgents, who had been giving much trouble during the two preceding years. Towards the end of 1845 he marched with the regiment for Allahabad, but the first Sikh war having broken out just at that time, the regiment was ordered to continue its march to Delhi, which had in a great measure been denuded of troops to repel the Sikh invasion. He reached Delhi with the regiment on the last day of January 1846, and at that place he died on the 23rd December following.

NOTE I.—This officer's surname and his first Christian name are both mis-spelt in the inscription on his tomb.

NOTE II.—Lieutenant McLean married, at Benares on the 29th September 1842, Eliza Amynta Mary, the only child of Mr. Quinan, of Longford, Ireland, and grand-daughter of Mr. Aast. Commissary Gasper Bachman, of the Bengal Ordnance Dept.

McLeod, Alexander, O.B., Lieutenant-Colonel (c. 1792—1849).—*Grave at Peshawar: see No. 932.*—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 3rd August 1809 as an Ensign in the 61st Foot, and, having been posted to the 2^d Battalion of that regiment, he joined it in Guernsey. Early in the following year he was transferred to the 1st Battalion, which he joined in Portugal in February 1810. In September 1810 he was present with the battalion at the battle of Busaco, and he subsequently served with it in the retirement to the Lines of Torres Vedras and in the advance into Spain in the spring of 1811. He was in position with the battalion during the battle of Fuentes d'Onor in May 1811, but was not actively engaged. On the 12th December 1811 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. In January 1812 he was employed with his battalion in covering the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, and he subsequently moved with it into Estramadura, whence he went home in June 1812, on transfer to the 2^d Battalion in Ireland. In the spring of 1814, having been re-transferred to the 1st Battalion, he rejoined it in the south of France, but was not so fortunate as to arrive in time for the final engagements of the Peninsular War, having been unable to get up to the corps until some days after the battle of Toulouse. On the conclusion of the war he returned home with the corps, landing at Cork in July 1814. For his Peninsular services he afterwards received the War Medal with a clasp for the battle of Busaco. He served with the regiment in the north of Ireland until June 1816, when he proceeded with it to Portsmouth, and embarked with it for Jamaica. He returned home with the regiment in May 1822, and served with it at Plymouth until the spring of 1824, and afterwards for three years and-a-half in Ireland. On the 31st December 1825 he attained the rank of Captain. In October 1827 he accompanied the regiment from Ireland to England, and in June 1828 he embarked with it for Ceylon, where he served with the corps (at Colombo, Trincomalee, Kandy, and again at Colombo) for eleven years. On the 28th June 1838 he was promoted to the rank of Major by brevet. In October 1839 he embarked with the regiment for England, landing with it at Southampton in March 1840. For the next five years he served with the regiment in the west of England and in Ireland, and during this period he was promoted to the rank of regimental Major on the 7th January 1842, and to that of Lieutenant-Colonel on the 26th July 1844. In July 1845 he embarked with the regiment for Bengal, and having landed at Calcutta in the following October, he proceeded with it to the Upper Provinces, and arrived at Cawnpore in February 1846. In the following November he marched with the

regiment to Ambala, whence, in February 1848, he proceeded with it to Jullundur. In the autumn of 1848 he was employed with the regiment in operations against insurgents in the Jullundur Doab, and he subsequently commanded it in the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49, including the passage of the Chenab, the action of Sadulapur, and the battle of Chilianwala. On the day after the engagement last mentioned he was appointed to the command of the Fifth Brigade of Infantry of the Army of the Punjab, with the rank of Brigadier, but three days later, on the 17th January, he was displaced by the arrival of a senior officer and reverted to the command of the 61st Regiment. On the 4th February, another vacancy having occurred, he was again granted the rank of Brigadier and appointed to the Seventh Brigade of Infantry, which he commanded at the battle of Gujarat. Six days later, on the 27th February, he was appointed Brigadier Commanding the First Brigade of the Force under the command of Sir Walter Raleigh Gilbert, employed in the pursuit of the routed Sikhs and Afghans, and he continued with this force until the Sikhs had surrendered and the Afghans had been chased into the Khaibar, which were the closing events of the war (Medal and two clasps, and created a Companion of the Order of the Bath). On the termination of the war and the breaking up of the Army of the Punjab he resumed the command of the 61st, which was quartered at Peshawar, and at that station he died five months later, on the 18th August 1849.

NOTE.—Colonel McLeod was the father of that distinguished Officer, Lieutenant-General Sir John Chetham McLeod, G.C.B., Colonel of the 42^d Royal Highlanders.

Macleod, Bannatyne William, M.D., B.C., Superintending Surgeon (1794—1856).—*Grave at Simla, No. 339.*—Born in Scotland in 1794.—Entered the Bengal Army on the 29th September 1815 as an Assistant-Surgeon. Arrived in India in April 1816, and, after doing duty for some time in the General Hospital at the Presidency, was appointed on the 30th August to the medical charge of the Residency at Lucknow. In this appointment he remained continually (except for a brief period in the winter of 1821-22, when he was temporarily attached to the suite of the Raja of Tanjore) until May 1823. His services were then placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief, and, after doing garrison duty in Fort William for a short time, he was posted, in the following month, to the 2^d Battalion 20th N. I., at Barrackpore. In October 1823 he was removed to the 3rd Battalion of Artillery at Dum-Dum, at which station, in January 1824, other details of Artillery were also placed under his charge. At the end of March 1824 he was placed under orders to proceed on service to Burma with the Artillery detailed for the expedition to Rangoon, but he was ill at the time and the arrangement was cancelled two days after it was made. In the month of May following he was directed to join the troops at Chittagong, but, for the same reason, this arrangement also fell through, and he continued doing duty with the Artillery at Dum-Dum, generally, until May 1826, when he was posted to the 5th Battalion. In October 1827 he was transferred to the 67th N. I., and in the following month to the 8th N. I., but being then on leave preparatory to furlough, he did not join either of these regiments, and going home on furlough in March 1828, he was absent from India until September 1830. On his return he remained on leave at the Presidency until the middle of October, and was then appointed to do duty with the 4th Battalion of Artillery at Dum-Dum, with which he continued until November 1831, when he again went on leave for several months. In March 1832 he was removed from the 8th N. I. (on the rolls of which he had hitherto remained) to the 72^d N. I. at Berhampore, and in the following May he was

transferred to the 71st N. I. at Meerut, but having at the same time been ordered to join and do duty temporarily with the 74th N. I. at Mirzapur, he never joined the 71st, and on the 24th September following he was posted to the 3^d Light Cavalry. He joined this regiment at Sultanpur, Benares, and early in 1835 accompanied it to Karnal, at which station, towards the end of 1837, the 27th N. I. was also for a short time placed under his charge. For a brief period in July and August 1838 he officiated as Superintending Surgeon of the Sirhind Division. In November 1838 he proceeded with the 3^d Light Cavalry to Ferozepore, and accompanying it in the following month on service to Afghanistan, he served with it throughout the campaign of 1838-39 in that country, and was present at the capture of Ghazni (Medal) and the occupation of Kabul. Returning to Hindustan with the portion of the Army of the Indus brought back by Sir John Keane, he reached Karnal with his regiment at the end of January 1840, and he served with it there (except during a brief period towards the end of 1840, when he officiated as Superintending Surgeon of the Sirhind Division) until October 1842, when, having been detailed to form part of the Army of Reserve, the corps was moved up to Ferozepore, and he was appointed Superintending Surgeon of that Force. On the breaking up of the Army of Reserve, in January 1843, he rejoined the regiment at Ferozepore, at which place it was retained for two years. From August to October 1843 he again officiated as Superintending Surgeon of the Sirhind Division. In the spring of 1845 he marched with the regiment to Meerut, but on the breaking out of the first Sikh war, in the December following, the corps was again ordered up to the front, and on the 29th of that month the appointment of Superintending Surgeon of the Army of the Sutlej was conferred upon him. In this capacity he served throughout the remainder of the Sutlej Campaign, and was present at the battle of Sobraon (Medal). On the conclusion of the war he rejoined the 3^d Light Cavalry, and returned with the corps to Meerut. At the end of October 1846 he was transferred to the 69th N. I., with which he served at Meerut until April 1847, when he was appointed a Superintending Surgeon on the establishment. In the following month he was posted to the Dacca Circle, but he did not join his appointment there until August, and at the end of July 1848 he was transferred to the Agra Circle. On the 16th August 1850 he was appointed a Companion of the Order of the Bath "for meritorious services." In February 1853 he was transferred to the Sirhind Circle of Medical Superintendence, and he continued in that position until his death, which took place at Simla on the 3^d October 1856.

NOTE.—The date of death inscribed on this officer's tombstone is incorrect. It is also to be noted that in the "name" column on page 46 of Part I his Christian names have been reversed.

McLeod, Sir Donald Friell, K.C.S.I., C.B. (1810-1872).—Monument at Lahore, No. 624.—Son of Lieutenant-General Duncan McLeod, of the Bengal Engineers. Born in Fort William on the 6th May 1810.—Entered the Bengal Civil Service in 1828, and arrived in India in December of the same year. After going through the usual course at the College of Fort William, he was appointed Assistant to the Joint Magistrate of Monghyr in December 1829, from which post he was removed, in March 1831, to that of Assistant to the Agent to the Govr.-Genl. for the Saugor and Narbadda Territories. In April 1835 he was appointed Personal Assistant, and in the following year First Junior Assistant to the same official. In May 1838 he became Offg. Principal Assistant at Saugor, and in June 1840 he was appointed Principal Asst. at Jubbulpore, in which situation he remained until February 1843, when he was appointed Magis-

trate and Collector of Benares. In November 1845 he proceeded on sick leave to the Cape, and he was absent from India until January 1847, when he returned and resumed his appointment at Benares. On the annexation of the Punjab taking place he was transferred to that Province and appointed, April 1849, Commissioner of the Trans-Sutlej States, Jullundur, in which post he remained until April 1854, when he was appointed Financial Commissioner in the Punjab. In January 1865 he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and he held the appointment for more than five years, during which time he established the Punjab University. He resigned the appointment and retired from the service in June 1870, and he died in London on the 28th November 1872, from the effects of an accident on the underground railway.

McMahon, Arthur Henry Townsend, Lieutenant (1819-1844).—Grave at Ferozepore, No. 459.—The eldest son of Captain Alexander McMahon, 67th N. I., formerly of the 1st Battalion 24th. Born at Agra on the 5th November 1819.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1840. He arrived in India towards the end of February 1841, and, proceeding to Benares, he there joined the 9th N. I., to which, in anticipation of his arrival, he had been posted in the preceding January. In the winter of 1841-42 he marched with the regiment to Agra, whence in the autumn of 1842 he accompanied it to Ferozepore, where he served with it in the Army of Reserve. On the breaking up of that Army in January 1843, he remained with the regiment at Ferozepore until the following March, when he moved with it to Sukkur, in Sind. At that place he served with the corps from April to November 1843, when, being much broken in health from repeated attacks of the prevailing fever, he proceeded on leave. He did not, however, live to reach Ferozepore, having died in camp at Madajidu, seven marches from Bahawalpur, on the 3^d January 1844.

McMaster, Andrew Cooke, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel,—Brigadier-General (c. 1824-1879).—Grave at Multan, No. 875.—Entered the Madras Army in 1841. Arrived in India in April of the same year, and in the following month was posted to the 36th Madras N. I. For a short time in 1846-47 he commanded the Resident's Escort at Hyderabad, and in the latter year he was employed with his regiment in the suppression of the rebellion in the Golcondah and Darcondah districts. In February 1848 he was appointed acting Adjutant of his regiment. In the following August he was appointed Adjutant permanently, and he held the situation until February 1852. For a brief period in 1854-55 he was acting Interpreter and Quarter-Master to the regiment. From June 1855 to October 1858 he was acting Brigade-Major at Tonghoo, in Burma. In November 1858 he was appointed Asst. Adjutant-General of the Saugor Field Division, and he served with it in the closing operations of the Mutiny campaigns, 1858-59, including the relief of Kirwi (Medal). From January 1860 to February 1861 he was acting Asst. Adjt.-Genl. of the Pegu Division. In March 1861 he was admitted into the Madras Staff Corps in the rank of Major. From September 1861 to March 1863 he served as Probationary Superintendent of Police in the Bellary District. In June 1863 he was appointed acting Depy. Judge Advocate-Genl. of the Northern Division, from which in the following December he was removed to the Pegu Division; in this he served, in the same capacity, until August 1866. From this date until February 1869 he did general duty in the Centre Division of the Army. From February 1869 to April 1872 he again officiated as a Depy. Judge Advocate-Genl., with the Nagpur Force for two years, and for the remainder of the time in the Ceded and Northern Districts. In April 1872 he was appointed Asst. Adjt.-Genl. of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, and he held the appointment for five years. In July 1877 he was appointed Com-

mandant of the 40th Madras N. I. In February 1878 he was awarded a good-service pension as a reward for meritorious service. Towards the end of the same year, on the occasion of a body of Madras troops being sent to Northern India, in connection with the Afghan war, he was sent up in command of them with the rank of Brigadier-General. In March 1879 he succeeded to the Colonel's allowance, and in consequence vacated the appointment of Commandant of the 40th N. I. As Brigadier-General with the Madras troops in the Punjab and on the North-West Frontier, he was stationed at Multan, where he was for a time in temporary command, and he died there on the 22nd June 1879.

McMorine, Charles, Captain (1801—1843).—*Grave at Delhi, No. 72.*—Born on the 14th July 1801.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1819 as a Cadet of Artillery. Arrived in India in September of the same year, and in the following month was posted, as a Second-Lieutenant, to the 4th Company 3^d Battalion, Foot Artillery, at Dum-Dum. In May 1820 he was transferred to the 2^d Company 1st Battalion, and proceeding in the following month to the Upper Provinces, on duty with drafts for the Artillery in the North-Western Provinces and Rajputana, he joined this company at Mhow, in Malwa, on the 2^d March 1821. In June 1821 he was removed to the 1st Company 1st Battalion, which he joined at Saugor in the following December. On promotion to the rank of First-Lieutenant, he was removed, January 1822, to the 2^d Company 4th Battalion, which was also at Saugor, but he had scarcely joined it when, in the following month, he was transferred to the 5th Troop of Horse Artillery at Nagpur. He joined the troop at that place in March, and served with it there for nearly three years. In January 1825 he marched with it *en route* to Meerut, where he arrived in the following May. On the reorganisation of the Artillery taking place in July 1825, he was posted to the 2^d Troop 3^d Brigade, Horse Artillery (now the 57th Field Battery, Royal Artillery), which he joined at Meerut on the 1st of August, and with it, in the winter of 1825-26, he served at the siege and capture of Bharatpur. In May 1826 he was transferred to the 3^d Troop 3^d Brigade, and joined it at Meerut, but in the following August this transfer was cancelled, and he rejoined the 2^d Troop 3^d Brigade, with which he continued serving at Meerut for nearly six years, during which period he once, from May to October 1830, officiated as Adjutant of the 3^d Brigade, and of the Meerut Division of Horse Artillery. At the end of August 1832 he was transferred to the 3^d Troop 3^d Brigade, and joining it immediately at Meerut, he accompanied it to Muttra in November. Towards the end of the following month, with a portion of the troop, he proceeded on escort duty with the Commander-in-Chief (Sir Edward Barnes) to Gwalior, and was thanked by His Excellency in General Orders for the manner in which his share of the duties had been carried out. He returned to Muttra in January 1833 and served there until the autumn of 1834, when he accompanied the troop on service into Rajputana, on the occasion of the demonstration against Jodhpur and of the movements made for the purpose of reducing the district of Shekhawat to order. He returned with the troop to Muttra in the spring of 1835, and continued serving with it there until March 1836, when he proceeded to Cawnpore and, in the following month, assumed command of the 1st Company 5th Battalion, Foot Artillery, to which he had (on promotion to the rank of Captain) been posted on the 15th February preceding. In October 1836 he was appointed Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier-General (afterwards Major-General) Clements Brown, C.B., Commanding the Benares Division, on whose personal staff he continued serving until January 1838, when he vacated the appointment on being nominated to the command of his old troop, the 2^d of the 3^d Brigade. He joined the

troop at Cawnpore in February 1838, and in January 1842 accompanied it to Muttra. In the following October he proceeded with the troop to Ferozepore, where it formed part of the Army of Reserve. On the breaking up of that Army he marched with the troop on its return to Muttra, but did not live to reach his destination, having died on the way, at Delhi, on the 20th February 1843.

Macmullen, Frederick Summers, Lieutenant (1816—1842).—*Grave at Karnal, No. 180.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1835. Arrived in India in July of the same year, and in the following month was ordered up to Agra to do duty with the 51st N. I. Towards the end of September he was posted to the Bengal European Regiment, and he joined that corps on its arrival at Agra during the last days of December. In October 1838 he accompanied the regiment to Karnal, and thence in the following month to Ferozepore, where it joined the Army of the Indus, and in December proceeded on service to Afghanistan. He served with it throughout the campaign of 1838-39 in that country, and was present with it at the storm and capture of Ghazni (Medal) and the occupation of Kabul. His health having failed he returned to India in March 1840, and until the middle of 1841 he was on sick leave at Landour and Mussoorie. In June 1841 he was appointed Fort Adjutant of Fort William and Superintendent of Gentleman Cadets, an appointment which he took up in August 1841 and held until July 1842, when he was recalled to his regiment on its being warned for the Army of Reserve. He rejoined the corps (which was now styled the 1st European Light Infantry) at Karnal early in October, and he died at that place a few weeks later, on the 1st November 1842.

Note.—Lieutenant (then Ensign) Macmullen married, at Agra on the 16th May 1837, Mary Anne, the eldest daughter of W. Bristow, Esq., of Calcutta.

McMullin, Charles Noble, Major (1832—1871).—*Grave at Ambala, No. 266.*—Son of Captain Robert McMullin, 44th Bengal N. I., and younger brother of General John Robert McMullin, Bengal Infantry. Born in the Mauritius in 1832.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1848. Was already in India when nominated a Cadet, and was formally admitted into the service on the 21st October 1848. In the following month he was ordered to proceed to Benares and there do duty with the 48th N. I. In March 1849 he was posted to the 73rd N. I., then at Lahore, but in the following month, while on his way up to join the regiment, he was halted at Meerut and directed to do duty with the 68th N. I. there until his own regiment should arrive, and he joined the 73rd at Meerut, accordingly, in May 1849. In July 1852 he accompanied the regiment to Agra, and thence in October and November 1854 he marched with it to Banda. In February 1856, with his regiment, he marched to Lucknow with a Field Force, on the occasion of the annexation of Oudh. He was afterwards detached to Bahraich with the left wing of the regiment, of which he was appointed acting Adjutant on the 19th March. Towards the end of the year he accompanied the regiment to Jamalpur, in Eastern Bengal. In February 1857 he was appointed to officiate temporarily as Adjutant of the regiment, and towards the end of the same month he marched with the corps to Jalpaiguri. In May 1857 he was sent to Dacca to take command of two companies of the regiment detached to that place, and he was with this detachment when it mutinied on the 22^d November following. In May 1858 he went home on sick leave, and was absent from India until October 1860. On his return he rejoined the 73rd N. I. at Jalpaiguri, and served with it until it was disbanded in 1861. In July 1861 he was attached for duty to the 22nd N. I. (shortly afterwards numbered the 18th), which he joined at Barrackpore. He shortly afterwards accompanied the regiment to Jalpaiguri, and he continued doing duty with it until March 1862, when he was appointed to do

general duty at Meerut. In October 1865 he was appointed to do duty with the 28th N. I. at Meerut, and having joined that regiment in the following month, he was appointed to the command of a detachment of it at Dehra. In February 1866 he was appointed Second Doing-Duty Officer (afterwards styled Second Wing-Subaltern) with the regiment, and continued in command of the detachment at Dehra. In the following September he was admitted into the Bengal Staff Corps. In January 1867 he went home on furlough, vacating his appointment in the 28th N. I. On his return in October 1869 he was posted to Ambala for general duty, and in the following month, his services having been placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government for the purpose, he was appointed to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate at that station. He shortly afterwards reverted to general duty at Ambala, and (except that he officiated as Brigade-Major for a short time in March 1870) he continued in that position until his death. He died at Bassi, between Ambala and Kalka, on the 24th March 1871.

Macnaghten, Edmund Francis, Lieutenant (1870—1899).—*Grave at Jhelum, No. 773.*—The eldest son of Colonel Sir Francis Edmund Workman-Macnaghten, Bart., of Dundarave, Bushmills, Co. Antrim, formerly of the 8th Hussars and grandson of Sir William Howard Russell, Kt., LL.D., the well known “Times correspondent.” Born on the 14th November 1870.—Entered H. M.’s Service on the 10th October 1891 as a Second-Lieutenant in the 16th Lancers, and proceeding to India he joined that regiment at Lucknow before the end of the year. On the 13th March 1895 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and towards the end of 1896 he accompanied the corps to Ambala. In July 1897, on the outbreak of the war on the N.-W. Frontier, he was appointed a Transport Officer for duty at the base and on the line of communication of the Malakand Field Force; he was afterwards appointed Brigade Transport Officer of the Second Brigade, and later, in October, Assistant to the Divisional Transport Officer, of the same Field Force, with which he took part in various operations on that part of the frontier. He was subsequently, in January 1898, appointed Assistant to the Chief Transport Officer of the Buner Field Force, and served in the brief operations against the Bunerwals and Chamiswals (Medal and clasp). In February 1898 he went home on sick leave. He returned to India and rejoined his regiment at Ambala in the following year, and shortly afterwards, when on leave, he was accidentally drowned whilst fishing in the Punch River, near Jhelum,—12th October 1899.

M’Nair, George Augustus, Captain (1830—1862).—*Grave at Peshawar, No. 941.*—Entered H. M.’s Service on the 13th November 1846 as an Ensign in the 67th Foot, which he joined at Cork. In January 1848 he accompanied the regiment to Gibraltar. On the 30th June 1848 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and on the 22nd December following he was transferred to the 70th Foot, then at Cork. Before he could join this regiment, however, it sailed for Bengal and he consequently remained attached to the dépôt at Chatham for several months, but he eventually joined the corps in Fort William, Calcutta, in November 1849. In the winter of 1850-51 he proceeded with the regiment to Cawnpore, whence he accompanied it to Ferozepore early in 1854. At that station from November 1854 to June 1855 he officiated as Quarter-Master of the regiment. Towards the end of 1856 he moved with the regiment to Peshawar. He was serving with it there when the Mutiny of the Bengal Army broke out in May 1857, and during that and the two succeeding months he took part in all the services on which the regiment was employed in the suppression of mutinies and the disarming of disaffected corps in the Peshawar district. On the 1st August 1857, on the formation of the 8th Punjab Infantry being ordered, he was appointed Second-in-Command of the corps, and, joining at

Nowshera, he was at first, for a few days, in command of it, and officiated as Adjutant as well. From the end of that month to the end of January 1858 he officiated, in addition to his other duties, as Station Staff Officer at Nowshera. He was then appointed Garrison Staff Officer at Fort Attock, and he held that appointment for several months. On the 10th March 1858 he was promoted from Lieutenant in the 70th to Captain in the 2^d Battalion 17th Foot, then in course of formation, but having no desire to leave India at that time, he entered upon arrangements for an exchange, and in the meantime accompanied the 8th P. I. on the expedition of April and May 1858 against the Khudu Khels and the Hindustani fanatics, returning with the corps to Nowshera after the occupation and destruction of Mangal Thana. On the 30th July 1858 he effected an exchange into the 38th Foot, which enabled him to remain in India; he did not, however, join that regiment, but continuing in his appointment in the 8th P. I., he accompanied the corps to Peshawar in August 1858, and thence in March 1859 to Kohat. In the spring of 1859 he again officiated for some time as Adjutant of the regiment. In the autumn of the same year he marched with the regiment to Gwalior, whence he was sent to Sipri in command of a detachment. In the spring of 1860, on the regiment volunteering for foreign service, he proceeded with it to the Presidency and embarked with it for China, and in the autumn of the same year he served with it throughout the campaign in North China, taking part in the action of Sinho, the storm and capture of the Taku Forts, and the occupation of Pekin (Medal and two clasps). He returned to Bengal with the regiment in February 1861, and on arrival at Calcutta he remained there on leave, for the purpose of undergoing an examination in the native languages; but he rejoined the regiment at Ambala on the 1st May, and a week later, on the Commandant proceeding on leave preparatory to going home on furlough, he succeeded to the command of the corps: he was not, however, formally appointed Offg. Commandant until the 1st August following. In the succeeding December he was provisionally admitted into the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the 8th February preceding. In the winter of 1861-62 he accompanied the regiment, which had now become the 20th (Punjab) Regt. of Bengal Native Infantry, to Peshawar, and he continued officiating as Commandant of the corps until his death, which took place there on the 24th July 1862.

M’Nair, William, Lieutenant (c. 1819—1845).—*Tablet at Ferozepore, No. 442.*—Entered H. M.’s Service on the 2^d December 1833 as an Ensign in the 62nd Foot, which corps he joined at Moulmein in the following year, and he was still serving with it there when, on the 15th December 1838, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. In October 1840 he accompanied the corps to Bengal, landing at Calcutta and proceeding with it thence to Hazaribagh, where he arrived with the regiment on the 7th December. In the summer of 1841 he was appointed acting Adjutant of the regiment, with which in the following November he marched to Fort William. In the autumn of 1842 he accompanied the regiment to Dinapore and in January 1843 he vacated the appointment of acting Adjutant on the permanent incumbent rejoining the regiment from leave in Europe. Early in 1845 he accompanied the regiment to Ambala, whence it was sent on immediately to Ferozepore. He arrived with it there on the 27th March, and he was still serving with it at that place when the first Sikh war broke out in December 1845. On the 21st of that month he marched out with the corps, in the Fourth Division of the Army of the Sutlej, to join the main Army, under Sir Hugh Gough, in the assault of the Sikh entrenchments at Firozshahr, and he fell the same afternoon in the sanguinary engagement which ensued.

McNeale, James Agnew, Lieutenant-Colonel (1843—1901).—*Grave at Gulmurg, Kashmir, No.*

1131.—The eldest son of John McNeale, Esqr., of Rush Park, Co. Antrim. Born at Belfast, Co. Antrim, on the 27th December 1843.—Entered H. M.'s Indian Milt. Forces, Bengal, in 1861, as an Ensign of Infantry. Arrived in India in October of the same year, and was directed to do duty with the 77th Foot, which he joined at Hazaribagh early in the following month. He served with that regiment until November 1862, when he was appointed to do duty with the 13th N. I., and joined it at Gorakhpur. In January 1864 he was appointed a Doing-Duty Officer in the 28th N. I., but this transfer was cancelled in the succeeding month, and he continued doing duty with the 13th, with which he soon afterwards proceeded to Peshawar, arriving there at the end of March. In November 1864 he was appointed to officiate as a Doing-Duty Officer in the 24th N. I., and, joining that corps at Peshawar, he was appointed soon afterwards to officiate as Quarter-Master. At the beginning of March 1865 he was appointed Offg. Adjutant, but he did not remain long in that position, for on the 27th of the following month he was appointed First Doing-Duty Officer (afterwards styled First Squadron Subaltern) in the 8th Bengal Cavalry, which he joined at Sitapur, in Oudh, at the end of the following May. In August 1865 he was appointed Offg. Third Squadron Officer, and he held that position for ten months. In November 1865 he marched with the regiment to Segowlie. During the year 1868 he twice officiated as Third Squadron Officer. At the end of December 1868 he was appointed Offg. Adjutant of the regiment, and he retained that position until December 1869, when he went home on furlough. Returning to India in November 1871, he rejoined the 8th Bengal Cavalry at Meerut, and on the 17th of that month he was appointed Third Squadron Officer. In March 1873 he was appointed Offg. Second Squadron Officer, and in the following winter he accompanied the regiment to Peshawar. In April 1874 he reverted to his substantive appointment of Third Squadron Officer, but from May to October 1874 he again officiated as Second Squadron Officer, and from June 1876 to January 1877 he officiated as Adjutant of the regiment. Under the reorganisation of January 1877 he became a Squadron Commander. In February 1877 he accompanied the regiment to Multan. In February 1878 he went home on furlough, but he was out again in September, and in the following November he accompanied the regiment on service to Southern Afghanistan, where he served with it throughout the campaign of 1878-79, including the occupation of Kandahar, and the advance on Kalati-Ghilzai (Medal). In August 1879, after the return of the regiment from Southern Afghanistan, he went home on furlough, but his regiment having again been ordered on service in September 1880, he returned to India, and rejoining the corps at Sibi in November, he was appointed to officiate as Second-in-Command. In January 1881 he moved up to Kandahar with the regiment, and was stationed with it at Kokernan until April, when the British troops were withdrawn from Southern Afghanistan and he proceeded with the corps to Saugor, arriving there in June 1881. He continued officiating as Second-in-Command until the end of February 1882, and from March to November 1884 he again officiated in the same appointment. In December 1884 he proceeded with the regiment to Lucknow, and at that place in September 1885 he was appointed Second-in-Command permanently. In the following December he went home on furlough, and he was absent from India until February 1887, when he rejoined the regiment at Lucknow. In the following September he was appointed to officiate as Commandant of the regiment, and he continued officiating until September 1888, when the permanent appointment of Commandant was conferred upon him. In February 1889 he proceeded with the regiment to Nowrang, of which station he was in command for several months in 1892-93. In January 1893 he marched with the regiment to Allahabad, whence in the following April he

went home on leave. He returned and rejoined in March 1894, and continued serving with the regiment until September 1895, when, having completed his term of command, he vacated the appointment of Commandant of the 8th Bengal Cavalry. Thereafter he continued residing in India until his death. In December 1898 he was transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. He died at Gulmarg, in Kashmir, on the 13th August 1901.

McPherson, Alexander Grant, Ensign (1827-1852).—*Grave at Ferozepore, No. 490.*—Born in Scotland in the early part of 1827.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1845. Arrived in India in June 1846, and was sent up to Benares to do duty with the 48th N. I. In September 1846 he was posted to the 18th N. I., then under orders to proceed from Nasirabad to the Jullundur Doab; joined the corps *en route*, and with it arrived at Hoshiarpur in January 1847. In the following October he accompanied the regiment to Lahore, and was in garrison with it there during the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49 (Medal). In April 1849 he marched with the regiment to Ferozepore, and at that place he died on the 29th April 1852.

Macpherson, George Ewen, Captain (1843-1879).—*Grave at Karnal, No. 186.*—The second son of Major-General Sir James Duncan Macpherson, K.C.B., Bengal Infantry, and grandson of Lieutenant-General James Kennedy, C.B., of the Bengal Cavalry. Born at Meerut on the 8th February 1843.—Entered H. M.'s Indian Military Forces, Bengal, in 1860. Arrived in India in July of the same year, and was appointed to do duty with the 6th European Regiment, which he joined in Fort William, and to which he remained attached for nearly a year. In July 1861 he was directed to do duty with the 17th N. I. (the Sirmur Rifles), and he shortly afterwards joined that corps at Dohra. In July 1863 he was appointed a Doing-Duty Officer in the 4th Gurkha Regiment, which he joined at Peshawar. In the following month he was transferred in the same position to the 2nd Sikh Infantry, but this arrangement was cancelled in September, and he remained with the 4th Gurkha Regiment. On the 11th October he was appointed to do duty with the Yusafzai Field Force; on the 18th, just before the advance into the hills was begun, he was attached to the 5th Punjab Infantry; and with this corps, as a volunteer with the 3rd Punjab Infantry, and afterwards with his own regiment, the 4th Gurkhas, when it joined the force at the end of October, he served throughout the Ambala Campaign of October, November and December 1863 (India Medal and clasp). In January 1864 he was appointed a Doing-Duty Officer in the 1st Gurkha Regiment, but this was cancelled in the following month and he was re-appointed in the same position to the 4th, with which he proceeded to Almora. During that and the succeeding year he twice officiated as Quarter-Master of the regiment. In May 1865 he was admitted into the Bengal Staff Corps, and in the following September he was appointed Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Colin Troop, C.B., Commanding the Benares and afterwards the Allahabad and Meerut Divisions, on whose personal staff he remained about eighteen months. In February 1867 he entered civil employ in the Punjab, and during the next eight years he served as Assistant Commissioner at Delhi, Amritsar, Peshawar, Hoti-Mardan, Peshawar (a second time), Kasauli, Gujarat and Hazara. In 1876 he was employed as Cantonment Magistrate at Mian Mir; in 1877 as Assistant Commissioner, and afterwards as Offg. Deputy-Commissioner at Imliahan; and in 1877-78-79 as Assistant-Commissioner and as Offg. Judicial Assistant at Jullundur. In the summer of 1879 he was appointed Offg. Deputy-Commissioner of Gurgian, and on his way thither he died at Karnal on the 17th September.

McPherson, Hamish McGregor, Captain (1843-1879).—*Grave at Ahmadpur, No. 901; tablet at*

Multan, No. 882.—Nothing is known regarding the origin of this officer,—as to who he was, and under what circumstances he came to India. He was for some years in Ranjit Singh's Army, and after the death of that Ruler he entered the service of the Nawab of Bahawalpur, who gave him the command of one of his regiments of regular infantry. This regiment formed part of the force sent by the Nawab to assist Lieutenant (afterwards Sir Herbert) Edwardes in his operations against the rebel Diwan Mulraj of Multan, and he commanded it at the battles of Kinehri, on the 18th June, and Sadusam, on the 1st July 1848, in the latter of which he was killed.

MacQueen, John Archibald, Lieutenant (1821—1852).—*Grave at Multan; tablet at Jullundur, No. 553.*—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 30th August 1839 as an Ensign in the 76th Foot, which he joined at Barbadoes in the West Indies. On the 15th May 1840 he was transferred to the 74th Foot, which corps he joined at Barbadoes on its arrival from Trinidad in June. In May 1841 he accompanied the 74th to Canada, and he served with it at Montreal and Quebec until September 1844, when he proceeded with it to Halifax in Nova Scotia. He returned home with the regiment in March 1845, and on the 6th June following he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in the 1st Battalion, 60th Rifles. He joined the battalion at Fermoy, and having in the succeeding month embarked with it for India, he landed at Bombay in October 1845. In February 1846 he proceeded with the battalion to Karachi, where he served with it until the autumn of 1848. He then accompanied it in its movement to the north, with the Bombay Division of the Army of the Punjab, and served with it at the siege and capture of Multan, the battle of Gujarat, the pursuit of the Sikh Army until it surrendered at Rawal Pindi, and of the Afghans until they were driven through the Khaibar (Medal and two clasps). On the termination of the war he remained with the battalion at Peshawar, and in February 1850 he served with a detachment of it in the expedition against the Afridis and the forcing of the Kohat Pass. In the spring of the same year he accompanied the battalion to Kasauli, from which place, in the autumn, he went home on leave. He returned to India in the autumn of 1852 and, landing at Bombay, proceeded by way of Karachi and the Indus to rejoin his corps at Jullundur. He did not, however, live to reach his destination, having died on the way at Multan, on the 20th October 1852.

McQueen, Malcolm Stewart, Lieutenant (1877—1902).—*Tablet at Lahore Cantonment, No. 690.*—Born on the 11th November 1877.—Entered H. M.'s Service (from the Royal Milly. College) on the 4th August 1897 as a Second-Lieutenant on the Unattached List for appointment to the Indian Staff Corps. Arrived in India in October of the same year and was attached for duty to the 1st Battalion, Somersetshire Light Infantry, which he joined at Peshawar on the 8th of the succeeding month, one year from which date he was admitted into the Staff Corps. In December 1897 he accompanied the battalion to Rawal Pindi, whence he proceeded with it to Kuldana in April 1898. In November 1898 he was posted, as a supernumerary, to the 23rd Bengal Infantry (Pioneers), which he joined at Ambala, and in this corps he was appointed an Offg. Wing Officer on the 24th March 1899. A fortnight later he was transferred, in the same position, to the 20th Bengal Infantry, at Delhi, and on the 29th July following he was removed, as a temporary measure, from that corps to the 1st Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles, at Bakloh. In January 1900 he reverted to the 20th B. I., and having rejoined that corps at Delhi, he was on the 1st April following appointed a Wing Officer in it, and about the same time the designation of his appointment was altered to "Double-Company Officer." In the summer of the same year he accompanied the regiment on the expedition to China, in which country

he served with it, during the operations against the "Boxers," until July 1901 (Medal). He returned with the regiment to Bengal in August 1901, and proceeded with it to Mian Mir, where he continued serving with it until nearly the end of the year. In December 1901 he proceeded on field service to South Africa, where, on the 20th of that month, he was appointed a Special Service Officer, and he continued serving as such until the 3rd March 1902, when, while gallantly endeavouring to save the life of a comrade, he was killed in action with the Boers at Begensel, in, the Orange River Colony.

Mactier, Anstruther, Captain (1821—1857).—*Grave at Jullundur, No. 538.*—Son of Anthony Mactier, Esqr., First Commissioner of the Court of Requests at Calcutta.—Born at Calcutta on the 6th May 1821.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1839. Arrived in India in May of the same year, and was sent up to Sultanpur, Benares, to do duty with the 6th Light Cavalry, to which regiment he was formally posted on the 27th August following. In October 1842 he was appointed acting Adjutant to the Cavalry Depôt at Cawnpore, and he continued serving in that situation until March 1843, when the depôt was drafted into the 5th Light Cavalry to replace the two squadrons which had been destroyed in the retreat from Kabul in the preceding year. He then rejoined his own regiment at Benares, and soon afterwards marched with it to Neemuch, arriving there towards the end of April 1843. In March 1844 he moved with the regiment to Nasirabad, whence in the winter of 1844-45 he marched with it to Ludhiana. Towards the end of 1845 he accompanied the regiment to Shikarpur, in Sindh, where he served with it until February 1846, when the corps was included in the Sindh Field Force. This force was to have moved northwards along the Indus for the purpose of taking part in the first Sikh war, but the battle of Sobraon having brought that to an end, it was broken up, and he marched with the regiment to Ferozepore, arriving there on the 23rd March. In October 1847 he moved with the regiment to Nakodar, whence, in the autumn of the succeeding year, on the outbreak of the second Sikh war, he accompanied it into the field, and thereafter served with it throughout the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49, including the passage of the Chenab and the battles of Chilianwala and Gujarat (Medal and two clasps). On the termination of the war he proceeded with the regiment to Lahore, and thence to Meerut, arriving there in May 1849. In January and February 1850 he officiated as Adjutant of the right wing, which was employed at that time on escort duty with the ex-Maharaja Dhalip Singh. In July 1852 he proceeded on leave to Calcutta, whence in the following December he went home on furlough. On his return to India in November 1855 he rejoined his regiment at Nowrang, in Bundelkhand, whence in the spring of 1857 he moved with it to Jullundur. He was with the regiment when it mutinied at Jullundur in June 1857, and he died at that place on the 23rd of the succeeding month.

Wode.—Captain (then Cornet) Mactier married, first, at Sultanpur, Benares, on the 14th May 1842, Mary Emma, second daughter Major Robert Wood Smith, of the 6th Bengal Light Cavalry.—This lady having died, he married, secondly, at Ferozepore on the 21st February 1848, Susan Jeannette, daughter of General Frederick Young, of the Bengal Infantry.

Maffett, John William, Lieutenant (c. 1846—1867).—*Grave at Rawal Pindi.*—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 17th November 1863 as an Ensign in the 88th Foot, in which he was advanced to the rank of Lieutenant on the 8th May 1866. Having been retained at the regimental depôt, he did not proceed to India until the autumn of 1866, when he joined the 88th at Cawnpore. In the succeeding winter he accompanied the regiment to Rawal Pindi, arriving there in February 1867, and he died at that place on the 6th October following.

Magnay, Christopher, Lieutenant (1827—1854).—*Grave at Ferozepore, No. 496.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1845. Arrived in India in June of the same year, and was sent up to Allahabad to do duty with the 65th N. I., and on that regiment leaving Allahabad for Nowgong in the following October, he was directed to do duty with the 35th N. I. On the 21st of the same month he was posted to the 22nd N. I., but that regiment being then *en route* from Barrackpore to Fatehgarh, he was, in November 1845, granted leave to remain at Cawnpore until the corps should reach its destination, and he eventually joined it at Fatehgarh in March 1846. In April 1846 he proceeded on sick leave to the hills, but the regiment having, in September of that year, been ordered up to Lahore, he rejoined it *en route*, and thereafter served with it in the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49, including the passage of the Chenab and the action of Sadulapur (Medal). On the termination of the war he accompanied the regiment, in April 1849, to Rawal Pindi, whence he moved with it to Ferozepore in January 1850. In April 1851 he proceeded on sick leave to the hills, and he continued there (at Almora, Mussoorie and Simla) until November 1852, when he rejoined the regiment at Ferozepore. He died at that place on the 17th October 1854.

Mainwaring, Charles John, Captain (1809—1848).—*Grave at Ludhiana, No. 584.*—The second son of Thomas Mainwaring, Esqr., of the Bengal Civil Service, who was a cadet of the Mainwarings of Whittemore Hall, Co. Stafford.—Born at Dacca on the 2^d June 1809.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1825. Arrived in India in September 1826, and on the 5th of the succeeding month was posted to the 1st N.I., which he joined at Delhi, and with this corps he shortly afterwards marched to Multan, arriving there in February 1827. In October 1829 he moved with the regiment to Delhi. In August 1830 he was appointed acting Interpreter and Quarter-Master to the 19th N.I., which he joined at Hansi, and with that corps he continued serving until February 1831, when he rejoined his own regiment at Delhi. In November 1832 he accompanied the corps to Fatehgarh, and thence in January 1833 he officiated for a short time as Interpreter and Quarter-Master to it. At the end of December 1834 he was again appointed Offg. Interpreter and Quarter-Master, and early in February 1835 (about which time he moved with the regiment from Fatehgarh to Cawnpore) he was made permanent in that appointment. He, however, held the post for only a few months, for, proceeding to Calcutta on leave, in September, he went home on furlough at the end of October 1835, and necessarily vacated it. He returned to India in October 1838, and rejoined his regiment at Saugor in January 1839, and there in the following August he was appointed acting Interpreter and Quarter-Master to the 11th N.I.; this appointment he continued holding until the middle of December 1840, when he relinquished it and rejoined his own regiment, which had, in the meantime, moved to Agra. In February 1841 he was appointed acting Interpreter and Quarter-Master to the 31st N.I., and having joined that regiment at Mainpuri, he was, at the end of the same month, appointed Station Staff Officer there, in addition to his other duties. In November 1841 he accompanied the 31st to Cawnpore, and there in January 1842 he was appointed to officiate temporarily in the Commissariat Dept., in addition to his duties as Interpreter and Quarter-Master of the regiment. He continued in this position until the following October, when he was ordered to Kaita for the purpose of performing Commissariat duties with the troops assembling for service in Bundelkhand, and he was thereafter actively employed until March 1843 in connection with the measures taken for the suppression of the insurrection in that province. In March 1843 he was appointed to officiate as Depy. Asst. Commissary-General at Nowgong, and he continued in

that position until January 1844, when he was appointed permanently to the Commissariat Dept. as a Sub-Asst. Commy.-Genl., and was posted as such to the station at which he was then serving. In the spring of 1845 he was transferred from Nowgong to Ludhiana. On the outbreak of the first Sikh war he was employed in the field with the Army of the Sutlej, and was present at the battle of Firozshahr in December 1845; in the following month he was sent to join the detached force under the command of Sir Harry Smith, and having, on arrival in camp, on the 25th January, been appointed by Sir Harry to act as Chief of the Commissariat Dept. with that force, he was present in that capacity at the battle of Aliwal (Medal and Clasp). On the termination of the war he was sent to Ferozepore, but in the summer of 1846 he was moved back to Ludhiana, at which station (except when on sick leave at Mussoorie from November 1846 to November 1847) the rest of his service was passed. He died at Ludhiana on the 16th August 1848.

Mairis, Edward William, Ensign (1824—1843).—*Grave at Sabathu, No. 415.*—Son of Captain Valentine Hale Mairis, half-pay, unattached, sometime a subaltern in the 78th Highlanders and in the 6th Dragoon Guards.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1842. Arrived in India in December of the same year, and having, in anticipation of his arrival, been posted, in the preceding September, to the 1st European Light Infantry, he proceeded to the Upper Provinces, and marching with a detachment of recruits, eventually joined his regiment at Sabathu at the end of March 1843. His career in the service was a very brief one, for, little more than nine months after landing in India, he died at Sabathu, of fever, on the 14th September 1843.

Maisey Frederick Charles, General (1825—1892).—*Tablet at Simla, No. 308.*—Born at Neuchatel, in Switzerland, on the 27th August 1825.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1842. Arrived in India in May 1843, and was sent up to Dinapore to do duty with the 32nd N. I. In the following month he was posted to the 67th N. I., which he joined at Banda. In December 1845 he was sent to Kalinjar in Bundelkhand on special duty under the orders of the Government of the N.-W. Provinces, to examine and report upon the ruins and antiquities of the place, and was so employed until May 1846, when he rejoined his regiment at Delhi. In the following November he was again deputed to Kalinjar, to continue his investigations, and he was retained on that duty until May 1847, when he rejoined his regiment at Lahore. For the report and drawings which he submitted in connection with this work he received the thanks of the Govt. of India and of the Court of Directors, and the report, with illustrations, was afterwards published by the Asiatic Society of Bengal in their journal. In August 1847 his services were placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept., and from the 1st November following he was employed on special duty in reporting on and illustrating the ruins and antiquities of Ramod and various other places in Gwalior, Bundelkhand, and Central India. On this duty he was occupied (in the summer months at Simla) until February 1851, when he was suddenly remanded to regimental duty in consequence of his not having passed the prescribed examinations in the native languages; but having, on the 15th July, duly passed at Simla (whether he had proceeded on leave), he was, on the 1st September, placed, with effect from the date of passing, at the disposal of the Home Dept., for the purpose of continuing his antiquarian work, which he resumed accordingly, and on which he remained employed until the outbreak of the second Burmese War in March 1852. His services were then replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief, and he was directed to rejoin his regiment, the corps, then at Kyauk Phyoo, being under orders to form part of the Expeditionary Force proceeding to Rangoon. He embarked with the expedition at Calcutta, and proceeded with it to the Irrawaddy, and,

his regiment not having arrived, he was directed by Major-General Godwin, on the 8th April, to do duty with the 40th N. I., with which corps he served in the naval bombardment of Rangoon, and in the subsequent operations on shore from the 12th to the 14th April, resulting in the Burmese armies being driven from the place. He afterwards joined his own regiment, the 67th, on its arrival at Rangoon, and in February 1853 he was employed with a detachment of it in the expedition under Major Minchin, 67th, and Captain Loch, Royal Navy, against the dacoit Chief Nga-Myat-toon in the jungles to the west of Donabyo: in this affair, which resulted in a disastrous repulse, he greatly distinguished himself, having, in command of the rear guard, covered the retreat through the jungle in circumstances of great difficulty and danger. In the following month, as acting Adjutant to the left wing of the 67th, he served in the second expedition against the same Chief, and again greatly distinguished himself in the twelve days' arduous operations in the jungle, ending with the storming of Myat-toon's stronghold, at Nayoung-goun-lya, on the 19th March. In August 1853, with four companies of his regiment (of which detachment he was, owing to the illness of his commanding officer, practically in command), he was actively employed against insurgents at and near Kyangain, and once more distinguished himself; in the course of these operations he was severely wounded in repelling a desperate night-attack on the post, and for his services on this occasion and in the preceding February he was afterwards personally thanked by the Governor-General, Lord Dalhousie (India Medal with Pugn clasp). At the end of August 1853 he was appointed acting Adjutant of the regiment, but he held this post for only a brief period. On the termination of the operations he accompanied the regiment to Frome, and he continued serving with it there until March 1854, when he left with it for Bengal. Landing at Calcutta in April, he soon afterwards proceeded with the corps towards Benares; before reaching that place, however, he was directed, May 1854, to resume his antiquarian work, and he was employed on it accordingly, at Simla, during the succeeding seven months. For this work he again received the thanks of the Govt. of India and of the Court of Directors, and he was specially thanked for his illustrations of the Buddhist antiquities of Sanchi, near Bhilsa, which were afterwards, with the sanction of H. M.'s Government, very extensively utilised by Sir Alexander Cunningham and Dr. James Ferguson in their respective works — *The Bhilsa Tope and Tree and Serpent Worship*. In November 1854 his services were placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept., under which he was appointed an Asst. Commissioner in the Punjab, and posted to Ambala; and having taken up the appointment in the following month, he continued in that employment until the end of August 1856, when his services were replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief. In the succeeding month he was appointed a Depy. Judge Advocate-Genl. on the establishment and was posted to the Sirhind Division, and he was still holding that appointment when the Mutiny broke out in the following year. As Depy. Judge Advocate-Genl. he accompanied the Delhi Field Force on service at the end of May 1857, and was present with it at the battle of Badli-ki-Serai (horse killed under him) and at the seizure of the Ridge; and he afterwards, as Provost Marshal and on the staff of the several officers successively in command of the Force, served throughout the siege and capture of Delhi (Medal and Clasp, and promoted to the rank of Major by brevet). He subsequently returned to his appointment of Depy. Judge Advocate-Genl. at Ambala, and he continued serving there until the end of May 1862, when he was appointed Depy. Judge Advocate-Genl. at Army Head-Quarters. In April 1865 he went home on furlough, for the first time in twenty-three years' service, and he was absent from India for nearly a year. He returned at the end of March 1866 and resumed his

appointment at Army Head-Quarters, and in the following month he was appointed Offg. Judge Advocate-Genl., a post which he continued holding for nearly twenty months: during this period, with the assistance of and in consultation with, that eminent military lawyer, the late Mr. W. deRhe-Philippe, then Asst. Judge-Advocate-Genl., he drafted the new Indian Articles of War, which afterwards became law as Act V of 1869. In November 1867, on the return of the permanent incumbent from furlough in Europe, he vacated his officiating appointment and reverted to the position of Depy. Judge Advocate-Genl. at Army Head-Quarters, in which he continued until April 1869, when he went home on furlough for two years; this, however, was not a period of much relaxation, for during the greater part of it he was employed under the War Office in reviewing and reporting on bills for the amendment of the Mutiny Act and Articles of War. On his return to India in April 1871 he became, under a new organisation of the department, Depy. Judge Advocate of the Sirhind Division, and having, during the same year, on the institution in India of a Dept. of Garrison Instruction, been appointed Examiner in Military Law, he prepared a *Manual of Military Law*, which was afterwards adopted as the textbook in that subject. He continued in this position until March 1873, when he was again appointed Depy. Judge Advocate-Genl. at Army Head-Quarters, and he held that appointment until July 1876, when he vacated it on succeeding to the Colonel's allowance. In July 1877 he was selected for special duty under the Govt. of India in the Milty. Dept., and was thereafter for several years employed in reporting upon matters connected with the amendment of the Regulations for Military Cantonments in India. During this period he attained the rank of Major-General on the 1st July 1881, and that of Lieutenant-General on the 19th March 1883. In July 1883 he was transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List, and he appears to have gone home shortly afterwards. On the 1st December 1888 he attained the rank of General. He died at Eastbourne, Sussex, on the 2^d September 1892, from the effects of a fall down a flight of stairs.

Note.—General (then Lieutenant) Maisey married, at Simla on the 18th June 1850, Sarah Katharine, the second daughter of Lieutenant and Adjutant Frederick Knowles, of the 3d Light Dragoons (*q. v.*). Mrs. Maisey died at Torritet, in Switzerland, on the 16th September 1907.

Mallock, Henry, Lieutenant (1863—1887).—*Grave at Simla, No. 389.*—Born on the 27th August 1863.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 28th July 1883 as a Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery. In the following month he was posted to No. 5 Battery, 1st Brigade, London Division, Royal Garrison Artillery, and having joined it at Malta, he continued serving with it there from 1883 to 1885. In April 1885 he was transferred to "P" Battery, 1st Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, which he joined at St. Thomas' Mount, Madras, towards the end of the year. He continued serving there with this battery until the spring of 1887, when he proceeded on leave to Simla, and he died at that place on the 11th July 1887.

Mallock, Roger John, Lieutenant (1828—1852).—*Grave and inscription at Simla, Nos. 330 and 389.*—Born on the 4th April 1828.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1846 as a Cadet of Artillery. Arrived in India in December of the same year, and at the end of August 1847 was posted to the 3^d Company 2^d Battalion, Foot Artillery, which he joined at Dum-Dum. In the following November he was transferred to the 5th Company 8th Battalion, and proceeding to the Upper Provinces, he joined that company at Saugor in January 1848. In May and June 1850 he marched with the company to Cawnpore, and while serving there in March 1851 he was appointed to the charge of the post guns at Fatehgarh. In June 1851 he was removed to the 2^d Company 7th Battalion, but in the following month he was directed to continue doing duty with the 5th Company

8th Battalion, and to retain charge of the post guns at Fatehgarh until the middle of the succeeding October. He then proceeded and joined the 2nd of the 7th at Budhi Pind, whence, in February 1852, he moved with the company to Amritsar. In May 1852 he proceeded to Simla on sick leave, and he died at that place on the 1st of the following month.

Manson, James Alexander, First-Lieutenant (1822–1849).—*Grave and tablet on the Chilianwala battle-field, No. 752.*—The eldest son of Major-General James Manson, Bengal Infantry. Born at sea on board the H.E.I.C.'s ship *Duchess of Athlone*, on the 2nd June 1822.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1841 as a cadet of Artillery. Arrived in India in July 1842, and at the end of the following September was posted to the 5th Company 4th Battalion, Foot Artillery, which he joined at Cawnpore. At the end of May 1844 he was transferred to the 4th Company 2nd Battalion, and joined it at Ambala. On promotion to the rank of First-Lieutenant he was posted, September 1844, to the 5th Company 6th Battalion, at Ferozepore, but in the following month he was removed to the 5th Company 2nd Battalion, then at Ambala, where he immediately joined it. In February 1845 he was transferred to the 2nd Company 2nd Battalion, which he joined at Ferozepore. In the July following he was removed to the 4th Troop 2nd Brigade, Horse Artillery, at Meerut, where he served with it until the autumn, and then proceeded with it to Sindh. In the spring of 1846 he returned with the troop from Sindh and accompanied it to Multan, where he continued serving with it until the autumn of 1848, when it was detailed to form part of the Army of the Punjab and moved up to Ferozepore. He subsequently served with it in the earlier part of the Punjab Campaign of 1848–49, and was present with it at the passage of the Chenab and the battle of Chilianwala, in the latter of which he fell,—13th January 1849.

Note.—In the inscription on the Chilianwala Monument (Part I., page 112) this officer's name is mis-spelt "Mawson."

Mardall, Frank, Lieutenant (1851–1880).—*Grave at Dera Ghazi Khan, No. 889.*—Son of Major-General Francis Mardall, Madras Staff Corps.—Born at Madras on the 24th October 1851.—Entered H.M.'s Service on the 8th June 1872 as a Sub-Lieutenant in the 1st Battalion, 21st Foot, and was afterwards promoted to the rank of Lieutenant from the same date. He came out to India in August of the same year, and joined the battalion at Bangalore, whence he accompanied it to Fort St. George in the following December. On the 30th September 1874 he was appointed Offg. First Wing Subaltern in the 2nd Punjab Infantry, on probation for the Bengal Staff Corps, into which he was subsequently admitted with effect from that date. He joined the regiment at Dera Ghazi Khan, whence, in January 1875, he marched with it to Dera Ismail Khan. In April 1875 he was appointed Offg. Second Squadron Subaltern in the 3rd Punjab Cavalry, which he joined at Dera Ismail Khan, and he remained in that position (once officiating as First Squadron Subaltern and twice as Third Squadron Officer), until July 1876, when the permanent appointment of Second Squadron Subaltern was conferred upon him: he was at that time officiating as Third Squadron Officer, and he continued officiating as such until January 1877, when, under the new organisation then introduced, the designation of his permanent appointment was altered to Squadron Officer. From May to October 1877 he officiated as Adjutant of the regiment, and in February 1878 he was appointed to officiate as Third Squadron Commander. In this position he remained for twelve months. In March 1878 he moved with the regiment to Edwardabad (Bannu). From the beginning of February to the end of April 1879 he officiated as second Squadron Commander: he was then appointed to officiate as Adjutant, and he continued officiating until the middle of the following August, when he was made permanent in the appointment. From November 1879

to March 1880 he again officiated as Third Squadron Commander. In the spring of 1880, as Adjutant, he accompanied the regiment on service to Afghanistan, where he took part in the movement to Shekhabad and in various other operations, ending with the famous march from Kabul to Kandahar; the battle of Mazra on Kandahar, and the subsequent expedition against the Marri clans. On the conclusion of those last operations he moved towards the British provinces with his regiment, which was under orders for Kohat, but he did not live to reach his destination, having died in camp at Sajani on the 9th November 1880.

Note.—His remains were subsequently disinterred and removed to Dera Ghazi Khan in March 1881.

Mason, George Henry Monck, Lieutenant and Brevet-Captain (1824–1857).—*Tablet at Delhi, No. 158.*—The only son of Captain Thomas Monck Mason, Royal Navy (who was a cadet of the Masons of Masoulbrook, Co. Galway, by Mary, his wife, the eldest daughter of Sir George Grey, Bart. (I)). Born in 1824.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1842. Arrived in India in November of the same year, and in the following month was ordered up to Ferozepore to do duty with the 55th N. I.; on reaching Benares, however, in February 1843, he was directed to remain at that station and do duty with the 47th N. I. instead. In the following June he was posted to the 74th N. I., and later in the year he joined that regiment at Nowgong, in Bundelkhand. At the end of 1845 he accompanied the regiment to Hoshangabad, and to Mhow in the summer of 1846. In March 1847 he was appointed an Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent for the States of Rajputana, and he continued in that position until October 1854, when he was appointed Political Agent at Karauli. From March 1855 to August 1856 he was Offg. Political Agent at Kotah, Harauti. He then returned to his appointment at Karauli, and remained there until March 1857, when he was appointed Political Agent at Jodhpur. He was still occupying that post when the mutinies began in May 1857, but though his position was one of considerable anxiety, he does not appear to have had much trouble until the occurrence of the mutiny of the Jodhpur Legion, at Eripura, towards the end of August. In the following month he left Jodhpur to join a small force under the command of Brigadier-General G. St. P. Lawrence, which was about to attack Awah, where the Legion was holding out, aided by the followers of the rebellious Thakur of the place. He had scarcely reached Awah, however, when he lost his life; a skirmish with the rebels was in progress at the time and, deceived by the bugle-calls of the Jodhpur Legion, he, in the midst of the firing, inadvertently approached a party of the enemy, by whom he was immediately shot dead,—18th September 1857.

Master, Gilbert Coventry Streynsham, Lieutenant and Brevet-Captain (1805–1839).—*Grave at Karnal,—see No. 196.*—The eldest son of Gilbert Coventry Master, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service (a cadet of the Masters of Codnor Castle, Co. Derby, now of Barrows Green House, Co. Surrey) by Augusta, his wife, daughter of Sir James Campbell, Bart. Born at Chapra, Bihar, on the 16th January 1805.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1821. Arrived in India in August 1822, and was ordered up to Sultanpur, Benares, to do duty with the 1st Light Cavalry, but having gone on leave to Dacca for six months, he never joined this corps. In October 1822 he was posted to the 4th Light Cavalry, at Karnal, and proceeding thither on the expiration of his leave, he joined that regiment in March 1823. In November 1825 he was appointed Adjutant of the regiment, and in that capacity he served with it at the siege and capture of Bharatpur in 1825–26. On the termination of the siege he proceeded with the regiment to Nasirabad, whence, at the end of 1828, he accompanied it to Meerut. At the end of 1832 he again proceeded with it to Nasirabad, and in the winter of 1834–5 he

served with it in the force assembled for the purpose of coercing the Raja of Jodhpur, and which was afterwards employed in reducing the district of Shekhawat to order. In March 1835 he resigned the Adjutancy of the regiment. In the following August he proceeded on leave to Calcutta, and in April 1836 he went home on furlough. He returned to India in February 1839, and having rejoined the regiment at Karnal, he was appointed, in the following September, to officiate as Adjutant. He did not, how ever, hold this appointment long, having died at Karnal on the 24th October 1839.

Matthew, The Right Reverend Henry James, D.D., Bishop of Lahore (1837—1898).—*Grave and tablet at Lahore, No. 619 and 643.*—Born in 1837.—Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; ordained in 1861; and appointed an Assistant Chaplain (afterwards styled "Junior Chaplain") on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment in 1867. Arrived in India in the spring of the same year, and was at first posted to Nowshera, but was removed soon afterwards to Allahabad. In 1868 he was appointed to the garrison of Fort William, with the Military Hospital as part of his charge, and he continued there until February 1874, when he went home on furlough. Returning to India at the end of 1875 he resumed his post in Fort William and the Military Hospital, and he continued holding it until February 1877, when he was promoted to the rank of Senior Chaplain, and appointed Chaplain of Simla. On the 24th August 1878 he was appointed Archdeacon of Lahore, but continued as Chaplain of Simla until December 1885, when he again went home on furlough. On the 22nd December 1887, while still on furlough he was appointed Bishop of Lahore. He returned to India early in 1888, and took up the duties of his high office, in the discharge of which he continued (with the exception of a term of eight months' leave to Europe in 1894) until his much-lamented death. He died at Lahore on the 2^d December 1898.

Maunsell, Robert Frederick, Assistant-Surgeon (c. 1843—1869).—*Tablet at Cherat, No. 993.*—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 20th March 1868 as a Staff Assistant-Surgeon, with rank as such from the 1st October 1867. He was sent out to Bengal soon afterwards, and on arrival was posted, 11th May 1868, to Ambala, for duty. On reaching that station he was attached to the 106th Foot, with which he remained until the following November, when he was attached to the 104th for the march to Peshawar. On arrival there, however, he was directed, 30th December, to remain attached to that regiment, and he continued with it until his death. He was with a portion of the regiment at Cherat Sanatorium, when he died there on the 8th November 1869. His remains were removed to Ireland in the following year.

Maxwell, Stuart John Mildmay, Lieutenant (1835—1860).—*Grave at Ambala, No. 244.*—Born in October 1835.—Entered H. M.'s Service (from the Royal Mil. Academy, Woolwich) on the 22nd June 1853 as a Second-Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery. On the 20th June 1854 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and having been posted to the 11th Battalion, he proceeded with one of the companies of that battalion on the expedition to Turkey. He afterwards, in September 1854, accompanied it to the Crimea, and was present with it there throughout the campaign of 1854-55; taking part in the landing in Kalamita Bay, the affair of Bulganak, the battle of the Alma, the affair at Mackenzie's Farm, the battles of Balaklava and Inkerman, the siege of Sevastopol (including the repulse of the sortie of the 26th October), and the capture of the fortress (Medal and four clasps, and created a Knight of the Legion of Honour). About the time of the fall of Sevastopol he was transferred to the Royal Horse Artillery, and, having been posted to "E" Troop, he returned home and joined it. In 1856 he served with this troop in Dublin, and in 1857 at Newbridge and Woolwich, and in the summer

of the latter year, on the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny, he embarked with it for Bengal. Landing at Calcutta in November, he proceeded with the troop to the Upper Provinces, where he served with it throughout the campaigns of 1857-58, including, up to the end of March 1858, the action of Sikandra, the storm and capture of Mianganj, and the siege and capture of Lucknow. In April 1858, with the left half-troop, he accompanied the Azamgarh Field Force on another series of operations, and was present with it at the action of Manihar, near Tigrá, the relief of Azamgarh, the pursuit of Kanwar Singh, the rebel Chief, the actions of Azimatareh, Naggra, Mannahar and Shimpur Ghát, the capture of Jagdispur, and the harassing operations in the Jagdispur jungles, in the course of which last he was wounded (Medal and clasp). On the conclusion of the operations he proceeded with his half-troop to Benares, whence at the end of 1858 he marched with it to Sitapur. In October 1859 he left Sitapur with his troop, and, during the cold season of 1859-60, served with it on escort duty with the Governor-General's Camp. In the course of this duty he marched with the troop to Ambala, at which place he died on the 23rd January 1860.

Maynard, Francis Newland Martin, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel (1837—1890).—*Grave at Srinagar, Kashmir, No. 1128.*—Born on the 21st February 1837.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1857. Arrived in India in June of the same year, and in the following November was directed to do duty with the 3rd Battalion of the Rifle Brigade. He soon afterwards proceeded to the Upper Provinces with a portion of this corps, and subsequently served with it throughout the operations of 1857-58 against the mutineers and rebels, including the affair on the Ramganga, the siege and capture of Lucknow, the storm and capture of the fort of Birwa, and the reduction of Rohia (Medal and clasp). In November 1858 his services were placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department, and he was appointed to do duty with the Oudh Military Police. In the same month he was posted to the 21st N. I., but he never joined this regiment. In March 1859 he was appointed a District Adjutant of Military Police in Oudh, and he continued holding that appointment until August 1860. In November 1860 his services were again placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department, but this was cancelled in the following month, he having intermediately been appointed an officiating District Superintendent of Police in Oudh. In February 1861 he was admitted into the Bengal Staff Corps. In September 1861 he was confirmed in the appointment of District Superintendent of Police, and he served in that position at Partabgarh, Dariabund, Sultanpur and Bahraich until December 1869, when he went home on leave. On his return to India he was appointed, January 1872, District Superintendent of Police at Una, whence he was transferred to Fyzabad in 1879. In 1883 he was moved to Sultanpur, and in 1885 to Bahraich. He was still serving at Bahraich, as a first class District Superintendent, when, in 1890, he proceeded on leave to Kashmir, whence he never returned. He died at Srinagar on the 16th October 1890.

Notes.—Colonel (then Captain) Maynard married, at Lucknow, on the 31st December 1869, Blanche, the eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas E. Kavanagh, V. C., Offg. Depy. Commr. of Bahraich, in Oude.

Mayne, Edgar William, Assistant-Surgeon (1822—1851).—*Grave at Jhelum, No. 767.*—Entered the Bengal Army, in the Medical Dept., in 1850. Arrived in India at the end of July of the same year, and early in the following month was directed to do duty with the Artillery at Dum-Dum. Three weeks later, on the 23rd August, he was ordered to proceed to the Upper Provinces and place himself under the orders of the Superintending Surgeon of the Punjab Circle. At the end of the succeeding month, while he was on his way to Lahore, his destination was altered, and he

was ordered to proceed to the Trans-Ravi Circle, but on arrival at Cawnpore, on the 2^d December, a further change was made, and he was ordered to remain there, and, as a temporary arrangement, afford medical aid to the 68th N. I. at that station. At the end of the same month he was ordered to proceed and join the Trans-Ravi Circle, and in January 1851 he was sent on his way with a detachment of recruits of H. M.'s Service proceeding to the Punjab. With this detachment he proceeded to Wazirabad, whence in the following April he was detached to Rawal Pindi in medical charge of a body of recruits for that station. On the 17th of the same month he was directed to proceed to Jhelum and afford medical aid to the 37th N. I., and at that station, on the 1st July following, he received the additional medical charge of the 3^d N. I. and the 5th Company 7th Battalion, Foot Artillery (No. 13 Light Field Battery). In this position he continued serving until his death, which took place at Jhelum on the 2^d August 1851.

Mecham, Clifford Henry, Captain (1832—1865). *Grave at Ambala, No. 248.*—Born at Loughborough, Co. Leicester, in 1832.—Entered the Madras Army in 1849. Arrived in India in April of the same year, and was appointed to do duty with the 52nd M. N. I. at Vellore. In the following December he was posted to the 27th M. N. I., and joined that corps at Trichinopoly. At the end of 1851 he accompanied the regiment to Mangalore, and in December 1854 he proceeded with it to Mercara, in Coorg. In February 1856 he was appointed Adjutant of the 7th Oudh Irregular Infantry, and joined that regiment at Lucknow. In July of the same year he was appointed to officiate as Second-in-Command of the corps in addition to his duties as Adjutant, and he continued in that position until the following November. He was still serving with the 7th Oudh Infantry when it mutinied and went over to the enemy in June 1857. He thereafter served throughout the defence of the Residency at Lucknow from the end of June to the middle of November, accompanied several sorties from the entrenchments, and repeatedly distinguished himself. On the garrison being relieved and withdrawn by Sir Colin Campbell in November, he was attached to the 1st Madras Fusiliers, and served with that regiment throughout the occupation and defence of the Alambagh position during the winter of 1857-58, taking part in most of the actions fought at and around that place. Early in March 1858 he was appointed to do duty with Hodson's Horse, and he served with that corps at the siege of Lucknow. On the 15th March, while the Lucknow operations were still in progress, he was appointed acting Second-in-Command of the corps, and in that capacity he served to the end of the siege, and in the pursuit of the enemy after their expulsion from the place. He afterwards served with the corps throughout the hot-weather campaign in Oudh, and was engaged with the rebels on several occasions, including the severe action of Nawabganj (18th June 1858), in which he greatly distinguished himself, was severely wounded, and had his horse shot under him (Medal and two clasps). On Hodson's Horse being re-organised in three regiments in August 1858, he was appointed to do duty with and officiate as Adjutant of the 2^d Regiment, and for some time in September and October he also acted as Second-in-Command of the corps. On the 12th October he was appointed offg. Second-in-Command of the 3^d Regiment of Hodson's Horse, with which he continued serving until the middle of January 1859, when he was appointed Second-in-Command of the 1st Mahratta Horse. In March 1859, however, he was re-appointed to Hodson's Horse as Second-in-Command of the 2^d Regiment, and in the following May he was appointed Commandant of the 3^d Regiment. He soon afterwards proceeded on leave, and at the end of June he went home on furlough. In February 1861 he was admitted into the Madras Staff Corps. He returned to India in March 1861,

and in the following May he proceeded to Lucknow and joined the Rohilkhand Horse as offg. Second-in-Command; this appointment (which, however, was not formally announced until the 24th December following, by which time the Rohilkhand Horse had become the 16th Bengal Cavalry) he retained for nearly two years, during which period he, in 1862, proceeded with the regiment to Jhansi. In April 1863 he was appointed Commandant of the 9th Bengal Cavalry (late 1st Regiment of Hodson's Horse), which he joined at Cawnpore, and with which, in the winter of 1863-64, he marched to Peshawar. On the 20th September following he was removed from his command, and he remained unemployed until April 1865, when he was directed to do general duty at Ambala. In the following July he was appointed to do duty with the 10th Bengal Cavalry (late 2^d Regiment of Hodson's Horse) at Ambala, but only two months later his career came to an end. He died at Kalka, at the foot of the hills, between Ambala and Kasauli, on the 15th September 1865.

Mecham, Richard, Captain (1826—1859). *Grave at Banu, No. 1062; monument near Latamar, No. 1061; tablet at Kohat, No. 1042.*—Born at Loughborough, Co. Leicester, in 1826.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1842 as a Cadet of Artillery. Arrived in India in December of the same year, and at the end of June 1843 was posted to the 4th Company 3^d Battalion, Foot Artillery, which he joined at Dum-Dum. From January to April 1844 he officiated as Adjutant to the left wing of the 3^d Battalion. Towards the end of the following September he was transferred to the 2^d Company 6th Battalion (No. 6 Light Field Battery attached), but having in January 1845, when on his way to Delhi to join, been halted at Cawnpore to do duty with the Foot Artillery at that station, he did not join this company until the spring of that year. In July 1845, on promotion to the rank of First-Lieutenant, he was posted to the 2^d Troop 1st Brigade, Horse Artillery, but having, on the 3^d August, been ordered to remain at Delhi and continue doing duty with No. 6 Light Field Battery, he unfortunately fell ill there, and having, early in September, been obliged to proceed to Mussoorie on sick leave, he was unable to join his troop or accompany it into the field, and he thus missed sharing in the honours and glories of the Sutlej Campaign, in which the 2^d Troop 1st Brigade took a prominent and distinguished part. At the end of December 1845 he was transferred to the 4th Troop 3^d Brigade, and having joined that troop at Lahore in March 1846, he accompanied it to Meerut in the following month, and to Ferozepore in January 1847. In July 1848 he accompanied the troop on service and thereafter served with it throughout the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49, including the first (abortive) siege of Multan, the action of Surajkhind, the second siege of Multan, ending in the capture of the place, and the battle of Gujarat (Medal and two clasps). On the conclusion of the campaign he accompanied the troop to Wazirabad, whence at the end of the year he proceeded with it to Muttra. At that station he served with the troop until December 1852, when he marched with it en route to Multan; but in January 1853, before reaching that place, he was transferred to the 3^d Battalion of Foot Artillery, at Benares, and appointed Adjutant to it and to the Benares Division of Artillery, and he continued serving in this situation until the succeeding July, when he was appointed an Aide-de-Camp to the Governor-General, Lord Dalhousie. In November 1853 he was transferred to the rolls of the 6th Company 7th Battalion, and in June 1854 he was nominated Commandant of No. 2 Light Field Battery, Punjab Irregular Force, but he continued serving on Lord Dalhousie's personal staff until the latter went home in the spring of 1856. He then proceeded to join his appointment in the Punjab Irregular Force, but on the 3^d April, while he was yet on his way, he was transferred from the command of No. 2 to that of

No. 3 Battery, and in the course of that month he joined the latter at Kohat. During the last three months of the same year he commanded the battery in the expedition to the Miranzai and Kuram valleys, and early in 1857 he moved with it to Bannu. In March 1857 he commanded the battery in the Bozdar Expedition, and took part in the forcing of the Khanband defile. On the conclusion of these operations he returned with the battery to Bannu, whence he proceeded on leave to Bombay in February 1858, and afterwards, in April, went home on furlough. In June 1858, on attaining the rank of Captain, he was transferred to the 1st Company 2^d Battalion. Towards the end of July 1859 he returned to India, and he soon afterwards rejoined No. 3 Light Field Battery at Bannu. At the close of the following October his services were placed at the disposal of the Government of the N.-W. Provinces; he did not, however, live to take up any employment under that Government, for on the night of the 5th November 1859, when travelling from Bannu to Kohat in a *duli* (being very ill at the time), he was waylaid and murdered near Latamar by a gang of Darwesh Khel Waziri marauders.

NOTE.—The murder of Captain Mecham led to the Kabul Khel Waziri Expedition of 1859-60, the murderers, who were of the Hati Khel section, having been sheltered by the Kabul Khel section of the Darwesh Khel Waziris. Eventually one Muhabbat, who was very conspicuous in the murder, was delivered up, and hanged on the scene of his crime. Zangi, the leader, and the rest of the gang were never brought to justice.

Medley, Julius George, Lieutenant-General (1829-1884).—*Tablet at Simla, No. 395.*—Born on the 19th July 1829.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1847 with rank as Second-Lieutenant of Engineers from the 11th June of that year, the date on which he passed his examination at Addiscombe. After going through the usual course of instruction at Chatham, he proceeded to Calcutta, where he landed early in March 1849. In the course of the same month he was ordered to do duty with the corps of Sappers and Pioneers, which he joined accordingly at Ludhiana. On joining he was posted to the 2nd Company of Sappers, but this was soon afterwards altered to duty with the 2nd Company of Pioneers, and he remained attached to that company until December 1849, when he was placed at the disposal of the Superintending Engineer of the Punjab Circle and ordered to Lahore, at which place he was appointed Assistant to the Garrison Engineer, and afterwards to the Executive Engineer. At the end of October 1851 he was appointed an Assistant Executive Engineer and placed in temporary charge of the Garrison Engineer's duties at Anarkali: this charge he continued holding until the spring of 1852. In April 1853 his services were placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department, and he was then appointed to the charge of the Dera Ghazi Khan Canals, under the Civil Engineer of the Punjab, and this appointment, under the varying designations of "Superintendent of the Indus Canals," "Executive Engineer, Indus Canals," and "Superintendent of Inundation Canals," he continued holding for more than five years without any breaks except when he was ordered on field service. The first of these breaks occurred in February 1857, when having been appointed a Field Engineer temporarily, he proceeded on service, and, in that capacity, in the succeeding month, took part in all the operations of the Bozdár Expedition, including the forcing of the Khanband defile (India Medal and clasp). On the termination of the operations he returned to his post at Dera Ghazi Khan, and continued serving there until July 1857, when the second break took place upon his being ordered off to Delhi to join the Force then employed in the siege of that place. He arrived before Delhi on the 7th August, and having been appointed a Field Engineer on the following day, he thereafter served throughout the remainder of the siege and was prominently engaged in the assault, in which last he was severely wounded while guiding Nicholson's column to the attack of the breach in the Kashmir

bastion. On the fall of Delhi he proceeded to Mussoorie on sick leave, but in the following December he, as a Field Engineer, joined the column under the command of Colonel (afterwards Sir Thomas) Seaton, and accompanied it in its movement down the Jumna Doab, in the course of which he was present in the actions of Gangari, Patiali and Mainpuri; and he subsequently, in March 1858, took part, in the same capacity, in the siege and capture of Lucknow (Medal and two clasps, and promoted to a brevet-majority on attaining the rank of Captain). In April 1858 he was appointed Garrison Engineer of Lucknow, with the position and powers of an Executive Engineer of the First Class, but he held this appointment only until the end of the succeeding October, when he was appointed a Deputy Consulting Engineer in the Railway Dept. and ordered to Lahore; and in this situation he remained until he went home on furlough in April 1860. He returned to India in March 1862, and his services having, early in the following month, been placed at the disposal of the Public Works Dept., he was, soon afterwards, appointed Offg. Principal of the Civil Engineering College at Calcutta, and here he remained until January 1863, when he was appointed Principal of the Thomason College at Roorkee. He continued in this appointment until March 1871, when he again went home on furlough for two years. He returned in March 1873, and in the following month was appointed a Superintending Engineer in the Punjab and was posted to the first Circle, Rawal Pindi. In February 1877 he was appointed Consulting Engineer to Government for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore, and he continued in this appointment until his retirement from the service on the 20th July 1884. He died on board the S. S. *Ravenna*, at Port Said, on the 12th August 1884, when returning home on retirement.

NOTE.—Lieutenant-General (then Lieutenant) Medley married, at Simla on the 9th August 1858, Adelaide Charlotte, daughter of Colonel James Steel, C. B., of the Bengal Infantry, sometime Brigadier Commanding the Ambala Brigade.

Mee, John Edmund, Ensign (1809-1839).—*Grave at Delhi, No. 69.*—Son of Joseph Mee, Esq., of Allsop's Terrace, London.—Born in 1809.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1827. Arrived in India in October 1828, and in the following month was sent up to Almora to do duty with the right wing of the 58th N. I., in which regiment his elder brother was then serving. In March 1829 he was posted to the 72nd N. I., then stationed at Malahi, in the Saran District, but he did not join this regiment, and in the following month he was transferred to the 14th N. I.; having, however, been permitted to continue doing duty with the wing of the 58th at Almora, he did not join the 14th, then at Delhi, until October 1830. He soon afterwards marched with the regiment for Ludhiana, where he arrived in November. At the end of 1833 he accompanied the regiment to Moradabad, and early in 1837 he proceeded with it to Agra. In November 1837 he was transferred, as senior Ensign, to the 38th N. I., which he joined at Delhi. At the end of 1838 he accompanied the regiment to Karnal, for temporary duty at that place, and returning with it to Delhi in the May following, hedged there on the 10th June 1839.

Menteth, William Stuart.—Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel (1805-1857)

(See Stuart-Menteth).

Metge, Henry Torrens, Lieutenant (c. 1825-1849).—*Monument on the battle-field of Chillianwala, No. 75.*—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 28th January 1842 as an Ensign in the 75th Foot (then in south Africa), the depot of which he joined at Chatham. On the 13th October following he exchanged into the 29th Foot, and soon afterwards joined the depot of the regiment, which also was at Chatham. In the following year he embarked for Bengal, landed at Calcutta in November 1843, and after six weeks' detention at the Chinsurah depot,

joined the regiment at Ghazipur in March 1844. On the 25th September 1844 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. Towards the end of the same year he accompanied the regiment to Meerut, whence in November 1845 he proceeded with it to Kasauli. When, on the outbreak of the first Sikh War, in December 1845, the 29th marched to join the Army of the Sutlej, he was left behind at Kasauli, but he subsequently proceeded and joined the regiment in the field, and was present with it at the battle of Sobraon (Medal). On the termination of the campaign he returned with the corps to Kasauli, arriving there in April 1846. In September 1848 he proceeded with the regiment to Ferozepore, and he subsequently served with it in the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49, including the passage of the Chenab and the battle of Chilianwala, in which last he was so desperately wounded as to survive his injuries only five days. He died in camp at Chilianwala on the 18th January 1849.

Middleton, William Gustavus Alexander, Major (1828-1862).—*Grave at Urmur : monument at Jalozi, No. 992.*—Son of Lieutenant-Colonel William Middleton, of the 42nd Royal Highlanders,—an old Peninsular officer who served under Sir John Moore and was wounded at the battle of Corunna.—Born at Gibraltar in 1828.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 24th July 1846 as an Ensign in the 93^d Foot (the Sutherland Highlanders), which he joined at Quebec, in Canada. He returned home with the regiment in August 1848, landing at Leith, and proceeding thence to Stirling Castle. On the 3^d August 1849 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. He continued serving with the regiment in Scotland (at Stirling, Edinburgh, and Glasgow) until February 1852, when he accompanied it to Weedon, whence, in the following August, he proceeded with it to Portsmouth. In June and July 1853 he was with the regiment in the Chobham Camp of Exercise, whence he proceeded with it to Devonport. In February 1854 he embarked with the regiment on the expedition to Turkey, but his health having failed, he was invalided and sent home, and he was afterwards appointed to serve with the regimental depot. On the 6th June 1854 he was promoted to the rank of Captain. He continued serving with the dépôt until the return of the regiment to England on the termination of the Russian War, when, at the end of August 1856, he rejoined it at Dover. In May 1857 he accompanied the regiment to Portsmouth, and in the following month he embarked with it on the expedition to China, but the outbreak of the Mutiny causing the diversion of the corps to Bengal, he arrived with it at Calcutta in the following September. On the 28th of the same month he left for the Upper Provinces with his company (the Grenadiers), and he thereafter served with the regiment throughout the campaigns of 1857-58, taking part (generally in command of the Grenadier Company) in the action of Banni, the relief of Lucknow, the battle of Cawnpore, the pursuit of the routed Gwalior Contingent to Seraighat, the action of Khudaganj, the siege and capture of Lucknow (including the storming of the Begum Koti), the attack on the fort of Ruiya, the action of Aliganj (in which he commanded the regiment,) and the battle and capture of Bareilly. In June 1858, after the expulsion of the rebels from Bareilly, he was detailed to do duty with the Convalescent Dépôt at Naini Tal, and he was afterwards, for some time, in command at that station. In the autumn he rejoined the 93^d at Bareilly and he subsequently served with the corps during the campaign of 1858-59 in Oudh, including the actions of Pasaon and Rasulpur, and the capture of Mitauli (Medal and two clasps, and promoted, 20th July 1858, to the rank of Major by brevet). On the termination of the operations in Oudh he accompanied the regiment to Subathu, where he arrived with it in April 1859. At the end of the year he moved with the regiment to Ambala, whence, early in 1860, he accompanied it to Lahore, escorting the Governor-General, Lord Canning. From Lahore he

proceeded with the regiment towards Rawal Pindi, but on the way thither, early in March 1860, he was left at Jhelum in command of two companies. On the 18th September 1860 he was promoted to the regimental rank of Major. In October 1861, with his two companies, he rejoined the head-quarters of the regiment at Rawal Pindi, and in the following month he accompanied the corps to Peshawar. In the autumn of the succeeding year, being then in command of the regiment, he moved into camp with it, in consequence of a severe outbreak of cholera. While encamped at Chamkanni, seven miles from Peshawar, he was himself attacked by the disease, and, after some hours of severe suffering, he expired, 21st October 1862, between Chamkanni and Urmur, to which place the regiment had begun moving that morning. His remains were interred at Urmur on the morning of the 22^d.

Millar, Francis Jeffrey, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel (1831-1881).—*Grave at Gujranwala, No. 734.*—Entered the Madras Army in 1848. Arrived in India in February 1849, and was appointed to do duty with the 31st Madras N. I. at Bangalore. Towards the end of the following August he was posted to the 33^d Madras N. I., which he joined at Jálna. In December 1849 he accompanied the regiment to Mhow, in Malwa, and at that place in the spring of 1853 he was appointed Station Staff Officer. Towards the end of 1853 he accompanied the regiment to Nagode, and at that station from the beginning of January to the end of July 1854 he officiated as Adjutant of the corps. In the spring of 1855 he was again appointed Offg. Adjutant, and he continued in that position until the following August, when he was made permanent in the appointment. In that post he continued serving with his regiment at Nagode until the close of June 1856, when, having been selected for civil employ, he was appointed an Asst. Commissioner in the Punjab, and posted to Multan. In the autumn of the following year he was employed in the suppression of the insurrection in the Gúgera district, for which he was afterwards granted the Indian Mutiny Medal. He continued serving in his appointment at Multan until September 1859, when he went home on furlough. In February 1861 he was admitted into the Madras Staff Corps. On his return from Europe in the spring of 1861 he was appointed Asst. Commissioner of Ludhiana, whence, towards the end of 1862, he was transferred to Kasauli; and he afterwards served at various other stations in the same capacity until December 1873, when he again went home on furlough. In January 1875, during his absence in Europe, he was promoted to the rank of Depy. Commissioner, and on his return to India, in the following summer, he was posted, as Depy. Commr., to Karnal, whence he was transferred to Gurdaspur in April 1876. Towards the end of 1878 he was appointed Offg. Additional Commissioner of the Lahore and Amritsar Divisions. In 1880 he became Additional Sessions Judge in the Lahore and Rawal Pindi Divisions, and towards the end of the same year he was appointed Offg. Additional Commissioner of the Lahore Division. In the spring of 1881 he reverted to the position of Depy. Commr., Gurdaspur district, and he continued in that position until his death, which took place at Gujranwala, on the 11th September 1881.

Notes.—Colonel (then Lieutenant) Millar married, at Calcutta, on the 22^d September 1854, Mary Jane Hill, the only daughter of William Rae, Esqr., Surgeon.

Millett Montague, Major-General (1839-1901).—*Grave at Multan, No. 880.*—The third son of Charles Millett, Esq., of the East India Company's Service.—Born at Droxford, Hants, on the 4th December 1839.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1857. Arrived in India in October of the same year, and on the 3^d of the succeeding month was ordered to do duty with H. M.'s 42nd Foot (the Royal Highlanders), which had just then landed in Bengal. Having joined that regiment,

he accompanied it to the Upper Provinces, and thereafter served with it throughout the Mutiny Campaigns of 1857-58-59, taking part in the action of Khudaganj, the affair at Shamshabad, the siege and capture of Lucknow, the attack on the fort of Ruiya, the action of Aliganj, the battle and capture of Bareilly, and (with a detachment) the action of Sissiaghata (Medal and clasp). In November 1858, while he was thus employed in the field, he was posted to the 43^d N. I., with effect from the 18th May preceding, but he continued attached to the Royal Highlanders (at Bareilly) until the end of July 1859, when he was appointed to do duty with the Kamaon Levy. He joined this corps at Bareilly early in the following month, moved with it to Gonda, in Oudh, early in 1861, and continued serving with it there until August 1861, when, the Levy having been disbanded, he was directed to do duty with the 41st (afterwards numbered the 37th) N. I. at Lucknow, but having a few days later, been appointed offg. Barrack Master at Gonda, he never joined that regiment. In February 1862 he was confirmed in the appointment of Barrack Master at Gonda, with effect from the 14th August preceding, and he held the post until the following September, when he was transferred, as offg. Barrack Master, to Lucknow; in this situation he remained until March 1863, when, finding the employment unsuitable, he resigned the appointment. In August 1863 he was appointed to do duty with the East Indian Regiment, and he served with that corps at Dacca until April 1864, when he was appointed a Doing-Duty Officer in the 6th (late 43^d) N. I. He joined the right wing of this regiment at Jullundur, and served with it there, and with a detachment at Amritsar, until September 1864, when he was appointed to the Punjab Police as an Asst. District Superintendent, and posted to Delhi. Having officiated three times (in 1865, 1866 and 1867) as a District Superintendent of Police, he was made permanent in that grade in September 1867, and posted to Rohtak, and he subsequently served in that position in various parts of the Punjab until the end of October 1887, when (being then a District Superintendent of Police of the First Grade, in the Montgomery district) he vacated his appointment on succeeding to the Colonel's allowance. He was in Europe on furlough from November 1888 to October 1891, and he thereafter resided in India, attaining the rank of Major-General on the 1st January 1893, and being transferred from the same date to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. He died at Multan on the 27th February 1901.

Mills, Arthur Samuel, Major (1816-1858).—*Grave at Murree, No. 815.*—Born at Harrow-on-the-Hill, Co. Middlesex, in 1816.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1838. Arrived in India in May of the same year, and at the end of the month was sent up to Berhampore to do duty with the 56th N. I. On the 1st September following he was posted to the 58th N. I., and he joined that regiment at Barrackpore shortly afterwards. In the autumn of 1840 he moved up with the corps to Sikrol, Benares, whence he marched with it to Mirzapur in January 1842. In the following month he was sent up to Meerut to take command of the light company of the regiment, which then formed part of the 3^d Light Infantry Battalion. With this battalion he moved to Delhi at the end of May 1842, and he continued serving with it there until the following October, when, having been appointed Adjutant of his own regiment, and orders having been issued to break up the 3^d Light Infantry Battalion, he rejoined the 58th N. I. at Mirzapur. Towards the end of 1843 he accompanied the regiment to Bundelkhand, where the corps was incorporated in the left wing of the Army of Gwalior, and, as Adjutant, he was present with it in the battle of Panigar (bronze star). After the termination of the war he served with the regiment, for some time, at Gwalior, and in the spring of 1844 he marched with it from that place to Jubbulpore, where, in January

1845, having attained the rank of Captain, he vacated the Adjutancy. From December 1845 to the spring of 1846 he held charge of the office of the Executive Engineer at the same station. In April 1846 he accompanied the regiment to Mhow. In April 1848 he proceeded on leave to Bombay, whence in the following July he went home on furlough. On his return to India in December 1850 he rejoined his regiment at Hoshiarpur, whence in the autumn of 1853 he proceeded with it to Jhelum. In October 1855 he proceeded to Rawal Pindi in command of the left wing of the regiment, and he held this command until the head-quarters of the corps moved to the same place in April 1856. In July 1857, the regiment having been found to be disaffected, it became necessary to disarm it, but he remained on duty with the men until the end of August 1858, when, being in very bad health, he proceeded on sick leave to Murree. He had scarcely reached that place, however, when he died there on the 3^d September 1858.

NOTE.—Major (then Lieutenant) Mills married, at Mirzapur on the 7th June 1843, Charlotte Maria, the widow of Lieutenant F. W. Burkinyoung, 5th N. I., who was killed in action in the retreat from Kabul in January 1842. She was the eldest daughter of Lieut.-Colonel W. B. Salmon, Bengal Infantry, and niece to Lieut.-General Sir John B. Hearsey, K. C. B.

Mills, Charles Ernest, Captain and Brevet-Major (c. 1809-1846).—*Grave at Ambala,—see No. 274.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1825 as a Cadet of Artillery. Arrived in India in October 1826, and in the following December was posted to the 12th Company 6th Battalion, Foot Artillery, with which company (which became the 4th of the 7th Battalion in 1827) he served at Dum-Dum for nearly two years and a half. In December 1828 he was transferred to the 2^d Troop 2^d Brigade, Horse Artillery, and having in May 1829 been despatched to the Upper Provinces on duty with Artillery drafts, he eventually joined this troop at Mhow in the autumn of the same year. In the spring of 1833 he accompanied the troop to Cawnpore. On being promoted to the rank of First-Lieutenant he was re-posted, November 1833, to the 2^d Troop 2^d Brigade, from which, in September 1834, he was transferred to the 1st Troop 1st Brigade at Meerut. In January 1836 he was appointed an Assistant to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thaggi, and in the following November he was transferred to the rolls of the 1st Troop 3^d Brigade. In August 1838 he was selected for political employment in Afghanistan and ordered to proceed to Ludhiana, but this arrangement was afterwards cancelled, and he stood fast in his appointment in the Thaggi Department. In May 1839 he was transferred to the rolls of the 2^d Troop 3^d Brigade. In January 1842 he was appointed to officiate as Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General for the North-West Frontier. In the following July he was directed to join his troop (the 2^d of the 3^d Brigade), which had been warned for service with the Army of Reserve at Ferozepore, but in the succeeding month he was transferred to the 1st Troop 2^d Brigade, which he joined forthwith at Ludhiana. In January 1843 he was appointed to assist the Governor-General's Agent, North-West Frontier, in matters relating to the buildings to be erected for the reception of troops at Ambala and in the hills, and he continued in that employment until the end of the following April, when he was appointed Assistant Agent at Khaithal. In December 1843 he was re-transferred to the 2^d Troop 3^d Brigade, and that troop being under orders for service towards Gwalior, he was, at his own request, replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief, and joining the troop with all expedition, he was present with it at the battle of Maharsajpur (bronze star). In January 1844 he was re-appointed Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent for the North-West Frontier, but with the proviso that he was to hold himself in readiness to return to regimental duty whenever the Commander-in-Chief

might require him for service in the field. On promotion to the rank of Captain he was posted, July 1845, to the 3^d Company 5th Battalion, Foot Artillery. During the fortnight preceding the outbreak of the first Sikh War he was actively employed in collecting supplies for the troops to be moved up to the frontier in the event of an invasion, and when the Sikhs actually crossed the Sutlej, December 1845, he, in attendance on the Governor-General, Sir Henry Hardinge, moved forward with the Army under the Commander-in-Chief. In attendance on Sir Henry he was present at the battle of Mudki. Two days later, on the 20th December, he was transferred to the 1st Troop 1st Brigade, Horse Artillery, and on the same day Sir Henry Hardinge, as Second-in-Command of the Army of the Sutlej, appointed him to his personal staff. He immediately joined the troop, with which his services were more urgently needed than on the staff, and on the 21st and 22^d he commanded it in the sanguinary battle of Firozshahr. A day or two after the battle he took up the position assigned to him on Sir Henry Hardinge's personal staff, and on the 30th of the month he was further appointed Honorary Aide-de-Camp to Sir Henry as Governor-General. In January 1846 he was nominated Superintendent of Ambala and its dependencies, but continuing on Sir Henry Hardinge's staff in the field, he served thereon during the remainder of the Sutlej Campaign, and was present at the battle of Sobraon (Medal and two clasps, and promoted to the rank of Major by brevet). On the termination of the war he resumed his political functions, and in March 1846 he was appointed Deputy Commissioner and Political Assistant in the Cis-Sutlej Territory. He was still holding this position when he died at Ambala on the 29th December 1846.

Milman, The Right Reverend Robert, D.D., Bishop of Calcutta (1816—1876).—*Grave at Rawal Pindi, No. 785; tablet at Lahore, No. 630.*—The third son of Sir William George Milman, Bart. (II), of Levaton-in-Woodland, Co. Devon.—Born on the 25th January 1816.—Educated at Westminster School and at Exeter College, Oxford, where he graduated B. A. in 1838. He was ordained in 1839, and in the following year was appointed Vicar of Chaddleworth, Berks, whence he was moved to the vicarage of Lamborne, in the same county in 1851, and to that of Great Marlow, Bucks, in 1863. On the death of Bishop Cotton in October 1866 he was chosen to succeed that lamented prelate, and having been consecrated at Canterbury in February 1867, he was, on the 30th of the succeeding month, appointed Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan in India and the Island of Ceylon. During the nine years he held this exalted office he was indefatigable in his visitations as Metropolitan and in touring round his enormous diocese, which then extended from Rangoon to the Khyber; and he was throughout urgent for the increase of the number of Bishops in India, and especially for the creation of a bishopric at Lahore, which last was eventually founded in February 1878 as a memorial to him. He died at Rawal Pindi, on the 15th March 1876, a fatal illness having been occasioned by a chill contracted when visiting the battlefield of Chillianwala, and by over-exertion in the performance of his duties on the succeeding day, when still suffering from great fatigue.

Now.—Dr. Milman was the author of *The Life of Tasso*, *The Concession of Pomerania*, *The Love of the Atonement*, and other works.

Mitchell, George, Ensign (1809—1846).—*Grave at Ferozepore, No. 478.*—Enlisted about the year 1827, and, after many years' service in the ranks, attained the position of Sergeant-Major in the 29th Foot. In 1842 he proceeded with the regiment to Bengal, and, landing at Calcutta in August of that year, he subsequently served with the corps at Chinsura, at Ghazipur, at Meerut, and at Kasauli. On the outbreak of the first Sikh War, in December 1845, he accompanied the

regiment into the field with the Army of the Sutlej, and was present with it in the battles of Firozshahr and Sobraon, in the latter of which he received a dangerous wound, necessitating the amputation of his right leg, and from the effects of this injury he died at Ferozepore eight days later,—on the 18th February 1846.

Mockler, John, Paymaster (1808—1854).—*Grave at Ferozepore, No. 494.*—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 25th May 1832 as an Ensign in the 57th Foot, which he joined at Fort St. George, Madras, in the following year. In 1834 he accompanied the regiment to Cannanore, and, while serving there, on the 12th September following, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. In the spring of 1839 he moved with the regiment to Trichinopoly, whence at the end of the following year he went home on leave. On the 27th August 1841 he was appointed Paymaster of the 82^d Foot, and having joined that corps in Jamaica, he, in April 1843, proceeded with it to Canada, where (at Quebec, Kingston, Toronto, and London) he served with it for four years. In 1847 he moved with the regiment to Halifax, in Nova Scotia, whence he went home with it in May 1848, and on the 1st October following he was placed on half-pay. On the 25th March 1853 he was restored to full pay and appointed Paymaster of the 70th Foot, and having arrived in India towards the end of the following September, he soon afterwards joined that regiment at Cawnpore. Early in the succeeding year he accompanied the regiment to Ferozepore, and at that station he died on the 27th June 1854.

Moir, George, C. B., Colonel (1820—1870).—*Grave at Ambala, No. 250.*—Born on the 13th March 1820.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1838 as a Cadet of Artillery. Arrived in India at the end of July 1839, and in the following October was posted to the 4th Company 1st Battalion, Foot Artillery, at Dum-Dum. In April 1840 he was removed to the 1st Company 7th Battalion, at the same station, and in July 1841 to the 2nd Troop 3^d Brigade, Horse Artillery (now the 57th Field Battery, Royal Artillery) at Cawnpore. On being promoted to the rank of First-Lieutenant he was re-posted, August 1841, to the same troop, with which in the winter of 1841-42 he proceeded to Muttra. In the autumn of 1842, he accompanied the troop to Ferozepore, and served with it there in the Army of Reserve, and on that Army being broken up in January 1843 he marched back with it to Muttra, arriving there on the 27th March. In the following cold season he accompanied it on service in the Gwalior Campaign, and was present with it at the battle of Maharajpur (bronze star). On the conclusion of the campaign he returned with the troop to Muttra, where he continued serving with it until October 1845, when he was detached in command of a division (two-guns) which had been detailed to form part of the escort of the Governor-General (Sir Henry Hardinge) from Agra to Ambala. In the performance of this duty he arrived at Ambala early in December, and the first Sikh War breaking out a few days later, with his division he accompanied the Army of the Sutlej in its forward movement to meet the enemy, and commanded the detachment at the battles of Mudki and Firozshahr; and subsequently, on the rest of the troop joining the Army, he was present with it at the battle of Sobraon (Medal and two clasps). On the termination of the Sutlej Campaign he was stationed with his troop at Ferozepore. In April 1846 he was nominated Adjutant and Quarter-Master of the 3^d Battalion, Foot Artillery, at Dum-Dum, but in the following month this appointment was cancelled at his request, and he continued serving with the 2nd Troop 3^d Brigade. In February 1847 he was appointed acting Adjutant of the Ferozepore Division of Artillery, and he continued officiating in that post until July 1848, when he was appointed to do duty with the 4th Troop 3^d Brigade, proceeding on service to Multan. In the following month he was appointed Adjutant and Quarter-Master

to the Horse Artillery of the Multan Field Force, and in that capacity he served throughout both sieges of Multan and at the capture of that fortress. Subsequently, when a portion of the Multan Force was despatched to join the main Army under the command of Lord Gough he proceeded with it, and rejoining his own troop (the 2^d of the 3^d Brigade) he was present with it at the battle of Gujerat (Medal and two clasps). On the conclusion of the war he accompanied his troop to Lahore, and there in April 1849 he was appointed acting Adjutant and Quarter-Master to the 1st and 2^d Troops of the 3^d Brigade and acting Adjutant and Quarter-Master to the Lahore Division of Artillery, the latter of which appointments he held until December 1849, and the former until the end of 1850. In February 1851 he was transferred to the 3^d Troop 1st Brigade, which he joined at Meerut. In January 1852 he was appointed Captain Commandant of No. 2 Light Field Battery of the Gwalior Contingent, with which he served at Agar, in Malwa, for about twenty months, in the course of which period he was transferred, in succession to the rolls of the 3^d Company 8th Battalion, Foot Artillery, the 4th Company 2^d Battalion, the 2^d Company 3^d Battalion, the 4th Company 9th Battalion, and finally (in September 1853, on leaving the Gwalior Contingent) the 1st Company 6th Battalion, which he joined at Agra. In April 1854 he went home on furlough and was absent from India for two years. On his return in April 1856 he joined, at Dum-Dum, the 3^d Company 5th Battalion, Foot Artillery, to which he then stood posted. In November 1856 he was sent up to Meerut in charge of a body of recruits. During his absence in the Upper Provinces, in March 1857, he was appointed to command No. 20 Light Field Battery, which had been attached to the 3^d Company 5th Battalion: he accordingly rejoined the company at Barrackpore, but he subsequently, after the outbreak of the Mutiny, proceeded with it to Allahabad, leaving the battery at Barrackpore, and, on the 25th October, with the greater part of the company, he joined the small force which had been left by Sir James Outram to hold the Alambagh. After the relief of the Lucknow Residency and the withdrawal of the garrison, he was detailed, with his company, to form part of the force holding the Alambagh position under Sir James Outram, and he served in the defence of that position until March 1858, and afterwards throughout the siege and capture of Lucknow (Medal and two clasps, promoted to Major by brevet, and created a Companion of the Order of the Bath). In March 1858, while the Lucknow operations were still in progress, he was transferred to the 3^d Troop 1st Brigade, Horse Artillery, which he joined at Delhi in April, and with this troop, during the succeeding three years, he served at that place and at Meerut, Lucknow, and Gonda. On attaining the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel he was appointed, May 1861, to do duty, with the head-quarters of the 3^d Brigade at Ambala, and he continued in that position until the amalgamation of the Bengal with the Royal Artillery was carried out, when he was posted to the 5th Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery. In November 1862 he was appointed Depy. Adjutant General to the Royal Artillery in India, but he held this post for only a short time, having been compelled, in March 1863, to resign it on account of ill-health. Having then been posted to the 22^d Brigade, he served with it until the autumn, when he was transferred to the 2^d Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, and he was soon afterwards appointed to command that Brigade and the Royal Artillery of the Meerut Division. In March 1864 he was appointed offg. Depy. Adjt. Genl. to the Royal Artillery in India, and he continued officiating until the following November, when he was appointed to do duty with the Royal Artillery at Ambala. In 1865 he was posted to "F" Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, at Ambala. In August 1867 he went home on leave, and on his return to India in February 1869 he was sent back to Ambala, where he

continued serving until his death. He died at Ambala on the 5th February 1870.

Note.—Colonel (then Captain) Moir married, at Dum-Dum on the 28th July 1858, Maria, the eldest daughter of Major John Dickson Dyke Bean, 23rd N. I.

Molesworth, George Nassau, Lieutenant, (1865—1886).—*Grave at Cherat.*—The fourth son of Major-General Hickman Thomas Molesworth, Royal Artillery, who was great-great-grandson of the first Viscount Molesworth. Born on the 5th February 1865.—Entered H. M.'s Service (from the Royal Milly. College) on the 7th February 1885 as a Lieutenant in the 1st Battalion, Royal Irish Fusiliers (the 87th Foot), which he joined at Rawal Pindi in the course of the same year. He accompanied the battalion to Nowshera in December 1885, and in the following summer was sent up to Cherat, where he died on the 28th July 1886.

Molle, George, Captain (c. 1819—1845).—*Tablet at Ferozepore, No. 442.*—Son of Colonel George Molle, of the 46th Foot, who had served in the last Mysore War, 1799, with the old 94th (The Scots Brigade), and in the Peninsula with the 9th Foot, and had been wounded at Scringapatam and Rolien.—Entered H. M.'s Service (from the Royal Milly. College, Sandhurst) on the 22^d November 1836 as an Ensign in the 29th Foot, and the regiment being then in the Mauritius, he joined the depot or reserve companies at Devonport. On the return of the regiment from the Mauritius, in March 1838, he joined it at Plymouth, and he thereafter served with it in various parts of England, in Scotland, and in the north of Ireland, for four years. On the 1st June 1840 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. In April 1842 he embarked with the regiment for Bengal, and, landing at Calcutta early in August, he proceeded with it to Chinsura, whence he accompanied it to Ghazipur in the following December. On the 23rd June 1843 he was promoted to the rank of Captain. In April 1844 he proceeded on leave to Massoorie, and having been detained at Landour on duty, he did not rejoin the regiment until it arrived at Meerut in the following December. In November 1845 he accompanied the corps to Kasauli. The regiment had, however, scarcely settled down there when it was recalled to the plains in consequence of the outbreak of the first Sikh War, and, proceeding by forced marches, he with it joined the Army of the Sutlej the day after the battle of Mudki. Two days later he went into action with the corps at Firozshahr, and there, in the storming of the Sikh entrenchments, he fell in his first fight,—21st December 1845.

Möller, Frederick, Lieutenant (1825—1850).—*Grave at Peshawar, No. 936.*—The fifth son of Charles Champion Möller (afterwards Le Champion-Möller), Esqr., sometime Lieutenant in the 18th Hussars, the descendant of an ancient Danish family, a branch of which settled in Ireland in the eighteenth century.—Born on the 25th December 1825.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 1st August 1848 as an Ensign in the 98th Foot. Arrived in India in the spring of 1849, joined a wing of the regiment then at Ambala, and soon afterwards marched with it to Lahore. In December 1849 he accompanied the regiment to Peshawar, and while serving there, on the 24th May 1850, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. He died at Peshawar on the 20th September 1850.

Note.—In the article regarding the Möller family in Burke's *Landed Gentry* (4th Edn., p. 1020) it was improperly stated that this officer "lost his life in the Punjab campaign of 1849." As a matter of fact the campaign was a thing of the past long before Lieutenant Möller ever set foot in the Punjab.

Molloy, Edward, C. B., Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel (1842—1905).—*Tablet at Abbottabad, No. 927.*—Son of Robert Molloy, Esqr., Attorney-at-Law, Calcutta, and grandson of William Molloy, Esqr., of Rockvalley, King's County, Ireland. Born at Garden Reach, Calcutta, on the 15th June 1842.—

Entered H. M.'s Indian Military Forces, Bengal, in 1861. Arrived in India in December of the same year, and on the 26th of that month was appointed to do duty with H. M.'s 75th Foot, in Fort William. In March 1862, on the 75th going home, he did duty for a short time with the reserve guards in Fort William. On the 1st of the succeeding month he was appointed to do duty with H. M.'s 92nd Foot (the Gordon Highlanders), in the same place, and he remained attached to that corps for nearly eight months. Towards the end of November 1862 he was appointed to do duty with the Kamroop Police Battalion, and having joined that corps, he served with it throughout the campaign of 1862-63 in the Khasia and Jaintia Hills. Having fallen ill during the operations, he went home on furlough in May 1863, and he was thereafter absent from India for twenty months. On his return in January 1865 he was appointed to do duty with the 19th (Punjab) N. I., which he joined at Aligarh, and proceeding on service with that corps at the end of the following month, he was with it throughout the Bhutia Campaign of 1865, including the storming of the Bala stockades on the 15th March (India Medal and clasp). On the termination of the campaign he proceeded with the regiment to Jalpesh, there to remain until the close of the rainy season. In May 1865 he was appointed an offg. Doing-Duty Officer, and in the following October he was nominated to the permanent post of Second Doing-Duty Officer. About the same time, on the renewal of operations against the Bhutias, he accompanied the regiment in its movement to Baksa and Tabzi, but he soon afterwards quitted the corps, having in November 1865 been appointed Second Doing-Duty Officer (afterwards styled "Second Wing Subaltern") in the 2^d Punjab Infantry. He joined this regiment at Abbottabad in December 1865, and he subsequently served with it at that station for two years and three months, in the course of which he once officiated as First Wing Subaltern and twice as Quarter-Master. In March 1868 he was appointed First Wing Subaltern (in later years styled "Wing Officer") in the 5th Gurkha Regiment, which he joined at Abbottabad in April, and on the 15th May following he was admitted into the Bengal Staff Corps. In the autumn of the same year he served with his regiment in the Hazara Campaign, and took part in the operations on the Black Mountain (clasp added to India Medal). On the termination of the campaign he returned with the regiment to Abbottabad, and in February 1869 he was appointed to officiate as Quarter-Master of the corps: in the following November he was appointed to officiate as Adjutant in addition, and he continued officiating in both appointments until January 1870, when he vacated the former. In the succeeding June the permanent appointment of Quarter-Master was conferred upon him, but he continued officiating as Adjutant until November, when, by an exchange of appointments, he became Adjutant of the regiment. From November 1872 to March 1873 he officiated as a Wing Officer, and from the middle of March to the middle of April 1873 he was, under the Foreign Dept., on special duty with the Yarkand Envoy. He then proceeded on leave for a brief period, and at the end of July rejoined his regiment, in which, on attaining the rank of Captain in June, he had as a special case been permitted to retain the Adjutancy. From August to December 1873 he was again on special duty with the Yarkand Envoy, and in the latter month, having been selected for special duty in Leh and Ladak, he was appointed Offg. Political Assistant and Offg. British Commissioner there. In this appointment he continued serving until April 1876, when he resumed the Adjutancy of his regiment. In July 1876, his services having been lent to the Foreign Dept., he was again placed on special duty with the Yarkand Envoy, and he continued on that duty until October 1878, when, on the outbreak of the Afghan War, his services were replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief and he was appointed Interpreter to the General Officer Commanding the Multan Field

Force (Sir Donald Stewart). In this position he served throughout the campaign of 1878-79 in Southern Afghanistan. At the end of October 1879 he was appointed Political Officer at Kalat-i-Ghilzai, and he continued in that position until near the end of January 1880, when he proceeded to Kabul and there rejoined the 5th Gurkhas. In February 1880 he was appointed an Offg. Wing Commander, and in that capacity he served with the regiment in Sir Frederick Roberts' famous march from Kabul to Kandahar, at the battle of Mazra, near Kandahar, and in the Achakzai and Marri Expeditions (Medal and clasp, bronze star, and promoted to the rank of Major by brevet). In October 1880 he was appointed to officiate as Second-in-Command, and in that position he returned with the regiment to Abbottabad in the following December. He continued officiating as Second-in-Command until November 1881; he then reverted to the position of Offg. Wing Commander, in which he remained until the end of April 1883, when he was again appointed Offg. Second-in-Command, a position which he retained during the next six months. From the beginning of November to the end of December 1883 he once more officiated as a Wing Commander, and he then reverted to his permanent appointment of Wing Officer. In August 1884 he was appointed a Wing Commander permanently, and from the end of October to the end of December of that year he again officiated as Second-in-Command. In September 1885 the permanent appointment of Second-in-Command was conferred upon him, and from the beginning of May to the end of October 1886 he officiated as Commandant of the regiment. Finally, in November 1886, on the 2^d Battalion 5th Gurkha Regiment being raised he was appointed Commandant of that corps, the formation and organisation of which was carried out by him. In October 1888 he accompanied the Commander-in-Chief on a visit to the head-quarters of the Hazara Field Force. In April 1889 he went home on furlough for a year, on the expiry of which he returned and rejoined the battalion at Abbottabad, and he subsequently commanded the corps at the Attock Camp of Exercise in November and December 1890, in the Hazara Campaign of 1891 (clasp added to India Medal), and in the Ishzai expedition of 1892. In March 1893 he went home on furlough, and in the succeeding November, on the completion of his seven years' tour, he vacated the command of the battalion, thereafter residing in Europe. In June 1899 he was transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List, and in the following May he was nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath. He died of pneumonia at Lugano, in the canton of Ticino, Switzerland, on the 1st February 1905.

Note.—Colonel (then Brevet-Major) Molloy married, at Lahore on the 25th April 1881, Mary Bennett, daughter of Surgeon-General S. C. Townsend, C. B., Bengal Medical Service.

Monck-Mason, George Henry, Lieutenant and Brevet-Captain (1824—1857).

See Mason.

Money, Aurelian, Lieutenant (1823—1849). *Grave and inscription on the Chilianwala battle-field, Nos. 756 and 752.*—The fifth and youngest son of George Money, Esqr. (Barrister-at-Law; sometime Standing Counsel to the East India Company at Calcutta, and afterwards Master in Equity, Accountant-General, and Keeper of the Records of the Supreme Court of Judicature at the same place), and grandson of William Money, Esqr., of Homme House, Co. Hereford, and of Henri, Marquis de Bourbel.—Born at Calcutta on the 15th October 1823.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1841. Arrived in India towards the end of July of the same year, and having on the 29th May preceding been posted, in anticipation of his arrival, to the 60th N. I., he was about to proceed to Cawnpore and join that regiment, when a change was made in his position, and on the 6th August he was removed to the 25th N. I. Having joined this regiment

at Barrackpore, he accompanied it to Dinapore in the spring of 1842, to Kyauk Phyoo, in Arakan, in the cold season of 1844-45, and to Cuttack in the winter of 1846-47. In the spring of 1847 he marched with the regiment to Benares, whence he accompanied it to Allahabad in the following October, and to Agra in the spring of 1848. On the outbreak of the second Sikh War he accompanied his regiment into the field and served with it in the earlier part of the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49, including the passage of the Chenab, the action of Sadulapur, and the battle of Chilianwala, in which last he fell,—13th January 1849.

NOTE.—Lieutenant Money married, at Ghazipur on the 15th June 1847, Mary Anne, the youngest daughter of Lieutenant Francis Gee, of H. M.'s 39th Foot, a veteran who had served in the ranks of that regiment in the Peninsular campaigns of 1811-14

Money, Ernle Edmund,—*Lieutenant - Colonel (1849-1894).—Grave at Rawal Pindi, No. 797: tablet at Simla, No. 400.*—Born at Ode, Co. Norfolk, on the 23^d January 1849.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 18th December 1867 as an Ensign in the 11th Foot, but was transferred the same day to the 12th Foot, and having been posted to the 2^d Battalion of that regiment, he joined the dépôt at Gosport. In November 1868 he proceeded to India, and joined the battalion at Jubbulpore. In September 1869 he was appointed Interpreter to the battalion, and on the 1st of the succeeding month he was nominated Asst. Instructor in Musketry in addition, and he retained both these appointments as long as he remained with the corps. In the winter of 1870-71 he accompanied the battalion to Solan. On the 5th April 1871 he was appointed Offg. First Squadron Subaltern in the 11th Bengal Lancers, on probation for the Bengal Staff Corps, into which he was afterwards admitted with effect from that date. He joined this regiment at Allahabad in the course of the same month, and in the following October he was nominated to the permanent appointment of Second Squadron Subaltern. From May to September 1872 he officiated as Third Squadron Officer, and towards the end of the same year he accompanied the regiment to Mian Mir. In March 1873 he was appointed to officiate as Adj'tant of the corps, and he continued officiating until June 1875, when he was made permanent in the appointment. In the autumn of 1875 he accompanied the regiment to the Delhi Camp of Exercise, on the breaking up of which he marched with the corps to Nowshera, arriving there towards the end of March 1876. From May to October of that year he officiated as Third Squadron Officer. Under the new organisation introduced in January 1877 he became a Squadron Officer, and in the course of that year he officiated once as Third and once as Second Squadron Commander, relinquishing the latter on going home on furlough in July 1877. On the outbreak of the Afghan War, his regiment having been detailed for service, he returned to India and, rejoining his regiment, then on the Khaibar line, he resumed his appointment of Adj'tant. In this capacity he served until the end of the first phase of the war, taking part in an affair at Peshbolak (in command of a detachment) and in the action of Maidanak (Medal). At the end of May 1879 he was appointed to officiate as Third Squadron Commander, and he continued officiating in that position until the end of June, at which time, on the withdrawal of our forces from Afghanistan, he returned with the regiment to Nowshera; but before the close of the year he again officiated once as Second Squadron Commander, once as Second-in-Command of the regiment, and once again as Third Squadron Commander. In December 1879 he moved up with the regiment to Peshawar, and there he continued officiating as Squadron Commander until February 1880, when he was made permanent in the appointment. From September to December 1880 he officiated as Depy. Asst Adj't.-Genl. for Musketry, in the Seventh Circle: he then rejoined his regiment at Nowshera, and during the succeeding year (in the spring of which he moved with the regiment to

Ambala) he twice officiated as Second Squadron Officer and once as Second-in-Command. At the end of December 1881 he was appointed an Offg. Depy. Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl., and he served in that capacity (at Peshawar, Lucknow, Morad and Ambala) until May 1884, when he was appointed a Depy. Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl. on the establishment. In this appointment he served at Ambala until October 1884, and at Rawal Pindi from October 1884 to February 1887, when he went home on furlough. He returned to India and took up the appointment of Depy. Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl. at Ambala at the end of February 1888, but in the following month he was appointed Offg. Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl. at Army Head-Quarters, and moved up accordingly to Simla. In the autumn of the same year he served throughout the Hazara (Black Mountain) Campaign as Depy. Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl. of the First Brigade (India Medal and clasp). On the close of the operations, in November 1888, he resumed his appointment at Simla, where he continued serving until near the end of January 1889, when he was appointed Second-in-Command of the 9th Bengal Lancers. He joined that regiment at Nowshera in the following month, and in January 1890 was appointed Offg. Commandant. He continued officiating in this situation until November 1891, about which time he accompanied the regiment to Peshawar, at which station he again officiated as Commandant of the corps from May to October 1892. In February 1893 he was appointed Commandant of the regiment, with which in the following December he moved from Peshawar to Rawal Pindi. Towards the close of the succeeding year he accompanied the regiment to the Cavalry Camp of Instruction at Mitrídki, and there he unhappily came to a sudden and untimely end, having, on the 20th December 1894, been shot dead by a *dasadar* of the regiment, who at the same time shot a *risilbír* and wounded another native officer. The miscreant was arrested, tried by Court Martial, and hanged.

NOTE.—Lieutenant-Colonel (then Lieutenant) Money married, at Simla on the 21st October 1876, Alice Mary, daughter of Major-General Henry Drummond, Royal (Bengal) Engineers.

Montgomery, James, Lieutenant (1818-1843).—*Grave at Simla, No. 307.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1836. Arrived in India early in January 1837, and on the 5th of that month was sent up to Barrackpore to do duty with the 9th N. I. In the following March he was posted to the 60th N. I., which he joined at Mhow. In the winter of 1838-39 he served with the regiment in the force detailed for the reduction of Jhansi, and on that force being broken up, he proceeded with the corps to Kurnool, arriving there in March 1839. In October 1840, with the light company of the regiment, he joined the 2^d Light Infantry Battalion, which was then formed at Meerut, and he continued serving with that corps until October 1841, when, on the 60th being placed under orders for Afghanistan, he marched, in command of the light company, *en route* to Ferozepore, arriving there on the 5th December. He subsequently pushed on and early in January 1842 rejoined the regiment at Peshawar, at which place, on the 9th of that month, he was appointed to the temporary charge of the commissariat duties of the force assembled there under the command of Brigadier Wild. Having been relieved of these duties on the 17th, he rejoined his regiment, and with it took part in the operations undertaken for the relief of Jalalabad, including the actions at the mouth of the Khaibar Pass on the 19th and 24th January, in the former of which he was wounded. In March 1842 he was employed on special duty in charge of "refugees" from Kabul,—sepoyas and followers (to the number of seven hundred) who had effected their escape after the destruction of General Elphinstone's force. On these being passed on towards Ferozepore, he rejoined his regiment, with which he was afterwards present throughout General Pollock's operations, including the forcing of the Khaibar Pass on the 5th April, the advance to Jalalabad, the movement on Kabul in the

autumn, the actions of Mamu Khel and Tezin (in which he was again wounded), the occupation of Kabul, and various actions in the passes between that place and Peshawar during the return march of the Army towards the British provinces. On the breaking up of the Army at Ferozepore in January 1843 he remained with the regiment at that station, but early in the following month he proceeded on sick leave to Simla, where he died, from the effects of wounds and hardships, on the 18th April 1843.

Montgomery, Lambert Lyons, Paymaster (c. 1820—1876).—*Grave at Ambala, No. 254.*—See Lyons-Montgomery.

Montgomery, Sir Robert, K.C.B., G.O.S.I., LL.D. (1809—1887).—*Tablet at Lahore, No. 635.*—The second son of the Revd. Samuel Law Montgomery. Born in Londonderry on the 12th December 1809, and educated at Foyle College in that city.—Entered the Bengal Civil Service in April 1828, and arrived in India on the 13th November following. In December 1829 he was appointed Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Azimgarh, and he continued in that situation until December 1837, when he was appointed Offg. Magistrate and Collector of Allahabad. In February 1838 he was nominated Joint Magistrate and Depy. Collector of Benares, but he never took up the post, and continuing in his officiating appointment at Allahabad, he was made permanent therein in June 1839. In November 1842 he was nominated Magistrate and Collector of Mirzapur, but, being then on leave, he did not take up the appointment, and in January 1843 he went home on furlough. On his return to India in October 1845 he was appointed Offg. Magistrate and Collector of Cawnpore, a situation in which he was made permanent at the end of March 1846. In the winter of 1848-49, while the operations of the second Sikh War were proceeding in the Punjab, he was employed as Offg. Superintendent of Supplies and Police on the Grand Trunk Road. On the annexation of the Punjab taking place he was transferred to that Province and, at the end of March 1849, appointed Commissioner and Superintendent of the Lahore Division. In this situation he remained until the end of October 1851, when he was appointed a Member of the Board of Administration for the Affairs of the Punjab, and on the Board being abolished in February 1853 he was appointed Judicial Commissioner of the Punjab. In this position he was the senior member of the Provincial Government present at Lahore when the Mutiny broke out in May 1857, and as such he took upon himself the responsibility of disarming the native brigade at Mian Mir, a bold and provident measure which, admirably carried out by Brigadier Corbett, probably saved the Punjab from anarchy, and made it possible to utilise that province as the base of the operations for the recovery of Delhi and the ultimate suppression of the great rebellion. In April 1858, after the expulsion of the rebels from Lucknow, he was appointed Chief Commissioner of Oudh, and until the spring of the succeeding year he was actively employed in the pacification of the province. For his eminent services during the period of the Mutinies he received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, and was created a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath, in the Civil Division. On the 1st May 1859 he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and he continued in that high position until January 1865, when he retired from the service and went Home. (It is noteworthy that it was during his Lieutenant-Governorship that the first railway was constructed in the Punjab, and that the town and district of Montgomery were named after him.) In February 1866 he was created a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Star of India. In September 1868 he was appointed a Member of the Council of India, and he continued in that position until his death. He died on the 28th December 1887.

Note.—Sir Robert Montgomery married, first, at Azimgarh on the 17th December 1834, Frances Mary, daughter of the Revd. Thomas Truebody Thomason, M.A., Bengal Ecclesiastical Department, and sister to the Hon'ble James Thomason, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces from 1843 to 1853. This lady was born at Calcutta on the 1st February 1816, and died at Allahabad on the 23rd March 1842. He married, secondly, in 1845, Ellen Jane, daughter of William Lambert, Esqr., of Woodmansterne, Surrey.

Montizambert, George Sheaffe, Major (1814—1848).—*Grave and Tablet at Multan, Nos. 853 and 882.*—Born at Montreal, in Canada, in 1814.—Entered H.M.'s Service on the 11th April 1831 as an Ensign in the 41st Foot, and proceeding to India he joined that regiment at Trichinopoly, in the Madras Presidency, in the autumn of the same year. In February 1832 he accompanied the corps to Moulmein, and there and in the Tenasserim provinces generally he served for two years. On the 11th January 1833 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. In the spring of 1834 he accompanied the head-quarters of the regiment to Poona-mallee, whence he moved with the corps to Arni in the following November, to Bellary in October 1835, and to Belgaum at the end of 1838. In the following year he went home on leave. Returning to India in 1841, he joined a wing of the 41st then stationed at Karachi, and on the 3^d December of the same year he was appointed Adjutant of the corps. On the wing being moved up to Quetta, to join the rest of the regiment there, in the spring of 1842, he appears to have been left behind, and eventually he did not rejoin the regiment, then at Kandahar, until the succeeding summer. In connection with this event it is recorded of him that "during the night prior to his arrival (at Kandahar) he rode a distance of eighty miles on one horse through the passes, a feat requiring no little skill and courage." He thereafter served, as Adjutant of the regiment, throughout the remainder of the campaign under General Nott, including the movement from Kandahar towards Kabul, the action of Ghazni, the action before Ghazni and the capture and destruction of that place, the actions of Beni-Badam and Maidan, the re-occupation of Kabul, the expedition into the Kohistan and the capture and destruction of Ishtalif, and various affairs in the passes between Kabul and Peshawar during the withdrawal of the Army towards the British provinces (Medal). While these operations were in progress he, on the 29th September 1842, attained the rank of Captain. On the Army being broken up at Ferozepore in January 1843 he accompanied the regiment down the Sutlej and the Indus to Karachi, where he embarked with it for England, eventually landing at Gravesend in the following July, and during the next three years he served with the corps at Canterbury, in South Wales, and in Ireland. On the 28th September 1845 he was promoted to the rank of Major, and on the 8th May 1846 he exchanged into the 62nd Foot, to join which he returned to India at the end of the succeeding October. The 62nd being then, however, under orders to return home, and he being desirous of remaining in India, he made arrangements for another exchange, and eventually, on the 16th February 1847, he exchanged into the 10th Foot. He joined this regiment at Lahore in the autumn, and he continued serving with it there until July 1848, when he proceeded with it on service against Multan. The siege of that place had, however, scarcely begun when his career was brought to an end, he having been killed on the 12th September 1848, in an attack on the enemy's entrenched position under the walls of the fortress.

Note.—Major Montizambert was married, at Lismore Cathedral, Ireland, in the 11th July 1846, to Jane Vaughan, daughter of the Very Revd. Henry Cotton, LL.D., Dean of Lismore. This lady married, secondly, in November 1854, Major (afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel) John William Gaisford, of the 72nd Highlanders, by whom she was the mother of Lieutenant Cecil Henry Gaisford, 72nd Highlanders, killed in action on the Asmai Heights, near Kabul, on the 14th December 1879, and also of Helen Kate, the second wife of the late Colonel Sir Robert Groves Sandeman, K.C.S.I.—Mrs. Gaisford died in 1899.

Moore, Stuart, Assistant-Surgeon (c. 1828—1857).—*Tablet at Delhi, No. 162.*—Entered H. M.'s Service in 1851 as an acting Assistant-Surgeon, and on the 5th December of that year was formally appointed a Staff Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces. On the 30th January 1852 he was transferred from the Staff to the 6th Dragoon Guards, and joining that regiment at Dublin, he served with it, during the next two years, at that place, at Canterbury, at Chobham Camp, and at Ipswich. On the outbreak of the war with Russia in the spring of 1854, he was detached from his regiment to serve with the expedition to the East, and landing in the Crimea, with the Army, in the following September, he was present in the affair of Bulganak, the battles of the Alma and Balaklava and the siege of Sevastopol (Medal and three clasps). On the arrival of his own regiment in the Crimea, in August 1855, he rejoined it and served with it there until the end of the war. He returned home with the regiment in June 1856, and in the following month embarked with it for India. Landing at Calcutta in November he soon afterwards proceeded with the corps to the Upper Provinces, and with it arrived at Meerut in March 1857. He was with the regiment at that place when the Mutiny burst out in May 1857, and towards the end of the month he accompanied a portion of it which had been detailed to form part of the field force moving towards Delhi under the command of Brigadier Wilson. With that force he was present in both the actions at Ghaziuddin Nagar, on the Hindan River, on the 30th and 31st May, in the latter of which he received a severe wound, from the effects of which he died on the 2d of the succeeding month.

Moorsom, William Robert, Captain (1834—1858).—*Tablet at Sialkot, No. 730.*—The eldest son of William Scarth Moorsom, Esqr., sometime Captain in the 52d Foot (the Oxfordshire Light Infantry), and author of the *Historical Record* of that distinguished regiment. Born in 1834.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 17th August 1852 as an Ensign in the 52d Foot, which he joined in Dublin the same year. On the 10th June 1853 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and in the course of the same month he moved with the regiment to Cork, and there embarked with it for Bengal. Landing at Calcutta in the following October, he accompanied the regiment to Chinsura, whence he proceeded with it, by water, to Allahabad, and afterwards, by land, to Ambala, where he arrived in February 1854. In August 1854 he accompanied the regiment to Subathu, and at this period he officiated as Adjutant for about a fortnight. In the following December he returned with the regiment to Ambala, whence in March 1855 (on the breaking up of the Camp of Exercise known as "the Ambala Chobham") he marched with it to Meerut. In January 1856 he proceeded with the regiment to Cawnpore, whence in the following month, on the occasion of the Annexation of Oudh, he accompanied it to Lucknow. In April 1856 he was appointed to execute a military survey of Lucknow and its environs, a work of great importance, which was admirably carried out and proved of almost priceless value in the operations of the following year. On the completion of this work, early in 1857, he proceeded on leave to Ceylon, and while there he was employed upon a Government survey. On receipt, however, of intelligence of the Mutiny and rebellion in the Bengal Presidency, he returned immediately to Calcutta, and was forthwith despatched to the Upper Provinces on the duty of repairing the telegraph between Benares and Allahabad, which had been destroyed by the insurgents. He was carrying this work beyond Allahabad when, on the advance of the Cawnpore mutineers to meet the moveable column under the command of General Havelock, that officer appointed him an extra Aide-de-Camp on his own staff, and in that capacity he took part in the forward movement, and was present in the actions of Fatehpur,

Aoung, Pándú Naddi and Ahírwa, and at the re-occupation of Cawnpore. On the 19th July Havelock appointed him to officiate as Depy. Asst. Quarter Master-General of the Force (officially styled "the Allahabad Moveable Column"). When Havelock made his first advance into Oudh, he was left at Cawnpore to superintend the construction of a temporary bridge over the Ganges, but after the force retired across the river he accompanied it in the movement on Bithur, and took part in the rout of the Saugor and Fyzabad mutineers at that place on the 16th August. When Havelock made his second advance into Oudh, he accompanied the force, and was present in the actions of Mangarwár and Alambágħ, and at the entry into and first relief of the Residency at Lucknow, which was accomplished, after desperate fighting, on the 25th September; on this occasion he was specially detailed to act as guide to Sir James Outram, and led the advance through the city to the Residency (slightly wounded). He thereafter took part in the continued defence of the Residency until the place was finally relieved by Sir Colin Campbell, and the garrison withdrawn, in November 1857. After the withdrawal he was left, as Depy. Asst. Qr.-Mr. Genl., with the force detailed, under Sir James Outram, to hold the Alambágħ, and he took part in all the actions fought there during the winter, in one of which, on the 25th February 1858, he was again slightly wounded. In recognition of the eminent services rendered by him since the preceding June, he was specially promoted, on the 5th March 1858, to the rank of Captain in the 13th Light Infantry, but unfortunately he did not live even to hear of his advancement. In the operations undertaken by the Commander-in-Chief, in March 1858, for the final reduction of Lucknow, he was employed as Depy. Asst. Quarter Master General of Sir James Outram's Division, which operated on the left bank of the Gúmtí, and there, in a fight near the Iron Bridge, he fell in action on the 11th March 1858. Captain Moorsom was an officer of superior merit and attainments and, had he survived, would without doubt have risen to high distinction. His early death was a grievous loss to the British Army.

Morel, Alphonse Charles de—, Ensign (1827—1849).—*Grave and monument on the battlefield of Chillianwala, Nos. 735 and 752. See de Morel.*

Morris, Augustus Burke, Lieutenant and Brevet-Captain (1811—1849).—*Grave at Srinagar, Kashmir, No. 1118.*—Son of Lieutenant-Colonel Lawrence Burke Morris, Bengal Infantry. Born at Cawnpore on the 29th July 1811.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1827. Arrived in India in June 1828, and in the following month was ordered up to Dinanore to do duty with the 46th N. I. In the succeeding November he was posted to the 20th N. I., which he joined at Kaita in Bundelkhand. Early in 1831 he accompanied the regiment to Sitapur, in Oudh, whence he proceeded with it to Delhi in the spring of 1834, and to Ludhiana towards the end of 1836. In December 1837 he was appointed Interpreter and Quarter-Master of the regiment, a post which he retained for the rest of his life. Towards the end of 1838, he proceeded with the regiment to Ferozepore, where for some time the corps formed part of the Fifth Brigade of the Army of the Indus, but this brigade not having been selected to go on to Afghanistan, he returned to Ludhiana with the regiment in January 1839. Early in 1841 he accompanied the corps to Nasirabad, whence he proceeded with it to Cawnpore in the spring of 1841, and to Barrackpore in the autumn of the succeeding year. From June 1846 to May 1847, and again from September to December 1847, he served as Offg. Brigado-Major at Barrackpore, and from December 1847 to March 1848 he officiated as Depy. Asst. Adjutant-General of the Presidency Division. He afterwards rejoined his regiment at Allahabad, and in the autumn of the year accompanied it to the Punjab, where he served

during the campaign of 1848-49. In December, when the main portion of the Army of the Punjab crossed the Chenab, he was appointed Brigade Quarter-Master to the troops left at Ramnagar under Brigadier Penny, and subsequently, when those troops also crossed to the right bank of the river, he officiated for some time as Brigade-Major to the Sixth (Penny's) Brigade, in which capacity, and in attendance on Brigadier Penny, as Orderly Officer, he was present at the battle of Chillianwala, in which he was wounded. He was afterwards present at the decisive battle of Gujarat, and on the day after the engagement was appointed Deputy Asst. Adjutant-General of the First Division of the Force despatched beyond the Jhelum under Sir Walter Gilbert, but he did not join this Force until early in March, when he proceeded as Staff Officer to a detachment going up to join it, and he then took part in the pursuit of the routed enemy up to Peshawar, which was the final event of the campaign (Medal and two clasps). On the termination of the operations he rejoined his regiment at Jhelum, where he served with it until May 1849, when he was appointed Brigade-Major to the troops in the Sind-Sagar District, Rawal Pindi. On the 1st September following he proceeded on leave to Kashmir, and, in less than three weeks afterwards, he died at Srinagar, 20th September 1849.

Morris, William Gardiner, M. D., Asst.-Surgeon (1826-1858).—*Grave at Delhi, No. 124.*—Born at Philadelphia, in Pennsylvania, United States of America, in 1826.—Entered the Bengal Army on the 20th November 1848 as an Asst.-Surgeon. Arrived in India in January 1849, and was appointed to do duty with the left wing of the 80th Foot in Fort William. In the following month he was directed to do duty with the left wing of the 25th Foot, which had been temporarily brought up to Calcutta from Madras, and he remained with it until it returned to Madras in May 1849. He was then ordered to do duty with the Artillery at Dum-Dum, but before the end of the month he was sent up to Benares, on arrival at which place, in June, he was appointed to do duty with the 48th N. I. Within a week, however, he was ordered to Jaunpur, to assume medical charge, temporarily, of the civil and military duties of that station, but he had not been there above a fortnight, when, in July 1849, he was directed to proceed to the Punjab, for duty in the Trans-Ravi Circle. In the following November he was ordered to proceed to Peshawar and do duty in the hospital of the European Reserve Artillery at that place. While passing through Wazirabad, on his way to Peshawar, he was appointed, 29th November, to do duty with the 71st N. I., during its march to that station, and before the journey ended he was placed, 24th December, in medical charge of that regiment. On reaching Peshawar he joined the Artillery Hospital there, and in the following month he received the additional charge of two companies of the 31st N. I. Towards the end of February 1850 he was appointed to the medical charge of the 71st N. I., which he held for four months, during which period in April 1850, the medical charge of the Peshawar Brigade Staff was also imposed upon him. At the end of June he was transferred to the medical charge of the 23rd N. I., to which that of the Brigade Staff was added in August. In the same month he was posted to the 8th N. I., which he joined at Ludhiana, but early in September he was removed to the 7th N. I., at the same station, and with this corps he continued serving for three months. On being relieved of the charge of the 7th N. I. on the 2^d December, he was sent to Jullundur in medical charge of a detachment of European recruits, and on this duty being completed he proceeded, in accordance with previous orders, and placed himself at the disposal of the Superintending Surgeon of the Trans-Ravi Circle. In March 1851 he was appointed to the medical charge of the Sirmoor Battalion, which he joined at Almora, and with this corps the rest of his service was passed. Soon after his arrival at Almora he received the additional medical

charges of the detachment of Artillery there and of the jail and civil establishments of the station, the whole of which he retained until November 1856, when he accompanied the Sirmoor Battalion to Dehra. He was serving with the battalion there when the Mutiny broke out, and he accompanied it in its movement to Meerut and thence to Bulandshahr, but with it he soon afterwards joined the Delhi Field Force, and served with it at the action of Badli-ki-Serai and throughout the siege and capture of Delhi, in which the battalion played a very prominent part. After the fall of Delhi he continued serving at that place with the battalion, receiving, in October 1857, the additional charge of the sick and wounded of the Kumaon Battalion left at that place. He died at Delhi on the 13th January 1858.

Moubray, Alexander Robert, Lieutenant (1825-1850).—*Grave at Suroku, near Wazirabad, No. 746.*—Born in January 1825.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 23rd August 1844 as an Ensign in the 2^d Battalion 1st Foot (The Royals), which he joined at Barbadoes, in the West Indies. He returned home with the battalion in February 1846, and proceeded with it to Glasgow. On the 22^d May 1846 he was transferred to the 29th Foot, and arriving in India in the following December, he joined that regiment at Kasauli in the spring of 1847. In September 1848 he marched with the regiment to Perozepore, and accompanying it into the field on the outbreak of the second Sikh War, he was present with it at the passage of the Chenab and the battle of Chillianwala. On the 15th January 1849 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in the 24th Foot, with which he served during the remainder of the Punjab Campaign, including the battle of Gujarat (Medal and two clasps). On the conclusion of the war he accompanied the 24th to Wazirabad, at which place he died on the 16th February 1850.

Note.—This officer's name has been mis-spelt in the inscription on his tombstone.

Mountain, Armine Simcoe Henry, C. B., Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel (1797-1854).—*Tablet at Simla, No. 302.*—The fifth and youngest son of the Right Reverend Jacob Mountain, D. D., Lord Bishop of Quebec, a cadet of the Mountains of The Heath, Co. Herts, who were the descendants of an ancient Huguenot family (the Seigneurs de Montsainte), a member of which, on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685, took refuge in England and settled in Norfolk. Born at Quebec on the 4th February 1797.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 20th July 1815 as an Ensign in the 97th Foot, which corps was (quite unnecessarily) renumbered the 96th in 1816. On the 3^d December 1818 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and on the 25th of the same month his regiment was disbanded and he was placed on half-pay. On the 24th April 1823 he exchanged to full pay in the 52nd Foot, and in the following June he embarked with that regiment for North America, where he served with it (in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia) for two years. On the 26th May 1825 he was promoted to the rank of Captain, unattached, on half-pay, and on the 30th December 1826 he was further advanced to the rank of Major, unattached. On the 25th December 1828 he exchanged to full pay in the 26th Foot, and proceeding to India, he joined that regiment at Fort St. George, Madras, in the spring of 1829. In October 1830 he accompanied the regiment to Calcutta, whence he proceeded with it to Chinsura in November, and to Meerut in the succeeding cold season, arriving at that place towards the end of March 1831. In January 1832 he was appointed Military Secretary to Lieutenant-General Sir Colin Halkett, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief in Bombay, and he continued in that appointment until March 1834, when, Sir Colin being about to return home, he was appointed Aide-de-Camp to General Lord William C. Bentinck, G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief in India; this post he retained until His Lordship went

home in the spring of the following year. He himself went home on leave in March 1835, and he remained absent from India until February 1838, when he rejoined his regiment in Fort William. On the organisation of the expedition to China in March 1840, he was appointed Depy. Adjutant-General and head of the Adjutant-General's Dept. with the Expeditionary Force, and (having attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on the 23^d June 1840) in this position he served throughout the war in that country from 1840 to 1842, in the course of which he was present at the first capture of Chusan, the storming of the heights and forts above Canton, the succeeding operations in the vicinity of that place, the taking of Amoy, the second capture of Chusan, the storming of the fortified heights of Chinhae, the capture of Ningpo and the repulse of the night-attack on that place, the action of Tseke, the capture of Chapoo (in which he was severely wounded), the assault and capture of Chin-Kiang-foo, and the investment of Nanking (Medal, and created a Companion of the Order of the Bath). On the 30th December 1842, while still in China, he was appointed Depy. Adj't.-Genl. at Madras, he went home accordingly, in command of the 26th, at the end of the same month. Landing at Gravesend in July 1843, he served with the regiment in various parts of England, Scotland and Ireland for four years, in the course of which, on the 19th June 1846, he was appointed an Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, with the rank of Colonel in the Army. He left the regiment in Ireland in September 1847 in order to accompany the Earl of Dalhousie, Governor-General designate, to India, and on arrival at Calcutta in January 1848 he was appointed Military Secretary and first Aide-de-Camp to His Lordship. On the 8th March following he exchanged from the 26th into the 29th Foot, then on the Indian establishment. He continued on Lord Dalhousie's personal staff until the outbreak of the second Sikh War in the autumn of 1848, when he joined his regiment; and having on the formation of the Army of the Punjab, in October, been appointed Brigadier Commanding the Fourth Brigade of Infantry, he served in that capacity throughout the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49, including the passage of the Chenab, the battles of Chilianwala (in which he took a very distinguished part) and Gujarat, and the pursuit of the routed Sikhs to Rawal Pindi (Medal and two clasps). In April 1849 he was appointed Adjutant-General of H. M.'s Forces in India, and in the following November he exchanged from the 29th to half-pay of the 62nd Foot. He continued holding the appointment of Adjutant-General until his death, which took place at Fatehgarh on the 8th February 1854, while he was on tour with the Commander-in-Chief, Sir William Gomm.

NOTE.—Colonel Mountain married, first, in 1827, Jean, daughter of Dr. O'Beirne, Bishop of Meath : she died in child-birth at Calcutta on the 3^d May 1838, within three months of her arrival from England, aged 22 years.—He married, secondly, in 1845, Charlotte Anna, elder daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Dundas, of Carron Hall, Co. Stirling, N. B., and grand-daughter of that distinguished officer, Major-General Thomas Dundas, who died at Guadaloupe during the campaign of 1794 in the West Indies. This lady married, secondly, in 1860, General Sir John Henry Lefroy, K.C.M.G., C.B., Royal Artillery, sometime Governor of Bermuda, who died in 1890.

Mountsteven, William Hext, Ensign (c. 1838—1857).—*Grave and tablet at Delhi, Nos. 118 and 162.*—Son of Lieutenant-Colonel William Thomas Blewett Mountsteven, H. M.'s Service (a cadet of the Mountstevens of Lancafe, Co. Cornwall, and related to the Hexts of Trebarren and the Hexts of Tredethy, in the same county), who, as Ensign in the 28th Foot, was wounded at Waterloo, and afterwards served for many years as Paymaster of the 79th Highlanders.—Entered

H. M.'s Service on the 15th June 1855 as an Ensign in the 44th Foot, and joined the depot of that regiment at Walmer. On the 3rd August following he was transferred to the 8th Foot, and after serving for some time at the dépôt at Chatham, he proceeded to India and joined the regiment at Jullundur early in 1856. He was with the regiment at that place when the Mutiny of the native troops there took place on the 7th June 1857, and on the 14th he accompanied the regiment on its marching to join the force before Delhi. Arriving there on the 28th, he served at the siege of the place until the 9th July. In the action of that day, when the rebels made a desperate attack on the British camp and were signally defeated, he received a mortal wound, from the effects of which he died on the following day.

Moxon, Philip, Ensign (1826—1845).—*Tablet at Ferozepore, No. 412.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1843. Arrived in India on the 23rd December of the same year, and having, in anticipation of his arrival, been posted, on the 8th of that month, to the 1st European Light Infantry, he proceeded to the Upper Provinces and joined the regiment at Ludhiana. Towards the end of March 1844 he accompanied the regiment to Ferozepore, but he moved back to Ludhiana with it early in the following month, and a fortnight later marched with it for Subathu, where he arrived on the 28th April. On the outbreak of the first Sikh War, towards the end of the following year, he accompanied his regiment into the field, and with it joined the Army of the Sutlej the day after the battle of Mukki. Two days later, carrying the regimental colour, he went into action in the sanguinary battle of Firozshahr, and there, in his first fight, fell "riddled by bullets,"—21st December 1845.

Mules, William Marwood, Lieutenant (1825—1858).—*Grave at Multan, No. 368.*—The sixth and youngest son of Philip Mules, Esq., a cadet of the ancient family of Mules (formerly de Moels), of Tawstock, Co. Devon. Born in 1825.—Entered the Bombay Army in 1844. Arrived in India in February of the same year, and within a few days was sent to Poona to do duty with the 23rd Bom. N. I. In September 1844 he was posted to the 1st Bombay European Regiment (Fusiliers), which he joined at Dosesa. In December 1845 he accompanied the regiment to Karachi, and he served with it there until October 1848, when, the corps having been detailed to form part of the Bombay Division of the Army of the Punjab, he marched northwards with it to take part in the operations against Multan. He thereafter served with it throughout the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49, and was present at the siege and capture of Multan (wounded on the 27th December), the battle of Gujarat, and the pursuit of the Sikhs and Afghans to the mouth of the Khaibar (Medal and two clasps). Early in 1849 he was nominated Adjutant of the 1st Baluch Battalion (now styled "the 127th Baluch Light Infantry"), but being on field service at the time, he never joined that corps, and on the 18th May following he was appointed Adjutant of his own regiment, which, after the close of the campaign, had been retained in the vicinity of Peshawar. In the spring of the succeeding year he returned with the Fusiliers to the Bombay Presidency, arriving at Poona in April 1850. Thence at the end of 1852 he accompanied the headquarters and one wing of the corps to Aden, and in April 1855 he moved with the regiment to Karachi, thence going home on furlough in the following month. He returned to India at the end of 1856, and rejoined his regiment at Karachi, and in the following year, on the outbreak of the mutinies in Bengal, he accompanied the corps to Multan. He was still at that place, with the head-quarters and right wing of the regiment when, in the following year, the mutiny of the 62nd and 69th Bengal N. I. took place there, and in the conflict which ensued on that occasion he was unfortunately killed,—31st August 1858.

Mulock, Edmonds Henry, Lieutenant (1861—1884).—*Grave at Murree.*—The eldest son of Colonel Thomas Edmonds Mulock, C.B., late of the 70th Foot,—a cadet of the Mulocks of Kilnagarna, King's County, Ireland,—by Julia Florentia, his wife, only child of Lieutenant John Leigh Doyle Sturt, Bengal Engineers (who perished in the retreat from Kabul in January 1842), and grand-daughter of Major-General Sir Robert H. Sale, G.C.B. Born on the 14th December 1861.—Entered H.M.'s Service (from the Royal Milt. College) on the 10th May 1882 as a Lieutenant in the 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers (the 87th Foot), which he joined at Aldershot. In the following August he accompanied the battalion on the expedition to Egypt, and he served with it throughout the campaign in that country, including the battle of Tel-el-Kebir (Medal and clasp, and the Khedival bronze star). He returned home with the corps in November 1882, and was stationed with it at Aldershot until the autumn of 1883, when he embarked with it for India, landing at Bombay in November, and proceeding thence to Rawal Pindi. In the following year he went up to Khairagalli, in the Murree hills, at which place his death occurred on the 31st August 1884.

Munro, John, Lieutenant (1820—1845).—*Inscription and tablet at Ferozepore, Nos. 441 and 445.*—The second son of General John Munro, of the Madras Army, who was the representative of the ancient family of the Munros of Tainich, Co. Ross. Born on the 18th April 1820.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1837. Arrived in India in December of the same year and was sent up to Cawnpore to do duty with the 5th Light Cavalry. Being a supernumerary, he remained unposted for nearly a year, and in the meantime he continued doing duty with the 5th, with which in November 1838 he moved towards Karnal; but having then been brought upon the effective strength of the Army, he was, on the 3rd December, posted to the 10th Light Cavalry, which he soon afterwards joined at Muttra. In December 1839 he accompanied the 10th to Nasirabad, whence, in the autumn of 1840, he marched with it to Ferozepore. In December 1841 he was appointed Interpreter and Quarter-Master to the corps, and proceeding with it soon afterwards to Peshawar, he served with it, under Major-General Pollock, throughout the campaign of 1842 in Afghanistan, taking part in the forcing of the Khyber Pass and in the advance to Jalalabad; but when the final advance on Kabul was made in September, he was left at Gandamak as Staff Officer to the detachment detailed to hold that place, and he continued in that position until the return of the army from Kabul (Medal). He returned to the British provinces with the regiment in December 1842, and from Ferozepore accompanied the regiment to Meerut, arriving there early in February 1843, but in the autumn of the same year he again accompanied his regiment into the field, and served with it throughout the Gwalior Campaign, including the battle of Maharajpur (bronze star). In February 1844, while marching back to Meerut with his regiment, he was appointed one of the Subalterns of the Governor-General's Body Guard, and joining that corps he served with it at Sultanpur, Benares, until the following July, when he was appointed an Aide-de-Camp to the newly-arrived Governor-General, Lieutenant-General the Right Hon'ble Sir Henry Hardinge, G.C.B. He joined this appointment at Calcutta, and served there until the autumn of the following year, when he proceeded with the Governor-General to the Upper Provinces. On the outbreak of the first Sikh War he accompanied Sir Henry into the field, and fell mortally wounded in the battle of Mudki,—18th December 1845,—the first engagement of the campaign. He died of his wounds, in the field hospital at Mudki, on the 21st of the same month.

Note.—In the official return of casualties this officer, like Sir Robert Sale and some others, is erroneously entered as having been "killed" on the 18th December, though he, and they, were still living several days after the battle.

Munt, George McIntosh, Lieutenant (c. 1787—1814).—*Grave at Nahan, Sirmur, No. 907.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1803. Arrived in India in December 1804, and on the 14th April 1805 was posted to the 2nd Battalion 1st N. I. He joined that corps at Lucknow, and in March 1806 accompanied it to Bahraich on escort duty with the Nawab Wazir of Oudh. He returned with the battalion to Lucknow shortly afterwards, and in November 1806 accompanied it to Bundelkhand, to be stationed at Kunich. During the winter of 1806-07 he was on field service with the battalion in the Kunich district, and took part in the brilliant storm and capture of Chamir. In 1807 he proceeded with the battalion to Kaita, and in November of that year was present at the capture of the fort of Salehuganj. In October 1808 he was sent from Kaita to Banda, to take charge of the escort of the Governor-General's Agent, but he was soon afterwards relieved of this duty, and rejoining the battalion, he was present, in January and February 1809, with the four companies detached under the command of Captain Midwinter, in the storming of the heights of Itajaoli and in the siege and reduction of the rock-fortress of Ajigarh. He shortly afterwards proceeded with the corps to Meerut, and having during the summer been temporarily detached with a part of the battalion to Delhi, he was actively engaged there on the 24th July in the suppression of the outbreak occasioned by the outrageous conduct of Prince Jahangir, including the blowing open and storming of the Palace gates, and the capture of the Selimgarh fort. Early in 1810 he accompanied the battalion to Delhi, at which place, and at Rewari, he served with it until 1812, when he proceeded with it to Ludhiana. In 1813 he was transferred to the 1st Battalion of the regiment, and joined it at Muttra. In October 1814 he was detached, in command of the light company of the battalion, to join the Light Battalion then formed for service against the Gurkhas, and with this battalion, in the division under the command of Major-General Gillespie, he took part in the advance into the Dohra Dun, and in the first attack on the fort of Kalanga, in which General Gillespie was killed. He afterwards served in the renewed operations against Kalanga, but was not engaged in the second unsuccessful assault. After the fall of Kalanga he was employed, in command of a detachment of the Light Battalion, in the pursuit of the late garrison of the place, with whom, however, he failed to come up. He subsequently marched towards Nahan with the force under the command of Major-General Martindell, General Gillespie's successor, and was engaged, with the column under the command of Major Ludlow, in the attempt to dislodge the Gurkhas from their position on Jaithak Hill, to the north of that place. The attempt, however, ended in a disastrous repulse near the village of Jampa, and in the conflict and retreat which ensued he unfortunately lost his life,—27th December 1814.

Murphy, Robert Barnaby, Assistant-Apothecary (1827—1849).—*Inscription at Wazirabad.*—Entered the Bengal Subordinate Medical Service, as an Hospital Apprentice, on the 6th August 1839. Served in the Presidency General Hospital and in the Garrison Hospital, Fort William, for three years, and was promoted to the rank of Asst.-Apothecary on the 30th December 1842. Did duty in the hospital of the 29th Foot in 1843-44, and in the latter year was formally posted to that regiment, with which he served in the Sutlej Campaign of 1845-46 and in the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49. On the conclusion of the Punjab Campaign he accompanied the regiment to Wazirabad, where he died on the 15th May 1849.

Murray, Alexander William, Lieutenant (1836—1857).—*Grave at Delhi, No. 115; tablet at Delhi and Kohat, Nos. 162 and 1013.*—The third son of the Revd. David Rodney Murray, Rector of Brampton Bryan, Co. Hereford, who was himself a great-grandson of the 4th Lord Elibank. Born on the 29th January 1836.—Eu-

tered the Bengal Army in 1853. Arrived in India in April of the same year, and was sent up to Benares to do duty with the 42nd N. I., to which regiment he was regularly posted in the following September. In the summer of 1855 he accompanied the 42nd into the field against the Santhal insurgents, and experienced much harassing service until the spring of the following year. After the termination of the operations he was stationed with the regiment at Sangrampur, in the Santhal district, until nearly the end of the year, and he then accompanied the corps to Saugor, arriving there towards the end of January 1857. In the following March he was detached to the Ambala Depot of Instruction in Rifle Musketry, and he was serving at that place when the Mutiny broke out in May. Having been attached to the 2nd Bengal Fusiliers, he accompanied that regiment in the movement on Delhi, and he was present with it at the action of the Badli-ki-Serai and at the seizure of the Ridge. On the 12th June he was appointed to do duty with the Corps of Guides, with which he continued serving at the siege of Delhi until the 27th July, when, having been slightly wounded in the action of the 23rd June and severely in that of the 9th July, he proceeded to Simla on sick leave for three months. On the 1st of August he was appointed Adjutant of the 9th Punjab Infantry, then being formed at Kohat, but he never joined this regiment. Long before the expiration of his sick leave he rejoined the Guides before Delhi, and with them he continued serving there until the end. In the general assault of the 14th September he accompanied the Guides Infantry in the attack on the Kishanganj position, and there, while leading on his men with his accustomed gallantry, he unfortunately fell under the fire of the enemy.

Murray, Archibald Ross, Lieutenant (1855—1879).—*Tablet at Rawal Pindi, No. 803.*—The eldest son of General Sir John Irvine Murray, K. C. B., Bengal Staff Corps. Born at Gwalior on the 5th March 1855.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 15th April 1874 as a Sub-Lieutenant in the 44th Foot, and he was afterwards promoted to the rank of Lieutenant from the same date. He joined the dépôt of the 44th at Warley and served with it until the following September, when he was transferred to the 2d Battalion 9th Foot, with which corps he soon afterwards went to India, landing at Bombay towards the end of November, and proceeding thence to Rawal Pindi, where he arrived with the battalion early in January 1875. On the 25th April 1877 he was appointed an Offg. Squadron Officer in the 13th Bengal Cavalry (Lancers), on probation for the Bengal Staff Corps, into which he was subsequently admitted with effect from that date. He joined this regiment at Rawal Pindi, and served with it there until the autumn of the succeeding year, when, on the outbreak of the Afghan War, he proceeded with it to join the Second Division of the Peshawar Valley Field Force, for which it had been detailed; and while halted at Nowshera in November 1878 he was appointed to officiate as Station Staff Officer there. He afterwards served with the 13th in the first phase of the Afghan War, 1878-79, and was engaged in various operations on the Khaibar Line, including the second expedition to the Bazar Valley, in the course of which, in a reconnaissance towards the Sisobi Pass, he behaved with great gallantry in going to the assistance of one of his men, whose horse had been shot. In April 1879 he was transferred to the Corps of Guides as Doing-Duty Officer at the dépôt, and he remained in that situation until the following July, when he was appointed an Offg. Squadron Officer in the 11th Bengal Cavalry (Lancers). He did not, however, live to join that regiment, having died of cholera, at Tret, near Murree, on the 18th July 1879.

Murray, Charles Balfour, Ensign (c. 1840—1863).—*Grave at Nowshera, No. 998.*—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 18th March 1859 as an Ensign in the

71st Foot (the Highland Light Infantry). He joined the dépôt of that regiment at Stirling, and served with it there and at Perth until the autumn of the following year, when he proceeded to India and joined the 71st at Morax, Gwalior. He shortly afterwards accompanied the regiment to Sialkot, arriving there in February 1861. On the regiment moving to Nowshera, in November 1862, he was left at Sialkot with a detachment detailed to remain there temporarily, but he rejoined regimental head-quarters at Nowshera early in the following year, and from April to October 1863 he officiated as Adjutant of the regiment. In the month last mentioned he accompanied the 71st on the expedition against the Hindustani fanatics of Sittana and Malka and their Pathan allies, and he thereafter served throughout the operations in and about the Ambela Pass until the 6th November 1863, when he was killed in the course of the severe fighting brought on by the desperate attacks of the tribesmen on our working parties.

Murray, George, Captain and Brevet-Major (1808—1856).—*Grave at Ludhiana Cantonment, No. 661.*—The fifth son of John Murray, Esqr., a cadet of the Murrays of Murraythwaite, Co. Dumfries, and a younger brother of John Dalrymple Murray, who, in 1823, succeeded to the Murraythwaite estates and became head of the Murrays of Murraythwaite. Born in Scotland in 1808.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1825. Arrived in India in March 1826, and in the following month was sent up to Cawnpore to do duty with the 9th Light Cavalry. In May 1826 he was posted to the 8th Light Cavalry, but he was allowed to continue doing duty with the 9th until the following October, when he proceeded and joined his own regiment at Karnal. Towards the close of 1828 he accompanied the regiment to Nasirabad, and in the winter of 1831-32 he marched with it to Cawnpore. In March 1832 he went home on furlough, and he was absent from India for more than two-years-and-a-half. Returning to Bengal in November 1834, he soon afterwards rejoined his regiment at Sultanpur, Benares, and in August 1835 he was appointed acting Adjutant of the corps, a post which he continued holding until January 1836. In June 1838 the permanent appointment of Adjutant was conferred upon him, and in the spring of 1839 he moved with the regiment to Cawnpore. In the following October he went to Mussorie on sick leave which was continued by extensions to November 1841, when he rejoined his regiment at Cawnpore; but being still in a very bad state of health he, within a few days, resigned the Adjutancy, and, in the following January, proceeded to Calcutta, whence, in April 1842, he went home on furlough. He returned to India in November 1845, and proceeded to rejoin his regiment, then at Ferozepore, but he was not in time to take any part in the operations of the Sutlej Campaign. In March 1846 he moved with the regiment from Ferozepore to Kartarpur, and there in the following summer he officiated for a short time as Adjutant and Quarter Master of the corps. In November 1846 he accompanied the regiment to Ludhiana, whence in July 1848 he proceeded with it to Ferozepore. In the succeeding October he marched with the regiment to Lahore, and thereafter he served with it throughout the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49, taking part in the action of Ramnagar, the passage of the Chenab, the action of Sadulapur, and the battles of Chilianwala and Gujarat (Medal and two clasps). On the termination of the war he returned with the regiment to Ferozepore, arriving there in April 1849, and he continued serving with it at that station until November 1858, when he accompanied it to Mian Mir, Lahore. He died at Mian Mir on the 12th September 1856.

Note.—Major (then Cornet) Murray married in 1834, while on furlough in England, Harriette, daughter of the Revd. S. Goodenough. She pre-deceased him by only six days, and they are buried in one grave.

Murray, William, Captain (1792—1831).—*Grave at Subathu, No. 408.*—The third and youngest son of Sir William Murray, Bart. (V), of Ochtertyre, Co. Perth, grandson of the third Earl of Cromartie, and younger brother of that distinguished officer, General Sir George Murray, G. C. B. Born in 1792.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1809. Arrived in India in October 1810, and was sent in the usual course to the Cadet College at Barasat. He passed his examinations at the end of May 1811, but was, at his own request, permitted to remain at Barasat until the 22nd July following, when he was discharged from the college and ordered up to Dacca to do duty with the 2d Battalion 15th N. I. On the 14th April 1812 he was posted to the 2d Battalion 1st N. I., and having joined that corps at Delhi, he accompanied it, towards the close of the same year, to Ludhiana. In August 1814, having been granted four months' leave for the purpose, he proceeded to Calcutta to join the college of Fort William, and having passed the prescribed examination, he was, in the following October, admitted into the college as a student. In the meantime, however, the Gurkha War had broken out, and his battalion having been ordered on service with the force under the command of Major-General (afterwards Sir David) Ochterlony, he was, at his own request, permitted, on the 12th December, to proceed and rejoin it. He rejoined the corps accordingly in January 1815, and served with it in the operations resulting in the reduction of Ramgarh, but he was subsequently appointed to the command of a body of the Hindú Raja's troops, and in this position he took a prominent part in the arduous operations and severe fighting ending with the capture of Malan and the surrender of Amrit Singh Thapa and the Gurkha Army of the West; in these operations he distinguished himself in an eminent degree by his zeal, judgment and intelligence, and received the special commendations of General Ochterlony and of the Governor-General, Lord Moira. In May 1815, immediately after the termination of the campaign, he was transferred to the 1st Battalion of his regiment and appointed Interpreter and Quarter Master to it, and having joined that corps at Muttra, he accompanied it to Lucknow in the course of the ensuing cold season. He was, however, soon afterwards taken for political employment, and having, without vacating his regimental staff situation, been, some time in 1816, appointed Third Assistant to the Superintendent of Political Affairs and Agent to the Governor-General in the Territories of the Protected Sikh and Hill Chiefs between the Jumna and the Sutlej, he became Asst. Political Agent at Ludhiana. About the same time he was transferred, as Interpreter and Quarter Master, to the 2d Battalion of his regiment, but in February 1819, by an exchange of appointments, he again became Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 1st Battalion, and he continued holding this post until June 1822, when he finally resigned it. Those regimental transfers and re-transfers were, however, purely nominal in character, as, during the whole period covered by them, he continued in the political appointment above named. In March 1823 he was advanced to the appointment of Depy. Superintendent of Sikh and Hill Affairs. When the reorganisation of the Army took place in May 1824 he was posted to the 2d N. I., but he continued in his political appointment until May 1827, when he was further advanced to the situation of Political Agent at Ambala. This last appointment he continued holding until his death, which took place at Subathu on the 28th June 1831.

Muscroft, James, Captain (1870—1905).—*Grave at Dharmasala, No. 514.*—Born on the 26th November 1870.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 5th December 1888 as a Second-Lieutenant in the 3d Battalion of the Yorkshire Light Infantry (The 1st West York Militia), and was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in that corps on the 21st February 1891. On the 19th October

1892 he was transferred to the regular forces as a Second-Lieutenant in the 2d Battalion, Yorkshire Light Infantry (the 105th Foot); joined that corps at Poona in the spring of 1893; and was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant on the 18th May 1894. On the 23d October following he was appointed an Offg. Wing Officer in the 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, on probation for the Indian Staff Corps, into which he was afterwards admitted with effect from that date. He joined the regiment at Jalna, and served with it there until February 1896, when he was transferred, in the same position to the 2d Battalion, 1st Gurkha Rifles, at Dharmasala. In the following autumn he was attached temporarily to the 1st Battalion of the regiment, at the same station, and he continued serving with it there until June 1897, when he was appointed a Commissariat and Transport Officer with the First Brigade of the Tochi Field Force; and in that capacity he served throughout the Tochi Expedition from June to November 1897 (India Medal and clasp). In January 1898 he went home on sick leave, and was absent from India until January 1899, when he rejoined the 2d Battalion, 1st Gurkha Rifles, at Dharmasala, and, there being no vacancy for him, was placed in the position of an attached officer. In that position he remained for fifteen months, but during this period he twice officiated as Quarter Master of the battalion, and once as Station Staff Officer at Dharmasala. On the 1st April 1900 he was appointed permanently to the battalion as a Double-Company Officer and Quarter Master. In the spring of the following year he was attached to the Jubaland Field Force, and served with it in the operations against the Ogaden Somalis, in East Africa, returning and rejoining his corps at Dharmasala in the succeeding August. In November 1901 he was appointed to officiate as a Double-Company Commander, and in the following month he accompanied the corps to Kohat. In April 1902, he was appointed Offg. Adjutant. In the following July he returned with the battalion to Dharmasala, and there, later in the same month, he was appointed a Double-Company Commander *pro tem.*, but he continued officiating as Adjutant until the succeeding December, when he went on leave for a year. During his absence he was again, September 1903, placed in the position of Double-Company Commander *pro tem.*, and, after the expiry of his leave, for the greater part of the following year he was employed with the Sikkim-Tibet Mission. On his return to battalion headquarters, towards the end of 1904, he was again appointed an Offg. Double-Company Commander, and in January 1905 he was made permanent in that appointment. On the 4th April 1905 (having just returned from Jullundur, after passing the examination for promotion to the rank of Major) he perished in the terrible earthquake in which Dharmasala was almost destroyed.

Musgrave, Walter, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel (1830—1883).—*Grave at Simla, No. 384.*—Born at Exeter, Devonshire, on the 8th January 1830.—Began his career in the Colonial Service, South Africa, on the 25th January 1851, as a Lieutenant in the local forces, and having been advanced to the rank of Captain on the 21st of the succeeding month, he was placed in command of an irregular corps, at the head of which he served throughout the Kaffir War of 1851-52, including the passage of the Kei, the operations in the Waterkloof, and many other affairs of importance. In recognition of his services he was admitted into the regular forces on the 11th June 1852 as an Ensign in the Cape Mounted Rifles, and having joined that corps in the following December, he served with it in the field until the termination of the war (Medal). On the 19th January 1855 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in the 81st Foot, and proceeding to India in the autumn, he joined that regiment at Mian Mir, Lahore, in the following December. In March 1857, he was appointed Adjutant of the regiment, and in

that capacity he was present at the momentous disarming of the native troops at Mian Mir in the following May (Medal). In March 1858 he accompanied the regiment to Nowshera, on arrival at which place he was appointed Station Staff Officer, and in the following April and May he served with the right wing in the expedition against the Hindustani fanatics of Mangal Thana and Sittana (India Medal and clasp). On the conclusion of this campaign he returned with the wing to Nowshera, whence in the following July he moved with it to Peshawar. In the succeeding October his services were placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab, by whom he was appointed, on the 10th November, to raise and command a *risala* of irregular horse: this corps, which was styled the "Hazara Horse," was raised and organised by him for service in Hindustan, and he continued in command of it until the summer of 1860, when, under orders issued in the preceding December, it was broken up, a portion being absorbed into Cureton's Regiment of Multani Horse. He himself joined that regiment at Asni in June 1860, when, on Colonel Cureton proceeding on leave, he was appointed Offg. Commandant, and he continued in command (officiating also, from September, as Second-in-Command and as Adjutant!) until the 4th October. In November 1860 he was appointed Second-in-Command of the regiment, and about the same time he accompanied the corps to Mian Mir. In December 1861 he was admitted into the Bengal Staff Corps with effect from the 18th February preceding. In July 1862 he officiated for about three weeks as Commandant of the regiment (which had become the 15th Bengal Cavalry in the preceding year), and in the following cold season he marched with the corps to Jhansi, taking part in the Agra Darbar *en route*. Towards the close of 1863 he again officiated for a short time as Commandant. In the reorganisation of January 1864 he was appointed Second Squadron Officer of the regiment, but he continued officiating as Second-in-Command until the following March, when he proceeded on leave to Calcutta, whence he went home on furlough. He returned to India at the end of October 1865, rejoined his regiment at Jhausi, and in the course of the winter of 1865-66 he accompanied the corps to Multan. In July 1867 he was appointed Second in-Command of the regiment, with which at the end of 1869 he marched to Peshawar. In January 1871 he again went home on furlough, and he continued absent from India until December 1872, when he rejoined the regiment, which was still at Peshawar. In March 1873 he was appointed Offg. Commandant of the regiment, which, in the same month, he accompanied to Ambala, where he continued in command of the corps until March 1875. In the cold season of 1875-76 he accompanied the regiment to the Camp of Exercise at Delhi, on the breaking up of which he proceeded with a detachment to Jaipur, on escort duty with H. R. H. the Prince of Wales (His Majesty the late King Edward the Seventh). On the conclusion of this duty, February 1876, he marched with the regiment to Cawnpore, whence in the autumn of 1878 he accompanied it to Mian Mir. In February 1879, consequent on the outbreak of the Afghan War, he proceeded with the regiment to Multan, whence he accompanied it on service with the Dera Ghazi Khan Column of the Thal Chotiali Field Force, and afterwards with the Vitakri Field Force (Medal). In the following April he returned to Dera Ghazi Khan, where he was in command of a troop (which had been left there) until the rest of the regiment returned to that place in October. In December 1879 he was appointed Offg. Commandant of the regiment, with which he proceeded to Rajanpur in October 1880, and thence to Multan in the succeeding month. He continued officiating as Commandant until June 1881, when he was appointed Commandant of the 5th Bengal Cavalry, and having joined that regiment at Sitalpur in the course of the same month, he accom-

panied it to Bareilly in June 1882. Early in September 1883 he proceeded to Simla on six weeks' leave on private affairs, and he died suddenly at that place on the 21st of the same month.

Myers, William James Kempt, Lieutenant (1839—1860).—*Grave at Simla, No. 352.*—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 25th January 1856 as an Ensign in the Rifle Brigade, and having been posted to the 2nd Battalion, he joined the depot at Aldershot. He joined the battalion at the same place on its arrival from the Crimea in July 1856, and in June 1857 accompanied it to Dublin. On the battalion proceeding to India in August 1857 he was left at the depot, at Winchester, but he followed the corps to the East in the autumn of the following year, and joining it in Oudh, served with it in the closing operations of the Sepoy War, 1858-59,—the Trans-Gogra Campaign, including the affair of Darji-ki-kua, and the operations on the frontier of Nepal (Medal). On the conclusion of the campaign he accompanied the battalion to Lucknow, and on the 12th December 1859 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. In the spring of the following year he proceeded with the corps to Sabathu, whence in May 1860 he went on an excursion into the interior, towards the Snowy Range, and there, on the 6th of the succeeding month, he unfortunately lost his life, having been killed in an accidental fall over a precipice. His remains were brought into Simla, and there interred with military honours.

N.

Napier, William Henry, Ensign (1831—1857).—*Inscription at Delhi, No. 162.*—The youngest son of Major-General Johnstone Napier, of the Madras Army. Born in Paris, on the 13th April 1831.—Entered H. M.'s service on the 21st December 1855 as an Ensign in the 1st Battalion 60th Rifles, the depot of which corps he joined at Chatham. Towards the close of the following year he proceeded to India and joined the battalion at Meerut, at which place he was serving with it when the Mutiny of the Bengal Army broke out in May 1857. On the 27th of that month he accompanied the corps on service towards Delhi, in the field force under the command of Brigadier Wilson, and was present with it in both the actions on the Hindan, at Ghaziuddin-nagar, on the 30th and 31st. In the latter of these he received a dangerous wound, necessitating the amputation of a leg, and having been removed, with other wounded officers and men, to Meerut, he died at that place on the 4th June 1857.

Naylor, Christopher Henry, Captain and Brevet-Major (1801—1854).—*Grave at Subathu, No. 426.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1819. Arrived in India in December 1820, and in the course of the same month was sent up to Ghazipur to do duty with the Bengal European Regiment. In April 1821 he was posted to the 1st Battalion 22nd N. I., and having joined that corps at Sikroa, in Oudh, during the summer, he moved with it to Karnal towards the close of the year. In September 1823, on promotion to the rank of Lieutenant, he was removed to the 2nd Battalion 9th N. I., which he joined at Lucknow, and on the reorganisation of the Army taking place in May 1824, he was posted to the 8th N. I., which he joined at Batali. In September 1826 he proceeded on leave to the Presidency, and remained absent until the end of June 1827, when he rejoined the regiment at Banda. In August 1828 he was appointed acting Interpreter and Quarter-Master of the regiment, and having in the course of the same month been made permanent in the appointment, he continued holding it for more than three years. In January 1830 he accompanied the regiment to Delhi. In October 1831, after having been tried before a General Court-Martial for a breach of discipline, he was removed from the appointment of Interpreter and Quarter Master. In October 1832 he accompanied the regiment to Hansi, whence he moved with it to Karnal in February 1833. In October 1834 he accompanied

the regiment on service in the Rajwara Field Force, on the occasion of the demonstration against Jodhpur, and on the force being reduced he accompanied the corps to Nasirabad, arriving there towards the close of November. In October 1835 he was appointed to officiate as Interpreter and Quarter-Master of the regiment, and he was again made permanent in the appointment in February 1836. Towards the end of 1837 he marched with the regiment to Bareilly, at which place he held charge of the local division of Public Works from October 1838 to the end of February 1839. He continued serving with the 8th N. I. at Bareilly until October 1839, when he was transferred to the 2nd European Regiment on its formation, and having joined that corps at Chinsura, he accompanied it to Hazaribagh in February 1840, and thence to Ghazipur in the following November. In March 1842 he moved with the regiment to Cawnpore. In the autumn of the same year the regiment was ordered up to Ferozepore for the Army of Reserve, but being in bad health he was unable to accompany it, and having been permitted to proceed by water to Meerut, he rejoined the regiment there, on its return from Ferozepore, towards the close of January 1843. On the regiment proceeding to Sindh towards the end of 1844, he was sent down the Sutlej by water in charge of the sick, the convalescents, and the families, rejoining the corps at Sukkur in January 1845, and he afterwards served with it in Sir Charles Napier's campaign against the Mountain and Desert tribes which had so long harried the northern and north-western frontiers of the province. In September 1845 he accompanied the regiment to Karachi, but he returned with it to Sukkur towards the end of the following November, and with it, early in 1846, he joined the Sindh Field Force, which was to have moved northwards into the Punjab, to take part in the first Sikh War, but the victory of Sobraon rendered the movement unnecessary, and the force was soon afterwards broken up. He then, in March 1846, went on leave, which was afterwards extended up to the middle of October, when he rejoined the regiment at Subathu. In the following month he accompanied the regiment to Jullundur, but he returned with it to Subathu in March 1847, and on the 30th July 1848 he retired from the service. He settled at Subathu after his retirement, and he died at that place on the 25th August 1854.

Note.—Major (then Lieutenant) Naylor was married at Delhi on the 23d August 1830, to Miss Maria Gowan.

Neill, Harrison Francis Spencer, Lieutenant (1848–1873).—*Tablet at Kohat, No. 1042.*—The fifth son of Brigadier-General J. G. Smith-Neill, 1st Madras Fusiliers, of Barnweill and Swindrigemuir, Co. Ayr, who fell at the first relief of Lucknow in September 1857. Born at Bellary in 1848.—Entered H. M.'s Service (from the Royal Milly. College) on the 25th April 1865, as an Ensign in the 108th Foot. Proceeding to India, he joined that regiment at Secunderabad in the summer of the same year, and on the 1st October 1867 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. Towards the end of 1867 he accompanied the regiment to Belgaum, where he served with it for three years. On the 23d August 1870 he was appointed Second Wing Subaltern in the 10th Madras N. I., on probation for the Madras Staff Corps, into which he was subsequently admitted with effect from that date. He joined that regiment at Doranda at the end of the year, and in the summer and autumn of 1871 he officiated for a short time as Adjutant of the corps. In October 1871 he was transferred (as Second Wing Subaltern) to the 4th Sikh Infantry, and having joined that corps at Kohat, he served with it in the Dawar Valley Expedition in March 1872. In the following month he was appointed Offg. Third Squadron Officer in the 2d Punjab Cavalry, which he joined at Edwardesabad, and in the succeeding November he was nominated Offg. Adjutant of the 1st Punjab Cavalry, to which corps (then at Kohat) he was permanently transferred, as Second Squadron Subaltern, in May 1873. He died at Kohat on the 16th September following.

Nelson, Vincent, Veterinary-Surgeon (1814–1857).—*Grave at Ferozepore, No. 501.*—Born in London in 1814.—Entered the Bengal Army in the Veterinary Dept. in 1851, with rank as a Veterinary-Surgeon from the 1st January of that year, which was the date of his arrival in India. On the 9th of the same month he was ordered up to Cawnpore to do duty with the 1st Light Cavalry, and he remained attached to that corps until the following September, when he was transferred to the 3d Troop 3d Brigade, Horse Artillery. He joined that troop at Ludhiana, and in November 1851 accompanied it to Jullundur, where he was immediately appointed to the additional veterinary charge of a native troop of horse artillery and of two light field batteries, all of which he retained as long as these units remained at that station. In October 1853 he was removed to the veterinary charge of the horses of the Artillery at Jullundur. In July 1855 he was appointed to the temporary charge of the artillery horses at Ferozepore, but he soon afterwards returned to his appointment at Jullundur, at which place, in the following November, he received the temporary additional charge of the 7th Light Cavalry. In January 1856 he was posted to the 10th Light Cavalry, but he continued in charge of the artillery and the 7th Light Cavalry at Jullundur until the following month, when he joined the 10th at Ferozepore: at this place, in the succeeding March, he received the additional charge of the horses of No. 19 Light Field Battery. He continued serving with the 10th Light Cavalry at Ferozepore until that corps mutinied there in the following year, and on that occasion he unfortunately lost his life, having been cut down and murdered by a party of the mutineers as he was endeavouring to make his way into the fort,—19th August 1857.

Nevin, Thomas, Riding Master (1801–1848).—*Grave at Nakodar, No. 561.*—Born at Ayr, N.B., in August 1801. Enlisted at Glasgow on the 20th April 1819 for the East India Company's Military Forces, and arrived in India on the 19th November following. Having been allotted to the Horse Artillery, he served in that branch until March 1824, when, having attained the rank of Sergeant, he was appointed a temporary Overseer in the Barrack Department and posted to the 8th (or Rohilkhand) Division. At the end of the following month he was transferred to the Commissariat Department, and having been placed under the orders of the Sub-Assistant Commissary-General at Bareilly, he was employed at that place in the Timber Department. In February 1825 he was permitted to exchange situations with the Quarter-Master Sergeant of the 6th Light Cavalry, and having joined that regiment at Muttra, he served with it during the following winter at the siege and capture of Bharatpur. On the termination of the siege he returned with the regiment to Muttra, and he afterwards served with it at Benares and Cawnpore, and in the field force assembled in the autumn of 1834 for the purpose of coercing the Raja of Jodhpur. On the breaking up of this force he accompanied the regiment to Mhow, and he subsequently served with it in the force assembled (December 1838) for the reduction of Jhansi, and at Sultanpur, Benares. In March 1842 he was appointed Offg. Sergeant-Major of the regiment, and in the following December he was made permanent in that post. In the spring of 1843 he proceeded with the 6th Light Cavalry to Neemuch, and on the 29th December following he was appointed Riding Master of the regiment. In March 1844 he accompanied the regiment to Nasirabad, in the winter of 1844–45 to Ludhiana, and thence, at the end of 1845, to Shikarpur, in Sindh, and in the early months of 1846, during the first Sikh War, he served with it in the Sindh Field Force. On the breaking up of the force he marched with the regiment to Ferozepore, whence, in October 1847, he accompanied it to Nakodar. At that place he died on the 18th February 1848.

Note.—In the inscription on his tomb this warrant officer's name is incorrectly spelt "Niven."

Newbery, Edward, Major (1842—1884).—*Grave at Simla, No. 385.*—The youngest son of Edward Newbery, Esqr., of the Madras Civil Service. Born at Pisa, Tuscany, on the 17th April 1842.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1858. Arrived in India in January 1859, and towards the end of the same month was appointed to do duty with H. M.'s 87th Foot, at Jullundur. On the 29th March following he was regularly posted to the 6th Bengal European Regiment, which he joined at Hazaribagh. In the autumn of 1860, he accompanied this regiment to Fort William, where he continued serving with it until it was disbanded in July 1861. He was subsequently attached to H. M.'s 101st Foot at Multan, until August 1862, when he was appointed a Doing-Duty Officer in the 29th (Punjab) N. I., at the same station. On the 21st of the succeeding month he was appointed acting Adjutant of the regiment, and on the 25th he was directed to officiate as Second-in-Command as well, but he held the latter appointment for only a few weeks, while he retained the former until the middle of the following December. In the spring of 1863 he accompanied the regiment to Hamirpur, and in the following June and July he again officiated as Adjutant for about a month. On the last day of July 1863 his services were placed at the disposal of the Punjab Govt. for employment in the Police, and from the succeeding day he was afterwards admitted into the Bengal Staff Corps. In August 1863 he was appointed an Asst. District Superintendent of Police in the Delhi Division, and he served in that position until July 1864, when he was appointed Offg. Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police. In the following December he was advanced to the grade of District Suptd. of Police. He continued officiating as Personal Asst. to the Inspr.-Genl. of Police until February 1867, when he was made permanent in the appointment. From October 1871 to May 1872 he was on special duty in the Legislative Dept. of the Govt. of India. At the end of March 1873 he went home on furlough, and was absent from India for two years. On his return in March 1875 he resumed his appointment of Personal Assistant, and (except when on special duty at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi in 1876-77, and when officiating as Depy. Inspr.-Genl. of Police, Rawal Pindi Circle, from May 1880 to the spring of 1881) he continued in the performance of the duties of that appointment until November 1881, when he again went home on furlough. He returned to India in November 1882, and early in the following month resumed his duties as Personal Assistant to the Inspr.-Genl. of Police, and in the discharge of those duties he continued until his death. He died at Simla on the 2nd June 1884.

Newport, William Henry, Major and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel (c. 1837—1880).—*Grave at Kandahar, No. 1146.*—Entered the Bombay Army in 1855. Arrived in India in April 1856, and on the 16th of the same month was posted to the 3^d Bombay European Regiment, which he joined at Poona. In July 1857 he accompanied a portion of the regiment detached to form part of a Field Force under the command of Colonel Stenart, 14th Light Dragoons, and with this Force, which was subsequently merged in the Central India Field Force, he served throughout the Central Indian Campaign of 1857-58, including the siege and capture of Rahatgarh, the action of Barodia, the relief of Saugor, the capture of Garakota, the forcing of the Madanpur Pass, the siege of Jhansi, the battle of the Betwa, the storming of Jhansi and of Lohari (severely wounded), the actions of Kunich, Mattrai and Gulauli, the capture of Kalpi, and the battle and capture of Gwalior (Medal and clasp, and promoted to the rank of Major by brevet directly he attained that of Captain). Immediately on the fall of Gwalior he proceeded on sick leave to Bombay, whence in August 1858 he went home on furlough. On his return to India in the autumn of 1860 he rejoined his regiment at Karachi, at which

place he served with it until it was reorganised in 1862 as the 109th Regiment of Foot. Towards the end of that year he was appointed to do duty with the 13th Bombay N. I. at Bombay. In December 1863 he accompanied this regiment to Bhuj, and in January 1864, on the corps being reorganised on the irregular system, he was appointed a Doing-Duty Officer (subsequently styled "Wing Subaltern"). In September 1866 he was admitted into the Bombay Staff Corps, and in the following month he proceeded with the regiment to Rajkot. Towards the end of 1867 he embarked with the regiment for service in Abyssinia: about the same time, he having attained the rank of Captain, his regimental appointment ceased, but very shortly afterwards, 2^d January 1868, he was appointed Offg. Wing Subaltern and Offg. Quarter-Master of the corps, and in this position he served with it in the Abyssinian Campaign of 1868 (Medal). On the termination of the war he returned with the regiment to India and was stationed at Baroda, but shortly afterwards, in August 1868, he went home on furlough on account of his health. On his return to India in August 1870 he was appointed an Offg. Wing Officer in the 25th Bombay N. I. at Dhulia, but he retained this post only until the following November, when he was sent to do general duty at Sholapur. In January 1871 he was appointed an Offg. Wing Officer in the 28th Bom. N. I., at that station, but he was displaced in the following December and again reverted to general duty. In February 1872 he was appointed Offg. Wing Officer in the 16th Bombay N. I., at Mhow, and in the following April he was nominated Offg. Second-in-Command of that regiment, but in March 1874 he was again displaced. He was then appointed Offg. Fort Adjutant at Asirgarh, and held the post until March 1876, when he vacated it on the return to duty of the permanent incumbent. In April 1876 he was again appointed Offg. Wing Officer in the 28th Bombay N. I., at Rajkot. In January 1877 this appointment was designated Offg. Wing Commander, and about the same time he became Offg. Second-in-Command of the regiment. In May 1878 he went home on sick leave for two years, and on the 1st of the succeeding month the permanent appointment of Second-in-Command of the regiment was conferred upon him. The regiment having been detailed for service in the field, he returned to India and rejoined it at Surat in December 1879, and early in the following year he accompanied the corps to Southern Afghanistan, where it became part of the First Division of the Kandahar Field Force. He was with his regiment at Charman in the early days of July 1880, when Ayub Khan advanced from Herat, but the corps was shortly afterwards moved up to Kandahar, and with it, after the occurrence of the Maiwand disaster, he took part in the defence of the place up to the 16th August. On that day he moved out with his regiment on the occasion of the sortie directed against the village of Deh Khwaja, and he fell in the severe conflict which then ensued.

Newton, George, Lieutenant and local Captain (c. 1811—1845).—*Tablet at Ferozepore, No. 441.*—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 1st May 1828 as an Ensign in the 35th Foot, and having joined that regiment at St. Lucia, he served with it there, at Barbadoes, and at various other places in the West Indies, until the spring of 1832, when he returned home with the corps and landed at Gosport. He subsequently accompanied the regiment to Northampton, whence, in July 1832, he moved with it to Weedon. On the 17th August 1832 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in the 13th Foot (the Somersetshire Light Infantry), and proceeding to India in the following year he joined that regiment at Agra, whence he accompanied it to Karnal in January 1836. On the 30th June 1837 he was transferred to the 3^d Light Dragoons, and, on the arrival of that regiment from England, he joined it at Cawnpore in April 1838. He shortly afterwards went home on

sick leave, and he was thereafter absent from his regiment for more than four years. He returned to India in July 1842, and having, towards the end of the following month, been sent to the Upper Provinces on duty with detachments of H. M.'s troops, he in November joined the dépôt of the 3^d Light Dragoons at Cawnpore, the regiment itself being then in the Punjab, marching back from field service in Afghanistan. In the succeeding month he was sent up to Karnal (by water to Gur-mukhtesar Ghât) in charge of the women and children of the 3^d Light Dragoons and of the 13th Foot, and at that station towards the end of January 1843 he rejoined his regiment on its arrival from Afghanistan. On the 1st May 1843 he was granted the local rank of Captain in India, and from June to October of the same year he officiated as Adjutant of the regiment. In November 1843 he moved with the regiment to Ambala, where he continued serving with it for two years. On the outbreak of the first Sikh War he accompanied his regiment to the front, but he unfortunately fell in the very first engagement of the campaign, having been killed in the heroic charge of the 3^d Light Dragoons on the enemy's cavalry and guns at Mudki, on the 18th December 1845.

NOTE.—Lieutenant Newton was married, in Dublin on the 7th July 1840, to Deborah, daughter of T. Lloyd, Esqr.

Nicholson, Charles Johnson, Captain and Brevet-Major (1829—1862).—*Tablet at Bannu, No. 1074.* The fifth and youngest son of Dr. Alexander Nicholson of Dublin (who was a cadet of the Nicholsons of Stramore, Co. Down, and of the Nicholsons of Crannagael, Co. Armagh); nephew to the Right Hon'ble Sir James Weir Hogg, Bart. (I.); and brother to John Nicholson. Born in Dublin in 1829.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1845. Arrived in India in February 1846 and under an existing order, was sent off at once to join the Army of the Sutlej: on arrival at Delhi, however, about the 22^d April, the war on the Sutlej being over, he was ordered to remain there and do duty with the 72^d N. I. Towards the end of the following July he was posted to the 1st European Bengal Fusiliers, at Subathu, but in the succeeding September he was transferred, at his own request, to the 31st N. I., which he joined at Almora. In the cold season of 1846-47 he moved with this regiment to Lahore, whence he proceeded with it to Ferozepore in January 1848, and he subsequently served with it throughout the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49, including the passage of the Chenab, the action of Sadaufpur; the battles of Chillianwala and Gujarat, and the pursuit of the Sikhs and Afghans to Peshawar (Medal and two clasps). After the conclusion of the war he continued serving with the regiment at Peshawar until May 1849, when, his services having been placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept., he was appointed Adjutant of the 2^d Punjab Cavalry, and having joined that regiment at Lahore, he was immediately appointed to officiate as Second-in-Command. He afterwards accompanied the regiment to Rawal Pindi, and thence to Yusafzai, and in September 1850 he was again appointed to officiate as Second-in-Command, a post in which he was made permanent in January 1851. In the following month he accompanied the regiment to Bannu, and during the remainder of that year he was actively employed on the border in repelling the raids of various clans of Waziris. In December 1852, in command of a troop of the regiment, he served in an expedition against the Umarzai Waziris. From August to the end of October 1853, he officiated as Adjutant in addition to his own duties, and about the same time he moved with the regiment to Dera Ghazi Khan. In April 1855 he was appointed Offg. Captain of Police in the Derajet Division, and he continued in that employment until the autumn of 1856, when he rejoined the 2^d Punjab Cavalry at Dera Ghazi Khan; and during the last three months of that year he served as Orderly Officer to Brigadier Chamberlain in the expedition to Miranzai and Kuram. In April 1857 he accompanied the regiment to Kohat, and in the following month he was detached from that place in command

of a squadron which had been detailed to form part of the Punjab Moveable Column: in command of this squadron he arrived at Jullundur on the 8th June, and joined in the belated pursuit of the mutineers from that station. He subsequently went on to Delhi with his squadron, and, arriving there on the 23^d June, he served with it at the siege of that place until the 27th August, taking part in numerous affairs, including the action of Najafgarh. On the date last mentioned he was appointed, by a Field Force Order, to act as Second-in-Command of the 1st Punjab Infantry, and by a Regimental Order of the same date he was directed to assume command of the corps, the Commandant, Major Coke, having been disabled by wounds. He commanded this corps during the remainder of the siege of Delhi, and led it in the assault of the place on the 14th September, on which occasion he was dangerously wounded and was obliged to undergo amputation of his right arm (Medal and clasp). The severity of his wound necessitating his going home, he left India, *via* Bombay, in January 1858, and having been granted repeated extensions of leave on account of the state of his health, he was absent from the country for nearly five years. During this period he did duty for a time, with the temporary rank of Lieutenant in the British Army, at the East India Company's Recruit Dépôt at Warley in Essex; and he also visited the United States of America, Algiers, and Egypt. In the meantime, in India, he had been transferred (with effect from the 30th April 1858) from the rolls of the 31st to those of the defunct 54th N. I., and had been nominated (May 1858) Commandant of the 25th Punjab Infantry (the Hazara Gurkha Battalion), and later (January 1859,—when his early return to India was expected) Offg. Commandant of the 2^d Punjab Cavalry; but his inability to return to duty prevented his taking up either of these appointments, and in September 1859, having exceeded fifteen months' leave to Europe, he was declared to have vacated the command of the 25th Punjab Infantry. In November 1860, on account of the loss of his arm, and in recognition of his distinguished services at Delhi, he was granted a special pension of £ 100 per annum, in addition to the wound pension to which he was entitled under the regulations. In October 1861 he was admitted into the Bengal Staff Corps with effect from the 18th February preceding, and having been promoted to the rank of Captain from that date, he was, in further recognition of his services, promoted on the day following to the rank of Major by brevet. In 1862, having been offered the command of the 3^d Gurkha Regiment, at Almora, he returned to India, landing at Calcutta on the 30th November. He shortly afterwards left for the Upper Provinces, but a few days later his journey came to an abrupt termination in the *dkh bungalow* at Dumri, in the Hazaribagh district, where he died suddenly, in consequence of the rupture of a blood-vessel, on the 17th December 1862. His remains were carried back to Raniganj, and there interred.

NOTE.—Major Nicholson married, at Staten Island, State of New York, in October 1859, Miss Elizabeth Gillilan, who is stated to have been "a distant cousin." This lady died about six months after her husband, and, singularly enough, the rupture of a blood-vessel was the cause of her death, too.

Nicholson, John, Brigadier-General (1822—1857).—*Grave at Delhi, No. 121; inscriptions at Delhi, Nos. 162 and 163; monument at Margalla Pass No. 842; tablet at Bannu, No. 1073.*—The eldest son of Dr. Alexander Nicholson, of Dublin (who was a cadet of the Nicholsons of Stramore, Co. Down, and of the Nicholsons of Crannagael, Co. Armagh), by Clara, his wife, daughter of William Hogg, Esq., of Lisburn, Cos. Down and Antrim, and sister to the Right Hon'ble Sir James Weir Hogg, Bart. (I.). Born at Lisburn, on the 11th December 1822. Educated at Delgany, Co. Wicklow, and at the Royal School at Dungannon, Co. Tyrone.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1839. Arrived in India on the 20th July of the same year, and on the 25th was ordered up to Berhampore

to do duty with the 69th N. I.; two days later, however, an alteration was made, and he was sent up to Benares to do duty with the 41st N. I. at Sikrol. On the 5th December following he was posted to the 27th N. I., and in March 1840 he joined that regiment at Ferozepore. In the following November he marched with the regiment *en route* to Afghanistan, and having arrived at Jalalabad in January 1841, he in the following month accompanied the corps on service against the Sanghu Khel Shinwaris, thereafter taking part with it in all Brigadier Shelton's operations in the Nazian Valley until the return of the field force to Jalalabad in March. In May 1841 he accompanied the regiment in a movement towards Peshawar, for the purpose of giving aid to a convoy under the command of Captain George Broadfoot, which had been blocked near that place by a body of mutinous Sikh troops, and that duty having been accomplished, he marched back with the corps and, without halting at Jalalabad, proceeded with it to Kabul, whence he moved on with it to Ghazni, arriving there on the 19th June. While he was in garrison there the general insurrection of November 1841 took place, and Ghazni having been invested by large bodies of the insurgents he served throughout the defence of that place until March 1842, when, the garrison having been obliged to capitulate in consequence of the total failure of ammunition, supplies and water, he became a prisoner of war, and he thereafter remained in the hands of the Afghans for six months, suffering great hardships and privations and experiencing some ill-treatment. In the following August he was sent northwards with other captive officers, and in a fort near Kabul joined the prisoners taken at that place and in the retreat from it in the preceding January; but two days later the whole of the captives were hurried off to Bamián, where he remained with them until the following month, when they effected their release, by bribing the Afghan officer in charge of them, and made their way back to Kabul, now re-occupied by Generals Pollock and Nott. Soon after his arrival at Kabul he was appointed to do duty with H. M.'s 40th Foot, forming part of the Division under the command of General Nott, and having joined that regiment on the 21st September, he accompanied it on the return march to the British Provinces, taking part with it in various affairs with the enemy in the passes between Kabul and Peshawar. On the breaking up of General Pollock's Army at Ferozepore, in January 1843, he proceeded to Meerut, where his regiment, the 27th N. I., which had been practically annihilated at Ghazni, was re-formed by the 3^d Infantry Levy being drafted bodily into its ranks, and on the 31st May following he was appointed Adjutant of the resuscitated corps, with which in the succeeding month he marched to Moradabad. In November 1845 he accompanied the regiment to Ferozepore, and he served with it there throughout the ensuing Sutlej Campaign, taking part in the defence of the cantonment during the first days of the Sikh invasion. Having been left at Ferozepore with his regiment when, on the 21st December, the Fourth Division, under the command of Sir John Littler, marched out for the purpose of taking part in the attack on the Sikh position at Firezshahr, he was not actually present in that sanguinary engagement; in common, however, with the other officers and men left on duty at Ferozepore, he was held to have been constructively present, and he was accordingly granted the medal struck for the occasion. On the 9th February 1846 he was appointed to the Army Commissariat Dept. as a Sub-Asst. Commr.-Genl., vacating the Adjutancy of his regiment, and having been posted to the Army in the Field, he accompanied it to Lahore after the overthrow of the Sikhs at Sobraon. He did not, however, remain long in this situation, for the newly appointed ruler of Kashmir, Gulab Singh, having asked for the services of a few British officers to drill and organise his Dogra troops, he was, in March 1846,

sent on special duty to Jammu; here and in Kashmir he was employed for a period of nearly nine months, in the course of which occurred the curious episode of the sudden rise and the still more sudden collapse of the rebellion of Shaikh Imám-údín. On the 26th December 1846 he was appointed an Assistant to the Resident at Lahore (Sir Henry Lawrence), but this produced no change in his immediate duties, and he continued in Kashmir until February 1847. He then visited Multan, Dera Ghazi Khan, Lahore and Amritsar on duty, on the conclusion of which in the following June he was posted to the Sind-Sagar Doab as Political Officer. He had, however, scarcely entered on his duties there when, in July 1847, he received a call for help from Hazara, where an outbreak had taken place, and promptly moving up into that province, at the head of a body of Sikh troops, he quickly compelled the rebels to evacuate their stronghold of Simalkhand and seek safety in flight. He was subsequently employed in the pacification of the extensive district under his own charge, and so successful was he that before the end of the year he was able to report that the whole of the tract was in a state of perfect tranquillity. He continued in the active performance of the duties of his post until the outbreak in the Punjab in the following year ushered in the second Sikh war, in the course of which, 1848-49, he was actively employed in many capacities—civil, political and military—and on several occasions rendered distinguished good service, notably in surprising and securing the fort of Attock at the beginning of the crisis, and afterwards in operating to prevent a junction of the armies of the Sardars Chattar Singh and Atar Singh, these operations leading to frequent conflicts and skirmishes, in one of which, in the Margalla Pass, he was slightly wounded in the face. On the opening of the regular campaign he was attached as a Political Officer to the forces in the field, and again, at the very beginning of the operations, was enabled by his energy and unfailing resource to render a very important service to the Army, in securing the fords of the Chenab, near Wazirabad, and in collecting boats, whereby Sir Joseph Thackwell was able to make the passage of the river and fight the action of Sadulapur, in which he was present in attendance on Sir Joseph. Subsequently as a Political Officer and acting Aide-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Gough, he was present at the battles of Chillianwala and Gujerat and in the pursuit of the routed Sikhs to Rawal Pindi (Medal and two clasps, and promoted to the rank of Major by brevet). On the annexation taking place and the Punjab Commission being instituted, he was, April 1849, appointed a Depy. Commissioner and posted to the Sind-Sagar Doab, with his head-quarters at Rawal Pindi, and in this position he remained until the following December, when he proceeded on leave to Bombay and thence, in January 1850, went home on furlough, vacating his appointment in the Punjab Commission. Taking Constantinople, Athens, Trieste, Vienna and Berlin on his way, he reached England towards the end of April, and having subsequently visited Russia and other parts of the Continent, he returned to India early in November 1851. In January 1852 he was re-appointed a Depy. Commr. in the Punjab and was posted to the Dera Ismail Khan district, with his head-quarters at Bannu, and during the year that he remained in charge he reduced that turbulent and crime-stained tract to a degree of order and tranquillity unknown throughout its previous history. In December 1852 he conducted a successful expedition against the Umarzai Waziris, who ever since the annexation of the Punjab had been giving infinite trouble by their raids and incursions, but were now dealt with so vigorously and severely that they remained quiescent for twenty years. In April 1853, as Political Officer, he took part in the expedition against the Shiranis and Kasranis on the Dera Ghazi Khan border. In the following November he was

appointed, in addition to his other duties, to the command of the 2^d or Sher-Dil Battalion of Punjab Police, at Bannu. From May to November 1855, during the absence of Major David Ross (*q. v.*), he officiated as Commissioner of the Leia Division. He then reverted to Bannu and the command of the Sher-Dils, and in the spring of 1856 he was sent up to Kashmir on special duty as British representative there during the summer months. He continued in Kashmir until the autumn, and having during this period been appointed Depy. Commissioner of the Peshawar district, he took up the appointment on his return in November. From February to May 1857 he officiated as Commissioner of the Peshawar Division, and he had scarcely been relieved by the arrival of Coloncl (afterwards Sir Herbert) Edwardes, when the great Mutiny burst forth. As Depy. Commissioner of Peshawar he took an important part in the measures then adopted to check the progress of the mutiny and to preserve the district from disorder, and he was prominently engaged in the disarming of several native regiments (one of them, the 27th, his own) on the 22^d May, in the pursuit of the mutineers of the 55th N. I. from Mardan to the foot of the Swat hills (in the course of which he was twenty hours in the saddle, covered seventy miles of rough ground, and slew many of the rebels with his own hand), and in the subsequent disarming of the 64th N. I. at the Doaba outposts. On the 14th June he was selected to succeed Brigadier Chamberlain in the command of the Punjab Moveable Column, and was granted the rank of Brigadier-General. He left Peshawar the same day, and having taken over the command of the column at Jullundur on the 22^d, he marched for Phillaur on 23^d, and there on the 25th disarmed the 33rd and 35th N. I., forming part of the column and known to be disaffected. Three days later he marched for Amritsar, and there on the 9th he disarmed the 59th N. I. On the following day, on receipt of intelligence of the mutiny at Sialkot, he disarmed a wing of the 9th Light Cavalry forming part of the column, and marched to intercept the mutineers, who were making for Gurdaspur; after a march of forty-four miles in eighteen hours, under the terrific heat of a July sun, he reached that place on the 11th, and on the following day he attacked the mutineers (the 46th N. I. and a wing of the 9th Light Cavalry) at Trimmn Ghât, on the Ravi, which they had just crossed; and having driven them on to an island in the river he there attacked and annihilated them on the 16th. He then moved back to Amritsar, whence on the 23^d he marched with the column *en route* to Delhi. Crossing the Sutlej on the 30th, he reached Delhi, ahead of the column, on the 7th August, but he subsequently rejoined the column on its arrival at Râi on the 12th, and on the 14th he marched with it into the British camp before Delhi. On the 25th he was detached in command of a column (2,500 strong) for the purpose of protecting the siege-train, then approaching from Ferozepore, to intercept which a rebel force of about five thousand men, with thirteen guns, had moved out from Delhi the day before: making his way with great difficulty through torrents of rain, and over ground which the rain had converted into a swamp, he came upon the rebels the same evening at Najafgarh, about fifteen miles to the south-west of Delhi, and attacking immediately, he, after a sharp conflict routed them with terrible slaughter and captured all their guns. With the column he returned on the following day to the camp before Delhi, and the siege-train having come in on the 4th September, he was during the next ten days actively engaged in the preparations for the reduction of the rebellious city. In the final operation of the assault of Delhi on the 14th September he led the first column, to which was assigned the duty of escalading the face of the Kashmir bastion and of storming the breach in the curtain to the left of it; both operations were successfully carried out, and the ramparts as far westward as the Kabul Gate

were cleared, but in endeavouring to penetrate further west to the Burn Bastion and on to the Lahore Gate, he fell mortally wounded by a shot fired from the former, which passed through his lungs. He was removed to camp and there, after lingering in great agony for nine days, he expired on the 23^d September 1857,—an irreparable loss to the service and to the nation.—*Multo ille flebilis occidit.*

NOTE.—After his death it was notified (*London Gazette*, 17th November 1857) that "Lieutenant-Colonel John Nicholson, of the 27th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry, would have been recommended for the dignity of Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath, had he survived."—A few days before his death the Government of the Punjab had nominated him Commissioner of the Leia Division, in succession to Lieutenant-Colonel David Ross (*q. v.*).

Nicolls, Richard Orpin Townsend, Major (1823–1862).—*Grave and tablet at Shaik Budin, No. 1092.*—Entered the Madras Army in 1841. Arrived in India in May 1842, and on the 24th of the same month was posted to the 6th Madras N. I., then on service in China. He proceeded thither and joined it and served with it there until the end of the war (Medal). He returned to India with the regiment early in 1843, and proceeded with it to Palaveram. At the end of the year he marched with the corps to Madras, whence he accompanied it to Bellary in the cold season of 1845–46, and to Dharwar early in 1849. In June 1849 he was appointed Interpreter and Quarter-Master of the regiment, and he held that appointment until the end of July 1851, when he vacated it on going home on furlough. On his return to India at the end of 1854 he rejoined his regiment at Secunderabad, whence he proceeded with it to Bangalore in March 1855. Towards the end of that year he was appointed to the Punjab Commission and became Asst.-Commissioner of Ludhiana. He was at that station when the mutiny broke out in May 1857, and in the succeeding month he was appointed to raise there a regiment of Punjab Infantry, which was afterwards numbered the 22nd, and of which, in the following August, he was appointed Offg. Commandant. He, however, held the command only until the end of October, when he reverted to his civil appointment. In October 1860 he went home on furlough, and during his absence in February 1861 he was admitted into the Madras Staff Corps. On his return to India in October 1861 he went back to civil employ in the Punjab, and was posted to Shaik Budin, where he died on the 30th August 1862.

Nicolson, Peter, Lieutenant and Brevet-Captain (1808–1845).—*Grave and Inscription at Ferozepore, Nos. 467 and 442.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1825. Arrived in India in July 1826, and in the following month was sent up to Barrackpore to do duty with the 28th N. I., to which corps he was regularly posted in the succeeding September. In the winter of 1828–29 he accompanied the head-quarters and right wing of the regiment to Allahabad. Towards the end of January 1832 he was appointed to do duty with the Ramgarh Battalion, and having joined that corps at Hazaribagh, he was, in the following month, appointed Offg. Adjutant; this appointment, however, he held for only a short time. During the same year he was employed with the battalion in Sambalpur, and he served with it throughout the campaign of 1832–33 against the insurgent Kols. He continued doing duty with the Ramgarh Battalion until December 1833, when he was appointed Principal Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent for the South-Western Frontier. Stationed at Manbhûm (Purulia), he continued in this appointment until May 1835, when, his health having failed, he proceeded on leave to the Presidency, and thence, in the following July, to the Cape Colony, South Africa. Returning to Bengal in August 1837, he resumed his appointment of Principal Assistant at Manbhûm, but he continued in that post for only two

months, having in the succeeding November been appointed an Aide-de-Camp to the Governor-General, Lord Auckland. He remained on Lord Auckland's personal staff until August 1838, when he was selected for employment with the force then being raised for the service of Shah Shuja-ul-Mulk, and was appointed Adjutant of the 1st Regiment of Cavalry of that force (Christie's Horse). At the end of the year he accompanied this corps on service to Afghanistan, where he served with it throughout the campaign of 1838-39, and was present with it at the repulse of the attack on the Shah's camp before Ghazni on the night of the 22^d July 1839, at the capture of Ghazni on the following morning (Medal), and at the subsequent occupation of Kabul. In the succeeding September and October, in command of two *risalas* of Christie's Horse, he took part in the operations conducted by Captain Outram and Major McLaren against a horde of banditti infesting the country between Kabul and Ghazni, and was present (and wounded) in the action on the Indrān range, near Killugí, on the 22^d September, in which those marauders were surprised, routed, and almost annihilated. He subsequently returned to Kabul with his two *risalas*, and continued serving there with Christie's Horse until the spring of 1840, when, having been nominated a Political Assistant to the Envoy and Minister at the Court of Shah Shuja, he was appointed Political Agent in the Ghilzai country. In November of the same year he was sent back to India in charge of the ex-Amir Dost Muhammad Khan, who had surrendered himself to Sir William Macnaughten, the Envoy and Minister above alluded to, and was now deported from Afghanistan. He thereafter had charge of the ex-Amir throughout the period of his detention in India,—at Calcutta, Saharanpur and Mussoorie,—and when, on the termination of hostilities, at the end of 1842, Dost Muhammad Khan was released and permitted to return to his own country, he was deputed to conduct the Amir back to the frontiers of Afghanistan. Having completed this important duty, and his services having been replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief, he proceeded, towards the end of February 1843, on leave to Calcutta, on the expiration of which, in the following September, he rejoined the 28th N. I. at Sylhet. In March 1844 he was again nominated for civil employ and appointed a Depy. Commissioner in the Saugor and Narbudda Territories, but he never took up this situation, having, in the following month, before he could join, been appointed an Extra Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent on the North-Western Frontier, then marked by the River Sutlej, and there the rest of his service was passed. Early in November 1845 he was nominated Superintendent of the Mysore Princes, the descendants of Tippú Sahib, but he never joined this appointment, for the state of affairs in the Punjab did not admit of his getting away, and the first Sikh war breaking out in the following month, he was detained on active employment in the Cis-Sutlej districts. Being at Ferozepore when the Sikhs crossed the Sutlej, he accompanied Sir John Littler's Division when it marched from that place on the 21st December to effect a junction with the main army under Sir Hugh Gough, preparatory to an attack on the Sikh position at Firozshahr, and he was with that Division when, in the afternoon of the same day, the attack on the Sikh entrenchments was delivered. In the sanguinary conflict which then ensued he fell mortally wounded, and he expired as he was being carried from the field.

NOTE.—Captain Nicolson was married, at Calcutta, on the 22nd January 1836, to Miss Mary Mitchell: this lady died at Bankura on the 3rd May following.—At the time of his death Captain Nicolson was engaged to be married to one of the daughters of Sir George Pollock.

It is to be noted that this officer's surname is mis-spelt in the inscription in St. Andrew's Church at Ferozepore (No. 442), and that his Christian name is mis-stated in the inscription on his tomb (No. 467).

Niyen, Thomas, *Riding-Master* (1801—1848).—Grave at Nakodar, No. 561.—See Nevin, Thomas.

Norton, Gilbert Frederick Allan, *Lieutenant-Colonel* (1855—1902).—Grave at Ambala, No. 265.—Born on the 8th March 1855.—Entered H. M.'s Service (from the Royal Milly Academy, Woolwich) on the 28th July 1875, as a Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery with temporary rank, and was posted to a battery of the 22^d Brigade, serving in Jersey. In March 1876 he was transferred to "E" Battery 4th Brigade, and proceeding to India he joined it at Neemuch. On the 9th May following his temporary commission was made permanent and antedated to the 28th January 1875. In March 1877 he was transferred to the No. 2 Battery 6th Brigade, which he joined at Aden. Soon afterwards this battery was re-numbered the 16th of the 8th Brigade, and in October 1877 he proceeded with it from Aden to Bombay. In the autumn of the following year he proceeded with the battery to Quetta, and in the Quetta Field Force he served with it during the first phase of the Afghan war of 1878-79. In March 1879 the battery was withdrawn from the Quetta Force and sent to Darjeeling, where he arrived with it in the following month. In October 1879 he was transferred to the 16th Battery 9th Brigade, with which he served at Thayet Myo in Burma until the summer of 1880, when he went home on leave. In September 1880 he was transferred to the 18th Battery 8th Brigade, and returning to India at the end of the year he joined it at Attock. In June 1881 he was removed to "I" Battery 3rd Brigade, which he joined at Dinapore, but he was with it for only a short time, for in the following November he was transferred to "N" Battery 4th Brigade, and going home he joined it at Hilsa. In March 1882 this battery became "J" Battery 3rd Brigade, and in the following August he accompanied it on the expedition to Egypt, where he served with it during the campaign of that year and was present at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir (Medal and clasp, and Khedive's star). He returned home with the battery towards the end of October 1882, and served with it at Trowbridge until May 1884, when, having been advanced to the rank of Captain from the 1st January preceding, he was removed to the garrison artillery and posted to No. 1 Battery 1st Brigade, Southern Division, which he joined in Egypt. With this battery he served in the campaign of 1884-85 in the Soudan (the "Nile Campaign"), and was present in the actions of the Abu Klea and El Gukat, in the reconnaissance to Metammeh, and in the action of Abu Klea Wells (two clasps added to Egypt Medal of 1882, and promoted Brevet-Major from the 15th June 1885). In March 1886 he was appointed Adjutant of the 3rd Brigade, Western Division (the Devon Artillery Militia), an appointment which he continued holding until January 1891, when he was posted to the 24th Battery, Eastern Division. He joined this battery at Gibraltar, and served with it there until the following August, when he was transferred to the 6th Battery, Eastern Division, in the same garrison. Having been promoted to the rank of Major on the 19th March 1892, he was soon afterwards transferred to the Western Division and, in the following May, appointed to the command of the Royal Artillery in Jamaica. In April 1895 he was appointed to the command of the 14th Company, Western Division, then serving in Jamaica, but he continued holding the command of the Royal Artillery in that island until May 1896, when he was transferred to No. 2 Dépôt, Western Division, Scarborough, and returned home. In this situation he remained until February 1897, when he was appointed to the command of No. 1 Mountain Battery. Proceeding to India, he joined this battery at Khairagali in April 1897, and he served with it there until the outbreak of the Frontier War, in the autumn, called it into the field. In September and October, at first with the Malakand Field Force and afterwards with the Mohmand Field Force, he served throughout the operations in Bajaur, including the action of Nawagai, the forcing of the Badmanal Pass, and various other engagements. He subse-

quently served with the Tirah Expeditionary Force, and was present at the forcing of the Sampagha and Arhangha Passes, and in the operations in the Bazar Valley at the end of December 1897 (India Medal with two clasps). On the conclusion of the war he returned with the battery to Khairagali, whence in November 1898 he proceeded with it to Rawal Pindi. In February 1899 he marched with it to Landi Kotal, where he served with it until the end of 1900. He then returned with it to Rawal Pindi, whence he accompanied the battery to Khairagali in April 1901, returning to Rawal Pindi in the following October. On the 30th November 1901 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and having been posted to the Indian Establishment, he was appointed in February 1902 to the command of the Royal Artillery at Barrackpore and Fort William. This appointment he held until his death, which (during a temporary absence from his command) occurred at Ambala on the 24th November 1902.

Nugent, William Sidney, Captain (c. 1841—1871).—*Tablet at Kohat, No. 1042.*—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 12th February 1858 as an Ensign in the 61st Foot. Proceeding to India, he joined his regiment at Delhi in the spring of the same year, and on the 1st December following he was appointed Instructor of Musketry. In the spring of 1859 he accompanied the regiment to the Mauritius, whence he went home with it in September 1860, subsequently serving with it at Plymouth and Aldershot. On the 17th April 1862 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and on the 13th February 1863 he exchanged into the 103d Foot, which corps he joined at Bombay in the following April, moving with it to Neemuch in the autumn of the same year. From May to October 1864 he officiated as Quarter-Master of the regiment, with which, in the autumn of that year, he moved to Mhow. In December 1864 he was appointed Instructor of Musketry, an appointment which he continued holding as long as he remained in the 103d. On the 4th August 1865 he was appointed First Doing-Duty Officer (afterwards styled "First Wing Sabaltern") in the 2d Punjab Infantry, on probation for the Bengal Staff Corps, into which he was subsequently admitted with effect (after several changes) from that date. He joined this regiment at Dera Ismail Khan, whence in November 1865 he accompanied it to Abbottabad. In July 1866 he was appointed to act as Adjutant of the regiment, and he continued officiating until near the end of September 1867, when he was made permanent in the appointment. In the autumn of 1868 he served with the regiment in the Hazara Campaign, taking part in the operations both in the Agror Valley and on the Black Mountain (India Medal and clasp). On the termination of the campaign he returned with the regiment to Abbottabad, whence he accompanied it to Kohat, arriving there in November, and in February 1869 he took part with it in the dash on the Bizoti Urakzai village of Gara. He was specially permitted to retain the Adjutancy of the regiment after attaining the rank of Captain, and from April 1870 to January 1871 he officiated as a Wing Officer. In the succeeding spring he proceeded on leave to Murree, and he died at that place on the 28th April 1871.

Nulty, Matthew, Captain.—*Grave at Karnal; see No. 196.*

NOTE.—There is a curious mistake in this case,—for there was no such person as "Captain Mathew Nulty, Horse Artillery." The person whose grave is referred to was *Corporal* Mathew Nulty, of the 1st Troop 2d Brigade, Bengal Horse Artillery (now "K" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery). This man, an ordinary field labourer, was born in the parish of Ballinooren, Co. Meath, Ireland, about 1804; enlisted at Dublin on the 16th May 1823; and arrived in India on the 2d June 1824. He died at Karnal on the 17th April 1831.

Nuthall, Henry Robert, Captain (1817—1850).—*Grave at Multan, No. 866.*—Entered the Madras Army

in 1836. Arrived in India in the summer of the same year, and in the succeeding December was posted to the 23d Madras N. I. (the Wallajabad Light Infantry). With this regiment he served at Mangalore and Bangalore until June 1841, when, his health having failed, he went home on furlough. He returned to India at the end of 1845, and rejoined his regiment at Dharwar, whence in the spring of 1846 he accompanied it to Kampti. He served with the corps at that place until January 1849, when he proceeded to Bengal on eight months' leave, long before the expiry of which, in May 1849, his services were placed at the disposal of the Punjab Administration, and he was appointed Second-in-Command of the 4th Punjab Cavalry. On the 25th of the succeeding month his appointment was altered to that of Second-in-Command of the 1st Punjab Cavalry, and having joined that corps at Peshawar in the following July, he served with it in the operations against the Afridis in the Kohat Pass, in February 1850. Returning subsequently to Peshawar, he served there with the regiment until the following November, when he was re-transferred, as Second-in-Command, to the 4th Punjab Cavalry, then stationed at Dera Ghazi Khan; he, however, never joined this corps, for having fallen into a bad state of health, he was obliged on the 23d of the same month, to set out for Bombay, preparatory to applying for leave to make a voyage to sea. He died at Multan, on his way to Bombay, on the 8th December 1850.

O.

Oakes, Percy Herbert, Second-Lieutenant (1871—1894).—*Grave at Rawal Pindi.*—Born on the 7th January 1871.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 28th May 1890 as a Second-Lieutenant in the 3d Battalion, West Riding Regiment (the 6th West York Militia), and was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in that corps on the 6th February 1892. On the 26th April 1893 he was transferred to the regular forces as a Second-Lieutenant in the 2d Battalion of the King's Own Scottish Borderers (the 25th Foot), which he joined at Rawal Pindi early in the following year. He died at that place soon afterwards, on the 14th March 1894.

O'Bryen, James Joseph, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel (1822—1880).—*Grave at Peshawar, No. 979.*—Born in County Clare, Ireland, on the 20th August 1822.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1843. Arrived in India on the 10th May 1844, and on the 25th of the same month was posted to the 34th N. I., but that corps having been disbanded for mutiny, he was, on the 30th idem, directed to do duty with the 36th N. I. at Dinapore. On the 7th June he was directed by a Presidency Division Order to join and do duty with the 1st N. I., which was also at Dinapore, but this order was over-ridden by the previous one, and joining the 36th, he continued doing duty with it until the following November, when he was transferred, at his own request, from the 34th to the 16th N. I. (Grenadiers), and joined the latter corps at Etawah. In the autumn of 1845 he accompanied the 16th to Ambala, and during the winter of 1845-46 he served with it in the Sutlej Campaign, including the battles of Mudki, Firozshahr (slightly wounded) and Sobraon (Medal and two clasps). On the conclusion of the campaign he accompanied the regiment to Dinapore, arriving there in June 1846, and at the end of the following year he proceeded with it to Barrackpore. In the winter of 1849-50 he served with the regiment in the small force assembled at Titalyah in consequence of the recalcitrant conduct of the Rajah of Sikkim. In March 1850, while on route from Titalyah to Benares with the regiment, he was appointed to do duty with the Bhagalpur Hill Rangers at Darjeeling, and he continued with that corps until March 1851, when, having been remanded in consequence of his not having passed the necessary examination in the native languages, he rejoined the 16th at Benares. From March to the end of December

1852 he officiated as Adjutant of the regiment, and during this period he moved with the corps to Delhi, whence in the spring of 1855 he accompanied it to Mian Mir. At the end of September 1855 he was appointed Adjutant of the regiment, and he was still holding that appointment when, on the outbreak of the Mutinies in May 1857, the corps was disarmed at Mian Mir. He continued performing the duties of Adjutant until the disarmed corps was finally broken up and dispersed at the end of 1858, and, having been so appointed in February 1858, he for some months during this period officiated as Quarter-Master in addition. From March to July 1859 he was employed in the Public Works Dept., holding at first the temporary charge of the Lahore Division, and afterwards, from the 5th April, the officiating charge of the Amritsar and Govindgarh Division. In December 1859 he was directed to do duty at Ambala, where he remained for four months, and in June 1860 he was appointed acting Barrack-Master at Moradabad and Naini Tal, but having resigned this post at the end of August 1861, he was directed, in October, to do duty at Bareilly, and in the following December at Moradabad. In February 1862 he was admitted into the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the 18th February 1861. He continued doing general duty at Moradabad until April 1862, when he was appointed to do duty with the 2^d N. I. at Shahjahanpur, and at the end of the following December he was appointed Offg. Second-in-Command of the 16th N. I. He joined this regiment at Dina-pore, and having in January 1864 been appointed a Wing Officer in it, he continued serving with it until the end of the following September, when he was appointed Offg. Second-in-Command of the 22^d (Punjab) N. I., and joined that corps at Ambala. In April 1865 he was made permanent in the appointment of Second-in-Command. In the spring of the following year he moved with the regiment to Morar, Gwalior, whence towards the end of 1869 he accompanied it to Fort William. From September 1870 to October 1871 he officiated as Commandant of the regiment, and during the period, in the spring of the latter year, he proceeded with the head-quarters and left wing to Dacca. In the winter of 1871-72 he commanded the left wing in the Cachar Column of the Lushai Expeditionary Force (India Medal and clasp). On the termination of the Lushai Campaign he moved with the regiment to Jhelum, arriving there in the middle of April 1872. In the succeeding September he was again appointed to officiate as Commandant, and during the cold season of 1872-73 he commanded the corps at the Hassan Abdal Camp-of-Exorcise. In April 1874 he was made permanent in the appointment of Commandant, which he thereafter held for the rest of his life. In the following August he went home on furlough, and he was absent from India until June 1876, when he rejoined the regiment at Jhelum. In January 1877 he accompanied the regiment to Peshawar, and in the cold season of 1877-78 he commanded the corps throughout the expedition against the Jowaki Afridis (clasp to India Medal). On the termination of the expedition he returned with the regiment to Peshawar, and he was still serving with it at that place when, in the autumn of 1879, the war with Afghanistan was renewed and the corps was called upon to take part in the operations. In the month of December he moved forward, in command of the regiment, to Jalalabad, and afterwards to Gandamak and Safed Sang, and at the last-mentioned place he died on the 21st January 1880, of ague, fever, and debility.

NOTE.—Colonel (then Lieutenant) O'Bryen married at Colgona, Bengal, on the 29th September 1851, Louisa, the third daughter of Mr. Richard Barnes, of Phineah. He was the father of Major (tempy. Lieut.-Col.) James Loughnan O'Bryen (*q. v.*).

O'Bryen, James Loughnan, Major and temporary Lieutenant-Colonel (1854-1897).—*Grave and tablet at Peshawar, Nos. 979 and 990.*—The eldest son of Colonel James Joseph O'Bryen, Indian Staff Corps (*q. v.*). Born at Delhi on the 8th January 1854.—

Entered H. M.'s Service on the 28th February 1874 as a Sub-Lieutenant in the 1st Battalion 11th Foot, and was afterwards promoted to the rank of Lieutenant from the same date. After serving for a few months at the regimental depot at Devonport, he proceeded to India in the autumn of the same year, and was attached for some time to the 2^d Battalion 25th Foot, at Jubbul-pore, until his own corps should arrive at that place, which it did towards the end of January 1875. From the beginning of August to the middle of October 1875 he officiated as Interpreter to the battalion. On the 28th August 1876 he was appointed Offg. Second Wing Subaltern in the 31st (Punjab) N. I., on probation for the Bengal Staff Corps, into which he was subsequently admitted with effect from that date. He joined this regiment at Cawnpore, and on the 1st December following he was appointed to officiate as Adjutant. In January 1877, under the new organisation then introduced, he became an Offg. Wing Officer on probation. At the end of October 1877, having up to that time been continuously officiating as Adjutant, he was re-appointed Offg. Adjutant, and he continued acting in the appointment for another twelve months, in the course of which, in April 1878, he accompanied the regiment on the expedition to the Mediterranean and served with it for some time at Malta and Cyprus, returning with it to India in the following September, and proceeding with it to Jullundur. Early in the succeeding month he was transferred as an Offg. Wing Officer to the 3^d Gurkha Regiment, which he joined at Almora: a few days later he was appointed a permanent Wing Officer in the 4th N. I., but having been directed to remain with the 3^d Gurkhas until further orders, he accompanied the latter regiment on service to Southern Afghanistan in November 1878, and was present with it at the occupation of Kandahar and in the advance to Kalat-i-Ghilzai. In May 1879 he was transferred as a permanent Wing Officer, from the 4th N. I. to the 3^d Gurkhas, and from September to November following he officiated as Quartor-Master of the corps. He was then, November 1879, transferred, as a Wing Officer, to his former regiment, the 31st (Punjab) N. I., then on field service on the Khaibar line, where he joined it, and in January 1880 he was appointed to officiate as Adjutant of the regiment, an appointment in which he was subsequently made permanent with effect from the same date. He served with the 31st on the Khaibar line throughout the remainder of the Afghan War, and with it took part in both the expeditions into the Luglman Valley (Medal). Towards the end of August 1880 he returned with the regiment to Peshawar, and there, during the ensuing twelve months, he, for brief periods, officiated three times as a Wing Commander and once as Second-in-Command of the regiment. In March 1884 he accompanied the regiment to Sialkot, and at the end of the following October he went home on furlough. In February 1885, having attained the rank of Captain, he vacated the Adjutancy of the regiment. On his return to India in the succeeding October, he rejoined the regiment at Sialkot as a Wing Officer; and he continued serving with it in that position until near the end of December 1886, when he was selected for special service with the forces in the field in Burma. Proceeding thither, he served throughout the campaign of 1887 in that country, including the operations in the Fifth Brigade area (as Brigade Transport Officer) and the Wuntho Expedition (India Medal and clasp). He rejoined his regiment in November 1887 and was appointed to officiate as a Wing Commander, and, having in the following month accompanied the regiment to Delhi, he continued officiating in that appointment until the end of July 1888, when he went home on furlough. He returned to India in February 1889 and, having rejoined his regiment at Meerut, was appointed Offg. Second-in-Command, an appointment which he held until the following October; and he thereafter officiated as Wing Commander until August 1891.

when he was appointed a permanent Wing Commander in the 30th Bengal Infantry (Punjabis). Joining this corps at Multan, he was immediately appointed to officiate as Second-in-Command, and having moved with it to Rawal Pindi in the spring of 1892, he served with it, in that capacity, in the Isazai Expedition of the succeeding October. Having returned with the regiment to Rawal Pindi, he reverted in November 1892 to his permanent appointment of Wing Commander, and in the following March he went home on leave. In December 1893, while still on leave, he was appointed Second-in-Command of the regiment. On his return to India in March 1894 he rejoined the regiment at Rawal Pindi, and he afterwards, from August to December, officiated as Commandant for four months. In the spring of 1895 he served with the corps on the line of communications of the Chitral Relief Force (Clasp to India Medal). In November 1895, on withdrawal from the Chitral Force, he accompanied the regiment to Peshawar, and there in December 1896 he was again appointed Offg. Commandant of the corps. He continued in this position until July 1897, when he was appointed Commandant (with the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel) of his former regiment, the 31st Bengal Infantry, then forming part of the Malakand Field Force. He joined the corps at the Malakand position early in August, and commanded it in the expedition into Upper Swat, where he took part in the affair of Landakai. In the following month he commanded the regiment in the expedition into Bajaur, and there, after taking part in various operations, he fell whilst gallantly leading it in the storming of the heights on which the villages of Gát and Agráh are situated,—30th September 1897.

O'Dell, Robert Wolseley, Ensign (1838—1856).—*Grave at Lahore Cantonment, No. 667.*—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 1st September 1854 as an Ensign in the 58th Foot, and that regiment being then in New Zealand, he remained attached to the dépôt of the corps (in Jersey, and afterwards at Weymouth) for about three months. On the 12th January 1855 he was transferred to the 81st Foot, with the dépôt of which he served at Chatham until the following autumn. He arrived in India in December 1855; joined the regiment at Mian Mir in April 1856; and died in the Citadel at Lahore on the 18th August following,—one of the victims of a terrible outbreak of cholera, in which the regiment lost, in the course of six weeks, one officer (himself), the Sergeant-Major (John Evans,—q. v.), nine sergeants, two drummers and 116 privates, besides a large number of women and children.

O'Donel, Connel, Lieutenant-Colonel (1837—1884).—*Grave and tablet at Lahore Cantonment, Nos. 679 and 688.*—The youngest son of Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh O'Donel, 13th Bengal N. I. Born at Nasirabad on the 16th June 1837.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1856. Arrived in India in February 1857, and in the course of the same month was posted to the 67th N. I., which he joined at Agra towards the end of the following month. He was there when the Mutinies broke out, and his regiment having disappeared after being disarmed, he was attached to the small body of Volunteer Cavalry formed at the time, and with it took part in the action of Sasse, or Shahganj, on the 5th July. On the 24th of the succeeding month, as Staff Officer to the troops engaged, he was present in the action in Mán Singh's garden at Aligarh; and on the 10th October, as a volunteer, he was engaged in the action at Agra, in which the Mhow mutineers were routed and dispersed (Medal). In September 1858 he was transferred to the cadre of the late 48th N. I., with effect from the 30th April preceding. In February 1859 he was appointed to do duty with the European Recruit Dépôt at Barrackpore, but he was subsequently ordered to Lucknow, whence, in July, he was sent to Allahabad to take charge of and conduct to the Presi-

dency a body of time-expired men. On giving over charge of this detachment, at the Presidency, in the succeeding month, he was sent to Dum-Dum to do duty with a detachment of artillery recruits there, and at the end of the month, as acting Adjutant to this detachment, he was despatched with it to the Upper Provinces, *en route* to Meerut. On arrival at that station, early in November, he was directed to do general duty there, but a few days later, on the 14th of the same month, he was appointed to do duty with the Meerut Levy, and he remained attached to this corps until February 1860, when he was selected for duty with the 8th Punjab Infantry, on that corps being detailed to form part of the China Expeditionary Force. Joining this regiment at Calcutta, he embarked with it in March, and thereafter served with it throughout the campaign in North China, taking part in the actions of Sinho and Tangku, and in the storm and capture of the Taku Forts. On the fall of those forts he was, on the 24th August, appointed Town-Major there, but he afterwards got away to the front on duty, and was present at the surrender of Pekin (Medal and two clasps). He held the appointment of Town-Major at the Taku Forts until the 22nd December, and then embarking for Hong-Kong, he rejoined the regiment at that place and accompanied it back to India, arriving at Calcutta with it on the 1st February 1861. From that date until the middle of June he was on leave in Calcutta: he was there appointed to do duty with the 37th (afterwards 33rd) N. I., at Barrackpore, and he remained with that corps until near the end of August, when he was appointed Adjutant of the 45th (afterwards 41st) N. I., then at Morar (Gwalior), where he joined it. In February 1862 he was admitted into the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the 18th February in the preceding year. At the end of November 1862 he was appointed Offg. Second-in-Command of the 31st (Punjab) N. I., which was also at Morar, and on the 4th of the succeeding month he was appointed Adjutant of that regiment; he, however, continued officiating as Second-in-Command for nearly fifteen months, in the course of which he accompanied the regiment to Barrackpore, arriving there in February 1863. He continued officiating as Second-in-Command until February 1864, from which time up to the middle of April he officiated as a Wing Officer: he then took up the duties of his permanent appointment of Adjutant, in which he continued (officiating a second time, for a fortnight, as Wing Officer, in addition) until the 1st September following, when he was appointed to the Commissariat Dept. as an Offg. Sub-Asst. Commy.-Genl. In this capacity he served at Barrackpore and Allahabad and again at the Presidency until September 1865, when he proceeded on service, and thenceforth served throughout the final Bhutan Campaign of 1865-66 (India Medal and clasp). On the conclusion of the war in March 1866 he returned to the Presidency, and he afterwards served, in the Commissariat Dept., at various stations in different parts of the country. In October 1867 he was appointed a permanent Sub-Asst. Commy.-Genl., from which he was advanced to the grade of Depy. Asst. Commy.-Genl. in August 1879, and to that of Asst. Commy.-Genl. in April 1882. He was Asst. Commy.-Genl. at Mian Mir when he died there on the 22nd January 1884.

Oldfield, Christopher Edward Thomas, C.B., Major and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel (1804—1850).—*Grave at Nakodar, No. 562.*—Son of Christopher Oldfield, Esq., Bengal Civil Service. Born at Murshidabad on the 17th November 1804.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1820. Arrived in India in May 1821, and in the following month was sent up to Partabgarh, in Oudh, to do duty with the 8th Light Cavalry. In July 1821 he was posted to the 5th Light Cavalry, and having joined that regiment at Nasirabad, he accompanied it to Muttra towards the end of the year. Towards the end of 1824 he marched with the regiment to Sultanpur, Benares, and in the following year he accompan-

it to Kaita. In July 1825 he was appointed Offg. Interpreter and Quarter-Master to the regiment, and in August 1826 he was made permanent in that situation. In the winter of 1826-27 he proceeded with the regiment to Neemuch, and in September 1827 he resigned the appointment of Interpreter and Quarter-Master. In January 1829 he accompanied the regiment to Muttra, and in the following March he proceeded with it to Karnal, where he served with it for two years and a half, returning to Muttra in October 1831. In January 1833 he went home on furlough, and was absent from India for nearly three years. Returning in December 1835, he rejoined the regiment at Cawnpore, whence at the end of 1838 he accompanied it to Karnal. In October and November 1839 he accompanied the regiment on escort duty with the Governor-General, returning afterwards to Karnal. The regiment having been selected to proceed to Afghanistan, in course of relief, he marched with it from Karnal in October 1840, and with it reached Jalalabad in January 1841. He subsequently moved up to Kabul with the regiment, and in the summer of 1841 he accompanied it on service against insurgents in the Ghilzai country, in the course of which he was present in the affair at Karutti on the 5th August. He afterwards returned to Kabul with the regiment and served with it there until October, when he was detached in command of the first squadron of the corps, to accompany the force detailed, under the command of Sir Robert Sala, to open the passes towards Jalalabad, which had been closed by insurgents. In the operations which ensued he commanded the rear-guard in the passage of the defiles of the Haft Kotal, and was afterwards present in the actions of Tezin and Jagdalak, at the seizure and occupation of Jalalabad, and throughout the defence of that place against the Afghans, up to the 7th April 1842, when the garrison moved out, routed the besiegers, and drove them from the neighbourhood of the place (Medal, promoted to the rank of Major by brevet, and created a Companion of the Order of the Bath). About the same time (April 1842), he was appointed an Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Governor-General, and was nominated Commandant of the 8th Irregular Cavalry. When, in the following August, the Army under General Pollock made a movement towards Kabul, he accompanied it in command of his squadron, and was present at the action of Mamu Khet; subsequently, however, he and his squadron were left behind at Gandamak, whence they were withdrawn on the return from Kabul of General Pollock's force, with which they returned to Hindustan (Medal). A few days after his arrival at Ferozepore, in December, he was appointed Commandant of the 4th Irregular Cavalry, and having joined the corps at that place, he shortly afterwards marched with it for Bareilly, arriving there early in March 1843. Towards the end of that year, with the 4th, he joined the Army of Gwalior and commanded the regiment at the battle of Maharajpur (bronze star, and promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet). Shortly after his return from this service he proceeded on sick leave to Landour and Mussoorie, and in February 1845 he went home on furlough, vacating the command of the 4th I.C. Returning to India in November 1849 he rejoined his own regiment (the 5th Light Cavalry) at Wazirabad, and early in 1850 he accompanied the corps to Nakodar. He died at that place on the 16th April 1850.

Oldfield, Frederick Folliot, Lieutenant (1838-1857).—*Tablet at Kohat, No. 1043.*—A younger son of Henry Swan Oldfield Esq., Bengal Civil Service. Born at Mozaaffarpur, Tirkut, on the 30th October 1838.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1855. In December of that year, in anticipation of his arrival, he was posted to the 57th N. I., from which he was removed to the 9th N. I. in January 1856. He arrived at Fort William on the 9th February and, proceeding to the Upper Provinces,

joined the 9th N. I. at Meerut, from which place he marched with it to Aligarh in the following April. He was with the regiment when it mutinied at that place on the 20th May 1857, but succeeded in making his escape to Agra. On the 5th July, when the Agra troops moved out to meet the mutineers from Rajputana, he accompanied the force as a volunteer with the 3rd European Regiment, and was present with that corps in the action of Sassi. He subsequently continued serving at Agra until the 14th October, when, after the arrival of the Moveable Column under Colonel Greathed and the defeat of the Mhow mutineers on the 10th of that month, in which he took part, he was appointed to do duty with the 4th Punjab Infantry. With that corps he accompanied Colonel Greathed's column in its movement down to Cawnpore and over the Ganges, and was present in the action of Maraiganj on the 1st November, and in that near the Alambagh on the 5th. On the day after the latter action he was detached with the regiment to Cawnpore as escort to a party constructing a telegraph line from that place to the Alambagh. On the 11th he returned with the regiment to the Alambagh, and thereafter he was engaged in the operations connected with the relief of Lucknow, including the action of Dilkusha and the storming of the Sikandarbagh, in which last he fell mortally wounded, whilst gallantly leading on his men to the assault. He died in camp on the following day,—the 17th November 1857.

Oliphant, James Stuart, Lieutenant (1838-1864).—*Tablets at Abbottabad and Kohat, Nos. 920 and 1043.*—The eldest son of Robert Oliphant, Esq., of Rossie, Co. Perth. Born in 1838.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1857. Arrived in India in February of the same year, and a few days afterwards was sent up to Benares to do duty with the 37th N. I. At the end of the following April he was posted to the 34th N. I., then at Barrackpore, but before he could join that corps it was disbanded for disaffection. He continued doing duty at Barrackpore until October 1858, when he was transferred, at his own request, to the newly-formed 5th European Regiment, and, going up in charge of a detachment of recruits for that corps, he joined it at Berhampore about the middle of November. With this corps he continued serving until October 1859, when he was sent home on duty with a body of discharged soldiers. Having been sent back in charge of a detachment of recruits for Madras, he returned to India in the autumn of 1860, and was directed (his own regiment having been disbanded) to do duty with the 4th European Regiment at Lucknow; he was, however, afterwards appointed to do duty with the 23rd Foot (the Royal Welsh Fusiliers), at the same station, and to this regiment he remained attached until June 1862. He was then appointed a Doing-Duty Officer in the 40th N. I., and having been posted to the wing of that regiment at Orsi, he was appointed Station Staff Officer there on the 1st August following. In December 1862 he accompanied the regiment to Alipur, Calcutta. In January 1863 he was transferred, as a Doing-Duty Officer, to the 5th Gurkha Regiment, and joined at Abbottabad. In April 1863 he was appointed Adjutant of the 3^d Sikh Infantry, but he never joined that regiment, and in the following November the appointment was cancelled. Remaining on with the 5th Gurkhas, he accompanied that corps into the field in the autumn of the same year, and served with it throughout the operations in the Ambela Pass up to the 6th November, when he fell severely wounded and was compelled to withdraw. In February 1864, on the Punjab Irregular Force being brought under the new organisation, he was appointed Adjutant of the 5th Gurkhas. Suffering much from his wound he was obliged, towards the end of the year, to take leave and proceed homewards, but he did not live to reach his destination, for embarking at Bombay on the 10th, he died on board the S. S. *Simla*, in the Red Sea, on the 24th November 1864.

Oliver, James, Captain (1796—1843).—*Grave at Delhi, No. 73.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1811. Arrived in India in October 1812, and was appointed shortly afterwards to do duty with the 2nd Battalion 21st N. I. at Barrackpore. In December 1813 he was directed to do duty with the Rangpur Local Battalion at Kishanganj, and he continued attached to that corps until September 1814, when he was removed, at his own request, to the 1st Battalion 9th N. I., at the same station. In the following November he was promoted from Cadet to Ensign with effect from the 25th September preceding, and posted to the 1st Battalion 23rd N. I., then at Kunch, in Bundelkhand. He, however, remained on the rolls of this corps for only a brief period, for in April 1815 he was transferred to the 1st Battalion 1st N. I., which he joined at Muttra. In the following year he proceeded with the battalion to Lucknow, and in 1817-18 he served with it, in the Left Division of the Grand Army, in the Mahratta-Pindari Campaign, including the action of Jawad. He continued serving with the battalion in Rajputana until 1819, when he accompanied it to Moradabad, whence, in the following year, he proceeded with it to Cawnpore. In October 1823, having already officiated in the post for a month, he was appointed Adjutant of the battalion, and towards the end of the same year he marched with the corps to Sultanpur, in Ondh. On the reorganisation of the Army taking place in May 1824 he was posted to the 2nd N. I. (late 1st Battalion 1st), retaining the Adjutancy. In July 1825 he was transferred to the 5th Extra Regiment of Native Infantry (afterwards designated the 73rd N. I.), and having joined it at Benares, he was, in the same month, appointed Adjutant. In the autumn of 1826 he accompanied the regiment to Jubbulpore, and at that station in July 1829 he resigned the Adjutancy. At the end of the same year he marched with the regiment to Banda, and, in the succeeding years, he accompanied it to Benares in the autumn of 1832, to Barrackpore in the spring of 1835, and to Sylhet in December 1837. In the spring of 1841 he proceeded with the 73rd from Sylhet to Allahabad, and early in 1842 he marched with it to Delhi. He died at Delhi on the 30th June 1843.

Ommeney, Arthur Manaton, Lieutenant (1842—1865).—*Grave at Mardan, No. 1008; tablet at Kohat, No. 1042.*—The fourth son of Major-General Edward Laxon Ommeney, Royal (Bengal) Engineers. Born at Calcutta on the 21st November 1842.—Entered H. M.'s Indian Military Forces, Bengal, in 1859. Arrived in India at the end of February of the same year, and in March was directed to do duty with the 7th Foot (the Royal Fusiliers) at Mian Mir. Towards the end of the same month he was posted to the cadre of the late 17th N. I. In April, on the 7th leaving Mian Mir, he was appointed to do duty with the 51st Foot, at the same station, and he continued attached to that regiment until early in April 1860, when he was appointed to do duty with the 4th Sikh Infantry; and having joined that regiment at Abbottabad, he served with it in the expedition against the Mahsud Waziris, taking part with it in the repulse of the Mahsud attack on the camp at Palosin (23rd April), in the forcing of the Barara Pass (4th May), and in the subsequent operations, on the conclusion of which he returned with the regiment to Abbottabad. During the ensuing summer he officiated for some months as Adjutant of the regiment. In August 1861 his services having been replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief, he proceeded on leave to Calcutta to study the native languages, and having passed the prescribed examination, he was appointed, in October, to do duty with the reserve guards in Fort William, and afterwards, in March 1862, with the 51st Foot at Rawal Pindi, to which station he had proceeded on privilege leave; and he continued serving with that regiment until the succeeding June, when, having been appointed a Doing-Duty Officer in the 4th Sikh Infantry, he re-

joined that corps at Abbottabad. In December 1862 he was appointed Offg. Adjutant of the regiment. Early in February 1863 he was appointed a Doing-Duty Officer in the Corps of Guides, but having been retained temporarily with the 4th Sikh Infantry, he was appointed acting Second-in-Command of the regiment at the end of the month, and accompanied it to Kohat in March. Towards the end of April 1863 he joined the Corps of Guides at Mardan, and accompanying it into the field in the following October, he served with it throughout the Ambela Campaign. On the termination of the operations he returned with the Guides to Mardan, and in May 1864 he was appointed Second Squadron Officer of the Cavalry of the corps. In September 1865 he was admitted into the Bengal Staff Corps with antecedent effect from the 28th June 1862. He continued in the position of Second Squadron Officer of the Guides Cavalry until the 3rd October 1865, on which date he (one of the many victims of Pathan fanaticism) perished under the knife of an assassin at Mardan.

Orchard, Joseph, C.B., Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel (1787—1847).—*Grave at Subathu, No. 422.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1805, his name being then Joseph White Jeffery. Arrived in India in July 1806, and in the usual course was sent to the Cadet College, or Institution, at Barasat. On the 1st February 1807 he was posted to the Bengal European Regiment. He was discharged from Barasat at the end of March 1808, and having joined his regiment at Dinapore, he continued serving with it there for two years and a half. In September 1810 he was permitted to assume the name of Orchard in lieu of that of Jeffery, and, dropping his second Christian name at the same time, he was known thereafter in the Army as Joseph Orchard. About the same time he accompanied the regiment to the Presidency, and in the following November he proceeded, with four companies of the corps, on foreign service to Amboyna, whither the rest of the regiment followed early in 1812: there and at other places in the Eastern Islands he continued serving until near the end of 1816, when he returned to Bengal with the regiment, and accompanied it to Berhampore. He subsequently joined the European Flank Battalion, of which the light and grenadier companies of his regiment formed part, and with this corps he served, in the Centre Division of the Grand Army, throughout the Mahratta-Pindari Campaign of 1817-18; and on the Flank Battalion being broken up at Allahabad in the spring of 1818 he rejoined the Bengal European Regiment at Berhampur, moving with it thence to Dinapore towards the close of the year, to Ghazipur at the end of 1820, and to Nagpur in the cold season of 1822-23. In December 1823 he proceeded on leave to the Presidency, and, being there in July 1824, he was directed to do duty with the 16th N. I. at Barrackpore. In the following November he was directed to proceed and join his own corps which had now become the "1st European Regiment," but he was afterwards permitted to remain with the 16th N. I. until the middle of December, when, by order, he proceeded to Dinapore and there joined the 2nd European Regiment, for temporary duty: he eventually rejoined his own regiment at Ghazipur at the end of February 1825. Early in the following December he marched with the regiment to Cawnpore, but the services of the corps being required in the field, it was pushed on to Agra, and thence to Bharatpur, before which fortress he arrived with it on the 9th January 1826: he was thereafter employed with it during the remainder of the siege of that place, and, in command of two companies, forming part of one of the attacking columns, was prominently engaged in the assault. After the fall of Bharatpur he proceeded on leave to Ghazipur, but he rejoined at Agra in May, and he continued serving there with the regiment (now again become the "Bengal European Regiment") until early in 1832, when he moved with it to Dinapore

arriving there on the 5th March. In the following December he proceeded on leave to Cherrapunji, where he remained until the end of the succeeding year; and he then proceeded to the Presidency, whence he went home on furlough in March 1834. During his absence in Europe he attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and was posted, November 1836, to the left wing of the European Regiment. He returned to India at the end of December 1836, and in January 1837 was transferred to the 31st N. I., then on duty in the Singbhum district, and taking command of the corps, he moved with it to Allahabad in the succeeding March. In the autumn of 1838, the regiment having been selected to form part of the Army of the Indus, he marched with it *en route* to Karnal: while still on the way, on the 10th October, he was re-transferred to his old corps, the Bengal European Regiment, and he joined and took command of it at Karnal, in the following month, on arriving there with the 31st. He soon afterwards marched with the European Regiment to Ferozepore, and proceeding with it thence on service with the Army of the Indus, he served with it throughout the campaign of 1838-39 in Afghanistan, including the storm and capture of Ghazni, in which he was slightly wounded, and the occupation of Kabul (Medal for Ghazni, and created a Companion of the Order of the Bath). He was afterwards stationed with his regiment at Jalalabad; in January 1840 he commanded the field force which unsuccessfully attempted the reduction of the fort of Pashut, near that place; and in the following summer he commanded the regiment during the reduction of Kajja and other forts in the Waziri Valley. During the ensuing winter he marched back to Hindustan with the regiment (now become the "1st European Light Infantry"), which formed part of a brigade which was escorting the ex-Amir, Dost Muhammad Khan, a State prisoner, to the British provinces, and with it he arrived at Karnal in March 1841. In the following June he was for a short time in command of the station. In June 1842 he was nominated to the command of a brigade in the Army of Reserve, and he commanded this brigade from the time when the Army assembled in November 1842 until it was broken up in January 1843, when he marched with the regiment *en route* to Subathu, arriving there in March. In the following November he marched with the regiment to Ludhiana, whence he afterwards proceeded with it to Ferozepore; but the corps was subsequently withdrawn from this place, and returned to Subathu in April 1844. Towards the end of October 1845 he proceeded on six months' leave to the Presidency, but though, on the outbreak of the first Sikh war, he hurried back to take his place at the head of his regiment, he was not able to join the Army of the Sutlej until a few days before the battle of Sobroon. On joining, on the 6th February 1846, he was appointed to the command of a brigade, but as in the arrangements for the assault of the Sikh entrenchments the only regiment of his command then present (H. M.'s 53rd) had been attached to the brigade of Brigadier Stacy, he, on the great day of Sobroon, went into action with the latter, "and shared all its dangers, glories, and success" (Medal). On the 14th, four days after the battle, he was appointed to the command of the Fourth Brigade, in succession to Brigadier McLaren (*q.v.*), who had been mortally wounded, and with it he took part in the advance on Lahore. On the Army of the Sutlej being broken up he accompanied his regiment back to Subathu (April 1846), and there in the autumn of the same year, he met with a lamentable accident, having been thrown by his horse on parade and so severely injured that, after lingering for some months, he finally succumbed on the 19th February 1847.

Note.—Colonel (then Lieutenant) Orchard married, first, at Calcutta in June 1819, Sarah, the second daughter of Francis Kirchoffer, Esq., of Dublin. This lady having died, he married, secondly, at Calcutta, on the 2^d June 1824, Miss Maria Esperanza Douglas, niece of Lieutenant-Colonel John Lewis Stuart, Bengal Infantry.

Osborn, Henry Roche, Lieutenant-Colonel (c. 1802—1849).—*Grave at Ferozepore, No. 486.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1818. Arrived in India in October 1819, and in the following month was sent up to Dinapore to do duty with the Bengal European Regiment. In May 1820 he was moved on to Ludhiana to do duty with the 1st Battalion 25th N. I., and he remained attached to that corps until January 1821, when he was posted to the 1st Battalion 27th N. I., and joined it at Meerut, marching with it to Saugor in the following autumn. At the end of December 1821, on attaining the rank of Lieutenant, he was re-posted to the 1st Battalion 27th N. I. In January 1822 he was appointed to do duty with the 1st Nasiri Battalion, at Subathu, and he remained with that corps until the succeeding November, when he was appointed to the charge of the 8th Company of Pioneers at the same station. He held this charge until March 1823, and then reverting to the 1st Nasiri Battalion he continued doing duty with it until the following October, when he proceeded to Saugor and rejoined the 1st Battalion 27th N. I. On the re-organisation of the Army taking place in May 1824 he was posted to the 54th N. I. (late 2nd Battalion 27th), and having joined a wing of that regiment at Benares, he was appointed acting Adjutant to it in the following September. At the close of the same year he accompanied the regiment to Kishanganj. At the end of September 1825 he was appointed to the Commissariat Dept. as a Supernumerary Sub-Asst. Commy.-Genl., and in that capacity he served at the siege and capture of Bharatpur in the winter of 1825-26. He remained a supernumerary until March 1826, when he was appointed a Sub-Asst. Commy.-Genl. and posted to Agra, and during the next five years he served in that position at Agra, Allahabad, Bareilly and again at Agra. In August 1831 he was promoted to be a Depy. Asst. Commy.-Genl., and he served as such at Agra, Mhow and Meerut until August 1837, when he was further advanced to the position of an Asst. Commy.-Genl. He continued serving at Meerut until September 1838, when he was appointed Asst. Commy.-Genl. to the First Division of Infantry of the Army of the Indus, which he joined at Ferozepore in November, but it was not his fortune to proceed on the expedition to Afghanistan, and early in 1839 he returned to his former post at Meerut. After spending a twelve month at Mussoorie on sick leave, he proceeded to the Presidency in December 1840, and thence went, in February 1841, on leave to the Cape and to Van Diemen's Land; and having, during his absence, been promoted to the regimental rank of Major, he, in December 1842, vacated his appointment in the Commissariat Dept. He returned to India at the end of that month, and proceeding to Cawnpore he there rejoined the 54th N. I., which was then being re-formed after its losses and disasters in the retreat from Kabul. In May 1843 he succeeded to the command of the regiment, and he thereafter commanded it for three years, accompanying it to Delhi in November 1844, and thence to Ferozepore in March 1845. On the outbreak of the first Sikh War he accompanied the regiment into the field, and commanded it in the battle of Firozshahr, immediately after which he returned with it to Ferozepore, where he served with it during the rest of the Sutlej Campaign (Medal, and promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet). In March 1846 he proceeded on leave to the Presidency, whence, in the following May, he went home on furlough. Having, during his absence, been promoted to the regimental rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, he was posted, in August 1848, to the 12th N. I., from which he was removed to the 61st N. I. on the 10th October, and to the 18th N. I. on the 24th of the same month. On his return to India, he landed at Calcutta on the 9th November, and having on the 19th been transferred to the 13th N. I., then on service in the Punjab, he (travelling express, by order) joined it at Ramnagar, on the Chenab, in the succeeding month. On the 10th January 1849 he was appointed, as senior

officer on the spot, to the command of the post of Ramnagar, but before the end of the month he fell so ill that he was obliged to proceed to Lahore to appear before a Medical Committee; by this Committee he was invalided to the hills, and he left accordingly for Mussoorie in February, but he was too ill to get any further than Ferozepore, and, after lingering for some weeks, he died there on the 10th March 1849.

NOTE.—Lieutenant-Colonel (then Lieutenant) Osborn married, at Koel, Aligarh, on the 10th August 1830, Charlotte, the third daughter of Major Robert Durie, 11th Light Dragoons.

Ossulston, Charles, Lord, Lieutenant (1850—1879).—*Grave at Abbottabad, No. 912.*—The eldest son of the sixth Earl of Tankerville, grandson of the sixth Duke of Manchester, and great-grandson of the Duc de Grammont. Born on the 31st December 1850.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 23rd November 1870 as an Ensign and Lieutenant in the Coldstream Guards, and having been posted to the 2d Battalion, he joined it at Chelsea. He afterwards served with it at various places in England and Ireland until the 29th October 1873, when he was transferred to the Rifle Brigade, and having been posted to the 4th Battalion of that corps, he accompanied it to India, landing at Bombay in November, and proceeding with it thence to Ambala in the following month. During the summer of 1876 he was employed on duty at the Kasauli Convalescent Depôt. Early in 1877 he accompanied the battalion to Peshawar, and at the end of the same year he proceeded with it to Nowshera. When, on the outbreak of the Afghan War in the autumn of 1878, the battalion proceeded on service, he was left behind at Nowshera, but he joined the corps in January 1879, and with it took part in various minor affairs and movements on the Khaibar line of operations up to the end of May 1879. On the conclusion of peace, at Gandamak, he returned with the battalion to India, but his health was greatly broken, and he died in camp at Dhumton, near Abbottabad, on the 29th June 1879.

Ouseley, Gore (1827—1879).—*Grave at Amritsar, No. 697.*—Son of Colonel J. W. J. Ouseley, Bengal Infantry, sometime Superintendent of the Mysore Princes, and nephew of Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart (I.). Born at Sultanpur, Benares, on the 31st March 1827.—Entered the Bengal Civil Service in 1846. Arrived in India in April 1847, and, having been allotted to the North-Western Provinces, was appointed Assistant to the Commissioner of the Delhi Division in September 1848. In April 1850 he was appointed Offg. Joint Magistrate and Depy. Collector of Panipat, and he remained in this situation until August 1851, when he was appointed an Asst. Commissioner in the Punjab and posted to Rawal Pindi. In January 1852 he was transferred to Shahpur in the same position, and in April 1855 he was appointed Settlement Officer at that place. Having been promoted to Depy. Commr. in September 1856, he was re-posted to Shahpur, and he continued serving there until April 1860, when he went home on furlough. On his return to India he reverted to the N.-W. Provinces, and was appointed Offg. Magistrate and Collector of Gorakhpur in May 1862, and having been made permanent in that appointment on the 1st August following, he continued in it until July 1865, when he was appointed Offg. Civil and Sessions Judge at the same place. In February 1866 he was appointed Commissioner of the Rae-Bareli Division, and towards the end of 1868 he was transferred in the same capacity to the Lucknow Division. In March 1869 he went home on furlough, and was absent from India for twenty months. On his return, he resumed the appointment of Commissioner of the Lucknow Division in January 1871, and he continued in it until June 1872, when he was retransferred to the Punjab and appointed Commissioner of the Ambala Division. From March 1875 to January 1876 he was again on furlough in Europe. He continued in the Commissionership of the Ambala Division until April 1877,

when he was appointed Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, a post which he retained until his death. He died at Amritsar on the 4th January 1879.

P.

Paley, Charles Thomas, Lieutenant (c. 1837—1859).—*Grave at Murree, No. 817; tablet at Peshawar, No. 982.*—The eldest son of Thomas Paley, Esqr., Barrister-at-Law, who was a cadet of the Paleys of Langcliffe, Co. York, and Ampton, Co. Suffolk.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 4th May 1855 as an Ensign in the 46th Foot, but on the 11th of the same month he was transferred to the 94th Foot, which he joined soon afterwards at Windsor. In September of the same year he embarked with the regiment for Gibraltar, and he served with it there until June 1856, when, the regiment having been relieved by a corps from the Crimea, he returned home with it, and he was subsequently employed with it in Ireland (at Nenagh, the Curragh and Dublin) until near the close of the following year. In December 1857 he embarked with the regiment for India, and, landing at Karachi in January 1858, he proceeded with it to the Punjab, subsequently serving with it, or with detachments of it, at Mian Mir, Rawal Pindi and Peshawar. In the spring of the succeeding year he proceeded on leave to Murree, where he died on the 12th July 1859.

Palmer, John, Quarter-Master (c. 1812—1817).—*Grave at Ambala:* see No. 274.—Served for many years in the ranks of the 14th Light Dragoons, in which he attained the rank of Sergeant-Major. He arrived in India with the regiment in October 1841, and served with it at Kirkee, near Poona, until October 1844, when, with two squadrons, he proceeded on service to the Southern Mahratta Country. Returning to Kirkee in March 1845, he accompanied the regiment to the Bengal Presidency at the end of the year, arriving at Ambala in April 1846. On the 7th July following he was promoted to the rank of Quarter-Master of the regiment, and he continued serving with it in that capacity until his death, which took place at Ambala on the 12th September 1847.

Palmer, John, Lieutenant (c. 1824—1849).—*Tablet at Kohat, No. 1042.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1841. Arrived in India in May 1842, and before the end of the month was posted to the 45th N. I., which he (having obtained leave to remain at the Presidency for four months) joined at Benares in the following September. Early in 1845 he accompanied the regiment to Ambala, at which place he was left behind in the following December, when, on the outbreak of the first Sikh War, the 45th marched towards the Sutlej on field service. He, however, subsequently joined the regiment at Lahore, from which place he returned with it to Ambala in January 1847. On the outbreak of the second Sikh War he marched with the regiment to Ferozepore, and afterwards served with it in the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49, including the passage of the Chenab and the battle of Chilianwala, in which last he was so severely wounded as to be unable to take any further part in the campaign. On the termination of the war he returned with the regiment to Ambala, and soon afterwards, April 1849, proceeded on six months' leave to Simla. In the following month his services were placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept., and he was appointed Adjutant of the 3d Regiment of Punjab Irregular Infantry, the raising and organisation of which was then ordered. He immediately relinquished the remainder of his leave, and joined the nucleus of his new regiment at Hasan Abdal; and, being the first officer to join, he was for about a fortnight in command of the corps, and afterwards for some time officiated as Second-in-Command. His career in the Frontier Force was, however, a very brief one, for in little more than five months after joining the 3d Punjab Infantry, he died at Hasan Abdal on the 23rd October 1849.

Parker, Charles, Colonel (1783—1837).—*Grave and cenotaph at Simla, No. 304.*—Educated for the E. I. Company's Service at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1800. Arrived in India in February 1802, and on the 2d June following was posted to the 4th Company 3d Battalion, Foot Artillery, which he joined at Dum-Dum. In the following year he accompanied a portion of this company on service to Orissa, where he appears to have been employed in the operations, under Colonel Harcourt, resulting in the conquest of that province. In August 1804 he was confirmed in the appointment of Offg. Adjutant of a detachment stationed at Padambati, to which he had been nominated by Colonel Harcourt. He continued serving in Orissa with the detachment of the 4th Company 3d Battalion, until June 1806, when it was recalled to Dum-Dum on the company being ordered up to Allahabad, and on the 9th of the succeeding month he was removed to the 2d Company 2d Battalion, then in the Upper Provinces. Before he could join this company, however, he was transferred, 22d September, to the 7th Company 1st Battalion, and having joined it at Dum-Dum, he was, in January 1807, appointed Adjutant of the 1st Battalion of Artillery. In August 1807 he was transferred to the 3d Company 1st Battalion, and in the following December to the 7th Company 3d Battalion, but he never joined either, and he remained continuously in the appointment of Adjutant of the 1st Battalion until October 1809, when he was appointed Adjutant and Quarter-Master of the 2d Battalion: this appointment he joined at Dum-Dum and (having intermediately, in January 1811, been removed to the 1st Company 1st Battalion) he continued holding it until his promotion to the rank of Captain was notified in January 1812, at which time also he was sent to command the Artillery at Bencoolen, in Sumatra. At that place he continued serving for nearly three years, in the course of which he was transferred to the 5th Company 2d Battalion in February 1812, to the 3d Company 3d Battalion in March 1812, and to the 4th Company 1st Battalion in the succeeding June. He remained in command of the Artillery at Bencoolen until the autumn of 1814, when, having been relieved, he returned to Bengal, and, proceeding to Agra, he there took command of the 4th Company 1st Battalion: this he retained for a period of about eighteen months. In June 1816 he was selected for duty in the Ordnance Commissariat Dept. and appointed Commissary of Ordnance at Agra, a post in which he was confirmed on the Dept. being reorganised in October 1818, and on the Regiment of Artillery being reorganised about the same time he was posted, November 1818, to the 13th Company 4th (Golandaz) Battalion. On attaining the regimental rank of Major he was posted, March 1819, to the 2d Battalion, and, vacating his appointment in the Ordnance Dept., he was appointed, at the end of the same month, to command the Artillery at Karnal. In October 1819 he was removed to the 1st Battalion, and having in the following month been ordered to Mhow in command of various artillery drafts and details, he was thereafter retained at that place in command of the Malwa Division of Artillery. He remained in that employment until September 1821, when he was appointed to the charge of the 4th (or Golandaz) Battalion of Artillery at Cawnpore, and having joined it there, he was, in the following month, formally transferred to it. In November 1822 he proceeded to the Presidency on leave, on the expiration of which, in May 1823, he was ordered to Dum-Dum; thence he was sent, later on, to Cawnpore, by water, in command of a body of drafts for the Artillery in the Upper Provinces, and towards the end of December 1823 he was appointed to the command of the Cawnpore Division of Artillery. On attaining the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel he was re-posted, August 1824, to the 4th Battalion, and on the reorganisation of the Artillery taking place in 1825

he was again re-posted, 12th July, to the Golandaz Battalion, which was now numbered the 6th. In the following cold season he accompanied a part of this battalion into the field, and subsequently, in command of the field artillery of the Second Division, he served throughout the siege and capture of Bharatpur. On the fall of Bharatpur he returned to Cawnpore, and continued there in command of the 6th Battalion until February 1829, when he was appointed to the command of the Convalescent Dépôt at Landour for that year. He returned to Cawnpore in the autumn, and he continued serving there until December 1830, when he proceeded on leave to the Presidency. In April 1831 he was transferred to the 5th Battalion, and towards the end of the same month he proceeded on leave to New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land. Returning to Bengal at the end of January 1833, he was sent to the Upper Provinces in the following May in command of a detachment of Artillery drafts, and proceeding to Agra, he there joined and took command of the 5th Battalion of Artillery. On his promotion to the rank of Colonel being notified he was re-posted, November 1833, to the 5th Battalion, and remained in command of it at Agra. In September 1834 he was appointed, with the rank of Brigadier, to command the Artillery of the force ordered to assemble at Ajmer for the coercion of the Raja of Jodhpur, but the force not being required eventually for this purpose, he was appointed, in November 1834, in the same position, to the reduced force detailed for the reduction of the district of Shekhawat to order, and he was employed thereafter with that force throughout its operations. On the breaking up of the force, early in 1835, he returned to Agra and resumed his command, and he continued serving at that place until February 1836, when, on the head-quarters of the 5th Battalion marching for Cawnpore, he proceeded on ten months' sick leave to Simla. His leave was afterwards extended for another twelve months, but he did not live to complete it, having died at Simla on the 27th April 1837, the immediate cause of death being a fever contracted during a shooting expedition in the neighbouring hills.

NOTE I.—Colonel Parker was buried in the old Mall Cemetery (better known locally as "the 'Chota Simla Cemetery"), but the exact spot is now indistinguishable, the monument subscribed for by his brother officers having been erected (not, as might reasonably have been expected, over the grave, but) on a remote, unfrequented and (at that time and for more than twenty years afterwards) almost inaccessible spur below the old Pioneer Lines,—that is, below the site now occupied by the Roman Catholic Convent and School. Colonel (afterwards Major-General) H. T. Tapp (*q. v.*), then Political Agent at Subathu, to whom the erection of the monument had been entrusted, was responsible for this curiously whimsical proceeding.

NOTE II.—Colonel Parker left two daughters: the elder of these married, at Simla on the 17th August 1837, Asst.-Surgeon John F. Bacon, of the Bengal Medical Service; the younger, Lucy, was the wife of Major George Short, 45th N. I. (*q. v.*).

Parker, Sir George, Bart., Captain and Brevet-Major (1813—1857).—*Tablet at Delhi, No. 158.*—The second son of Sir William George Parker, Bart. (II), of Harburn, Co. Warwick, Captain in the Royal Navy; and younger brother of Lieutenant and Brevet-Captain William James Parker, 1st Bengal European Light Infantry (*q. v.*). Born on the 3d February 1813.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1831. Arrived in India in July 1833, and was sent up to Dinapore to do duty with the Bengal European Regiment. Being a supernumerary at the time he was not immediately posted to a regiment, but continued doing duty with the European Regiment until February 1834, when, having come on the effective strength of the Army in the preceding November, he was posted to the 18th N. I. He joined this regiment at Betil in June 1834, and continued serving with it there until September 1835, when he was transferred to the 74th N. I.; and having joined that corps at Bareilly in the following November, he proceeded with it to Nasirabad in the winter of 1837-38. In the autumn of 1839 he accompanied the regiment on service against Jodhpur, and was with it in occupation of that

fortress during the winter of 1839-40, after which he returned with the corps to Nasirabad. In the spring of 1841 he marched with the regiment to Ludhiana, whence, early in 1843, he proceeded with it to Nowgong, in Bundelkhand. In the following September he was appointed Second-in-Command of the 1st and 2^d Battalions of Bundelkhand Military Police at Banda, with which he continued serving until January 1846, when he was appointed to the temporary command of the Ambala Police Battalion. In the September succeeding he was appointed Commandant of the Meerut Police Battalion, and in the following December he became acting Cantonment Joint-Magistrate of Meerut in addition. He remained in command of this battalion until it was disbanded in May 1847, and he was then taken into civil employ and, in the following month, appointed Joint Cantonment Magistrate of Meerut. In March 1848, on the death of his father, he succeeded to the Baronetcy, his elder brother having died at Simla in November 1843. In the summer of 1850 he went on leave, which was extended up to February 1852, when he went home on furlough, vacating his civil appointment. He returned to India at the end of January 1855, and having rejoined the 74th N. I. at Cawnpore, he was appointed, in the following August, to officiate as Cantonment Joint-Magistrate at that place; this appointment was, however, cancelled in the succeeding month. At the end of February 1856 his services were placed at the disposal of the Lieutenant-Governor of the N.-W. Provinces, and in the following month he was appointed Cantonment Magistrate at Cawnpore for so long as his regiment might remain at that place: in the following May, however, his position was modified, and he was appointed Cantonment Joint-Magistrate without reference to the movements of his regiment. He was still holding this appointment when the Mutiny broke out at Cawnpore, and he, with the other British inhabitants, took refuge in Sir Hugh Wheeler's entrenchment. His share in the defence of the entrenchment against the mutineers was, however, a very small one, for on the third day of the siege, the 8th June 1857, a stroke of the sun brought his life to a termination.

NOTE I.—The accounts given at the time of Sir George Parker having fallen in action in the defence of the entrenchment, of his having perished in the massacre at Satti-Chaura Ghât, and so forth, were all found afterwards to be inaccurate. The fact was as stated above.

NOTE II—Sir George Parker married, first, at Dinsapore on the 24th January 1838, Eliza Cecilia, the youngest daughter of Superintending-Surgeon John Marshall, Bengal Medical Service. This lady having died at Calcutta on the 6th August 1843, aged 22, he married, secondly, at Meerut on the 10th December 1846, Gertrude, the youngest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Ebderton, of the Madras Army.

Parker, William James, Lieutenant and Brevet-Captain (1811—1843).—*Grave at Simla, No. 309.*—The eldest son of Sir William George Parker, Bart. (II), of Harburn, Co. Warwick, and brother to Captain Sir George Parker, Bart. (III), of the 74th N. I. (q. v.). Born in 1811.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1827. Arrived in India in September 1828, and early in the following November was ordered up to Cawnpore to do duty with the 51st N. I., and on that regiment leaving the station he was, in February 1829, directed to do duty with the 24th N. I. In March 1829 he was posted to the 1st European Regiment, which he joined at Agra. Early in 1832 he moved with the regiment to Dinsapore, whence he accompanied it back to Agra in December 1833. In the autumn of 1833, on the corps being detailed for service in the field, he accompanied it to Karnal, whence he marched with it to Ferozepore, and, joining the Army of the Indus, he proceeded with it thence to Afghanistan, thereafter serving with it throughout the campaign of 1838-39 in that country, including the storm and capture of Ghazni (Medal) and the occupation of Kabul. He subsequently accompanied the regiment to Jalalabad, and in August 1840

he served with the corps in the operations in the Waziri Valley, including the capture of the Kajjah forts, in which he was severely wounded. On account of the severity of his wound he was obliged to return to India on leave, and having afterwards proceeded on sick leave to Calcutta, he was detained there for more than a year, and did not rejoin his regiment (which had in the meantime returned from Afghanistan, and was then at Karnal) until near the end of January 1842. In the autumn of 1842 he moved with his regiment (which had now become the "1st European Light Infantry") to Ferozepore, where he served with it in the Army of Reserve until January 1843, and on that Army being broken up he accompanied the corps to Subathu, arriving there with it at the end of the following March. In April he proceeded on six months' leave to Simla, and he died at that place on the 4th November 1843.

NOTE.—Captain (then Ensign) Parker married, first, at Dinsapore on the 18th January 1834, Phoebe, daughter of Superintending-Surgeon John Marshall, Bengal Medical Service; and this lady dying at Agra on the 30th June 1836, aged 25, he married, secondly, at Sermopore on the 29th July 1841, Margaret Ellen, the eldest daughter of William Greaves, Esqr.—There being no issue of either marriage, his younger brother succeeded to the baronetcy when his father died in March 1848.

Parks, James Henry Haffey, Ensign (c. 1829—1849).—*Grave at Peshawar: see No. 932.*—Entered H. M.'s Service (from the Royal Mili. College) on the 11th June 1847 as an Ensign in the 36th Foot, the dépôt of which he joined in the Isle of Wight, the regiment itself being then in the Ionian Islands. On the 25th February 1848 he was transferred to the 61st Foot, and proceeding to India in the following summer, he joined that regiment in the Jullundur Doab in October. He subsequently served with it in the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49, and was present at the passage of the Chenab (at Ramnagar on the 4th December, with the baggage-guard), the battles of Chilianwala and Gujarat, and the pursuit of the enemy to Peshawar (Medal and two clasps). On the conclusion of the war he was stationed with the regiment at Peshawar, and he died at that place on the 20th July 1849.

Parry, Sidney, Major and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel (1840—1883).—*Grave at Murree, No. 826.*—Son of Frederick John Sidney Parry, Esqr., of Onslow Square, London. Born on the 26th January 1840.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 15th May 1857, as a Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery. He was at first posted to the 12th Battalion, in which he served until the end of the succeeding year, when he was transferred to the 9th. On the reorganisation of the Royal Artillery taking place in April 1859 he was posted to the 8th Brigade, in which he served until the end of 1861, when he was transferred to the 6th. In this brigade he served for nearly seven years, during the last three of which he was stationed with the 7th Battery at Portsmouth. On his promotion to the rank of Captain taking place (30th September 1868), he was transferred from the 7th Battery, 6th Brigade, to the 6th Battery, 7th Brigade, at Gosport; in the following November he was removed to the 7th Battery, 12th Brigade, at Jersey, and in June 1869 to the 2^d Battery, 12th Brigade, at Alderney. In August 1870, he moved with this battery to Portsmouth, and he continued serving with it there until January 1871, when he was transferred to "A" Battery, 9th Brigade. Proceeding to India in the succeeding spring, he joined this battery at St. Thomas' Mount, Madras, whence he accompanied it to Secunderabad in February 1873. About the same time he was detailed for duty at the Wellington Convalescent Depôt, and he continued serving there until the spring of 1874, when, having been transferred to "C" Battery, 9th Brigade, he proceeded to Bangalore and joined it there. From October 1876 to April 1877 he officiated as Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Elmhirst, commanding the

Mysore Division. On the 26th June 1877 he was advanced to the regimental rank of Major, and going home soon afterwards he joined "I" Battery, 5th Brigade, to which he had been posted on promotion. In command of this battery he returned to India towards the end of the same year, and having accompanied it to Sitapur, he served with it there until the outbreak of the Afghan War in the autumn of 1878, when he was appointed to do duty with "G" Battery, 3rd Brigade. In command of this battery he served throughout the campaign of 1878-79 in the Kuram Valley, and took part in the forcing of the Peiwar Kotal. On the termination of the first phase of the war he remained with G-3^d in the Kuram Valley, and was stationed at Shalozan. In August 1879 he was transferred to "D" Battery, "A" Brigade, Royal Horse Arty., but before intelligence of the transfer could reach India the war had broken out afresh, and, in command of G-3^d, he had again gone to the front, accompanying the force moving on Kabul under the command of Sir Frederick Roberts, with which he was present at the action of Charasiah and the occupation of Kabul. He subsequently joined and assumed command of D-A, Royal Horse Artillery, at Peshawar, and in December he accompanied that battery on service on the Khaibar line, where he took part in various movements and operations, including an affair with the Mohmands at Ali Boghan; and he continued on that service until April 1880, when the battery was recalled, and he moved with it to Rawal Pindi. For his services during the Afghan War he received a medal with two clasps, and was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet. In October 1880 he went home on sick leave, and was absent from India until October 1881, when he rejoined his battery at Rawal Pindi. In the spring of 1883 he went on sick leave to Murree, and at that place he died on the 14th July following.

Parsons, William Cunliffe, Ensign (1828—1851).—Grave at Ludhiana, No. 586.—Son of Lieutenant-General James Ducket Parsons, C.B., Bengal Infantry. Born at Hissar, 24th June 1828.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1845. Arrived in India in April 1846, and was sent up to Barrackpore to do duty with the 20th N. I.; in the following month, however, this arrangement was altered, and he was ordered up to Dinapore to do duty there with the 1st N. I. In June 1846 he was posted to the 56th N. I. at Agra, but he never joined this regiment, and in July he was removed, at his own request, to the 5th N. I., then at Dacca. Being on leave at the time he did not join this regiment immediately, and in September he received permission to do duty with the 16th N. I. at Dinapore until his own regiment should arrive at that station. He joined the 5th accordingly on its arrival at Dinapore in January 1847. In the spring of 1850 he accompanied his regiment to Lahore, and he was with it there until the end of the year. In December 1850 he was granted leave on medical certificate for a year, to proceed to Gwalior (where his father was then Brigadier Commanding the Gwalior Contingent) and afterwards to Mussoorie and Landour, but he had scarcely begun his journey to Gwalior when he died at Ludhiana on the 4th January 1851.

Passy, Harry Everard, Lieutenant-Colonel (1854—1904).—Grave and tablet at Rawal Pindi, Nos. 796 and 811.—Born on the 28th August 1854.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 9th August 1873 as a Sub-Lieutenant in the 41st Foot, and was afterwards promoted to the rank of Lieutenant from the same date. Proceeding to India, he joined the regiment at Multan before the end of the year, and having accompanied it to Aden in February 1874, he went home with it from that station in March 1875. He subsequently served with the 41st at Shorncliffe and Pembroke until September 1876, when, having been transferred to the 2^d Battalion 17th Foot, on the 13th of that month, he proceeded to Ireland and joined his new corps at Templemore. In the

following month he embarked with it for India, and landing at Bombay on the 7th November, he accompanied the battalion to Mhow, where he served with it for three months. On the 28th February 1877 he was appointed an Offg. Wing Officer in the 26th Bombay N. I., on probation for the Bombay Staff Corps, into which he was subsequently admitted with effect from that date, and in the following month he joined the regiment at Poona. In April 1878 he was appointed a Wing Officer, and in the following August the post of Adjutant was conferred upon him: this appointment he held for nearly four years, in the course of which he served with the regiment at Deesa, Ahmedabad and Baroda, twice officiated as a Wing Commander, and, in addition to his other duties, held for nearly two years the command of the depôts of several corps which were then on service in Afghanistan. In July 1882 he was appointed to the Military Accounts Dept. on probation, and in that department, in its several grades and classes, the rest of his service (which extended to the three Presidencies) was passed. In March 1899 he was appointed Offg. Depy. Acct.-Genl., Military Dept., Govt. of India, and he was made permanent in that appointment in May 1900. In the following August, as Field Controller of Accounts, he accompanied the Expeditionary Force sent on service to China, where he was employed for more than a year. He returned to Calcutta in November 1901, and was there engaged on the accounts of the China Force until March 1902, when he was appointed Offg. Controller of Mily. Accoants, Bombay Command, a situation in which he remained until the spring of the succeeding year. From April 1903 to April 1904 he officiated as Controller of Mily. Accounts, Bengal Command. He was then appointed Offg. Controller of Mily. Accounts, Punjab Command, and having been made permanent in that appointment on the 16th September following, he continued holding it until his death. He died at Rawal Pindi on the 22^d December 1904.

Paterson, Francis Stuart, Major (1818—1860).—Grave at Delhi, No. 126.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1834. Arrived in India in July 1835, and in the following month was sent up to Benares to do duty with the 66th N. I. In September 1835 he was posted to the 55th N. I., at Chittagong, but he never joined this regiment, and in the following November he was removed, at his own request, to the 54th N. I., which he joined at Meerut early in 1836. Towards the end of 1838 he marched with the regiment to Delhi, and thence to Karnal in March 1839. In the following September he went on leave to Simla, and thence, in November, to Mussoorie, on medical certificate, for a year, and during his absence his regiment proceeded to Afghanistan. On the expiration of his leave in November 1841 he proceeded to Ferozepore to await an opportunity of joining his regiment, and in the meantime the outbreak at Kabul took place. The first opportunity of proceeding to Afghanistan occurred when Colonel Wild's brigade was moved up to Peshawar: he joined it, and on the 2^d January 1842 Colonel Wild directed him to do duty with the 30th N. I., and with this regiment (his own having been destroyed in the retreat from Kabul) he served throughout the subsequent campaign in Afghanistan, including the actions in the Khaibar Pass on the 23^d and 24th January, the forcing of the pass on the 5th April, the subsequent advance to Jalalabad, and various skirmishes in the passes during the return march to Hindustan (Medal). On the return of the Army he proceeded for a short time on leave, and then joined the resuscitated 54th at Cawnpore, whence he accompanied the corps to Delhi in November 1844, and to Ferozepore in March 1845. He was serving at that place when the first Sikh War broke out in December 1845, and marching out with his regimene on the 21st of that month, in the Division under the command of Sir John Littler, he was present at the battle of Firozshahr (Medal). Returning with the regiment to Ferozepore on the 25th he continued serving

with it there until the end of the war. In January 1847 he marched with the 54th to Lahore, and thence at the end of the year to Agra. In the winter of 1849-50 he accompanied the regiment to Barrackpore and in the spring of 1852 he proceeded with it to Aligarh, of which station he was in command for some time after his arrival there in March. In the following year he was for some months in command of the left wing of the regiment, detached to Moradabad. In April 1856 he accompanied the regiment to Delhi. He was with it when it mutinied there on the 11th May 1857, but though in great peril, when in command of a detachment at the Kashmir Gate, he succeeded in escaping to Meerut. He afterwards proceeded on leave to Simla, where he remained until the end of October. He subsequently returned to Delhi, but after the mutiny he was never again employed, and he continued doing general duty at that place until his death. He died at Delhi, of small-pox, on the 26th May 1860.

Paton, Charles Stewart, Lieutenant (1826—1852).—*Grave at Simla, No. 329.*—Son of Captain John Forbes Paton, Bengal Engineers, and grandson of Lieutenant-General Hugh Stafford, Bengal Infantry. Born at Calcutta on the 11th January 1826.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1843, with rank as Second-Lieutenant of Engineers from the 8th December of that year, the date on which he passed his examination. After going through the usual course at Chatham, he proceeded to India, arriving at Fort William in August 1845. In the following month he was sent up to Meerut to do duty with the Sappers and Miners, to which corps he was appointed in October, and having been posted to the 7th Company, he accompanied it into the field on the outbreak of the first Sikh War, and was present with it at the battle of Sobraon (Medal). On the close of the Sutlej Campaign he proceeded with the company to Ferozepore, whence he accompanied it to Lahore at the end of 1846. He continued serving with the corps (which became the “Corps of Sappers and Pioneers” in the following September) until near the end of December 1847, when he was appointed to the Dept. of Public Works, to mark out and superintend the construction of a road from Karnal direct to Ferozepore. In this employment he continued until the summer of 1848, when, in consequence of the outbreak in the Punjab, he was ordered to join the field force under the command of Major-General Whish, and having done so, he served with it at both sieges of Multan, the second one resulting in the capture of the place in January 1849. After the fall of Multan he accompanied the field force in its movement to join the main army under the Commander-in-Chief, and was specially employed in conducting a fleet of boats up the Chenab to Ramnagar, a duty which he carried out so effectively that the force on the left bank was enabled to cross the river and co-operate in the decisive battle of Gujarat, in which he was present (Medal and two clasps). He was subsequently employed in superintending the crossing of the captured and surrendered Sikh guns over the Chenab by the bridge-of-boats near Wazirabad, and this business being completed, in April, he went back to his work on the Karnal-Ferozepore road. In this employment he continued until December 1849, when, his services having been placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept., he was appointed an Asst. Executive Engineer in the Department of the Civil Engineer in the Punjab. From June to November 1851 he officiated as Executive Engineer of the Bari Doab Canal. In the spring of the succeeding year he proceeded to Simla on sick leave, and at that place he died on the 14th May 1852.

Patterson, Henry Thomas Tylden, Lieutenant (1824—1848).—*Grave at Ludhiana, No. 582.*—See Tylden-Patterson.

Pattoun, Richard Tyrrell Robert, Lieutenant-Colonel (1798—1848).—*Tablets at Jullundur and Multan; Nos. 545 and 882.*—Entered H M’s Service

on the 11th January 1816 as an Ensign in the Royal African Corps, which he joined the same year on the West Coast of Africa. In 1817 he served with a part of the corps at the storming of Fort Bangalung and at the capture of the town of Lightburn, on the Rio Pongas, and in 1818 he took part in the capture of Barsa Town, on the Gambia. On the Royal African Corps being disbanded in the following year, he was placed on half-pay from the 31st October 1819, and he remained in that position for one year. On the 5th October 1820 he exchanged to full pay in the 54th Foot, and having joined that regiment in the Cape Colony, South Africa, he accompanied it to India in 1822, landing at Madras, and proceeding thence to Bangalore. In the following year he went home on leave, and he was absent from India for three years, in the course of which, on the 10th August 1823, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. Returning to India in 1826 he rejoined the 54th at Madras, and in the same year he accompanied the corps to Cannanore, whence, in 1832, he proceeded with it to Trichinopoly. On the 6th July 1833, he was appointed Adjutant of the regiment, but he held this situation for little more than a year, having had to vacate it on promotion to the rank of Captain on the 2^d September 1834. He went home with the regiment in the spring of 1840, and landing at Gravesend in the following August, he subsequently served with it at Canterbury, Dover and Weedon. On the 8th February 1842, he was promoted to the rank of Major, and in the succeeding month he accompanied the regiment to Ireland, and was stationed with it at Belfast. On the 8th April 1842, he exchanged into the 21st Foot, and embarking for Bengal in the summer, he landed at Calcutta in November; and having marched to Benares in command of a body of drafts for regiments in the Upper Provinces, he proceeded thence to Kampti in the Madras Presidency, and there joined his regiment in March 1843. On the 5th December 1843, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. In the winter of 1845-46 he moved with the regiment to the Bengal Presidency, and was stationed with it at Agra, whence, early in 1847, he accompanied it to Cawnpore; and on the corps being ordered home that year, he exchanged, 24th September 1847, into the 32nd Foot. Joining that regiment at Meerut at the end of the following month, he moved with it to Ambala in February 1848, and thence to Ferozepore in the following May; and in August 1848 he proceeded with it on service to Multan, the Governor of which place, the Dewan Mulraj, had rebelled. There on the 9th and 12th September he commanded columns of attack on the posts occupied by the troops of Mulraj under the walls of the fortress, and on the latter occasion he lost his life, having been killed just as the assaulting force had, after a sanguinary conflict, succeeded in carrying the enemy’s position.

Paul, William, Lieutenant (1828—1857).—*Tablet at Kohat, No. 1043.*—Born at Elgin, Co. Moray, N. B., in 1828.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1847. Arrived in India in May of the same year, and was sent up to Benares to do duty with the 48th N. I. In February 1848 he was posted to the 7th N. I. and having joined that regiment at Ludhiana, he accompanied it, in the following May, to Jullundur, where he served with it throughout the duration of the second Sikh War. In April 1849 he marched back to Ludhiana with the regiment, and in the winter of 1852-53 he accompanied it to Berhampore. At the end of September 1854, he was appointed Adjutant of the 4th Punjab Infantry, which he joined at Dera Ghazi Khan, and with this corps, in September 1856, he proceeded to Bannu. In January 1857, he was appointed Offg. Second-in-Command of the regiment. In the following March he accompanied the corps on service and was present with it in the expedition to the Bozdar hills and at the forcing of the Khan Band defile. On the termination of these opera-

tions he returned with the regiment to Bannu, and continued serving with it there until towards the end of May, when, in consequence of the outbreak of the Mutiny, he marched with the regiment for Lahore. Subsequently, however, the course of the regiment was diverted to Nowshera, and at that place, on the 26th June, he took part in the disarming of the 10th Irregular Cavalry. On the 1st of the following month he was sent, in command of a detachment of the regiment (230 strong), to join the Punjab Movable Column under Nicholson, and on the way he took part in the disarming of the 58th N. I. and two companies of the 14th N. I. at Rawal Pindi, as well as in the pursuit of the mutineers of the 14th N. I. at Jhelum, and of those of the 26th N. I. near Amritsar. On the arrival of the head-quarters of the regiment at Amritsar on the 20th August he rejoined the corps with his detachment, and accompanied it to Delhi, arriving there on the 5th September, and thereafter taking part in the siege and storming of the place. On the 27th September, the Commandant having been wounded in the course of the fighting inside of Delhi, he assumed command of the regiment, and accompanying it in the pursuing column under Colonel Greated, he commanded the corps in the actions of Bulandshahr and Aligarh, the affair of Akrabad, the battle of Agra, the affair of Maraganj, and the operations for the relief of Lucknow. In the course of these last he was mortally wounded in the storming of the Sikandarbagh, on the 16th November 1857, and he died in consequence on the succeeding day.

Payne, Orlebar Bletstow, Lieutenant (c. 1829—1849).—*Monument on the Chilianwala battlefield, No. 752.*—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 3rd April 1846 as an Ensign in the 24th Foot. Joined the regiment at Cork, and in the following month embarked with it for Bengal. Arriving at Calcutta in September, he soon afterwards proceeded with the corps to the Upper Provinces, and reached Agra in March 1847. On the 7th April 1848 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. In the following October he marched with the regiment to join the Army of the Punjab at Ferozepore, and taking the field in the following month, he served with the regiment in the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49, including the passage of the Chenab, the action of Sadulapur and the battle of Chilianwala, in which last, whilst gallantly rushing on to the assault of the Sikh position, he fell in the midst of the enemy's guns,—13th January 1849.

Paynter, Howell, C.B., Lieutenant-Colonel (1804—1851).—See the notes on the Chilianwala Monument, No. 752.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 26th April 1828 as an Ensign in the 9th Foot. Joined that regiment at Manchester, and shortly afterwards proceeded with it to Ireland. On the 21st November 1828 he was transferred to the 56th Foot, which he joined at Newry, and with that regiment he continued serving in Ireland until December 1831, when he embarked with it for Jamaica. In that island he served with the 56th for more than a year. On the 6th January 1833, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and on the 5th April following, he was transferred to the 24th Foot, which he joined at Quebec, and with this corps he served in Canada for eight years, including the period of the rebellion. He returned home with the regiment in July 1841, and was stationed with it at Devonport. On the 6th May 1842 he was advanced to the rank of Captain. In the spring of 1843 he proceeded with the regiment to Scotland, and thence in the autumn of the same year he accompanied it to Ireland. On the 28th April 1846 he was promoted to the rank of Major. He continued serving with the 24th in Ireland until May 1846, when he embarked with the regiment for Bengal. Landing at Calcutta in September 1846 he accompanied the regiment to the Upper Provinces, at first to Ghazipur, but afterwards to Agra, where he arrived with it early in March 1847. In October 1848

he marched with the regiment for Ferozepore, to join the Army of the Punjab, and arriving at that station early in November, he thereafter served with it in the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49, including the passage of the Chenab, the action of Sadulapur, and the battle of Chilianwala, in which last he was dangerously wounded, having been shot through the lungs in the advance through the jungle (Medal and clasp). In consequence of casualties in the regiment at Chilianwala, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on the 14th January 1849. On account of the severity of his wound he was absent from the regiment, on leave, until February 1850. He then rejoined the corps at Wazirabad, but, still suffering from his wound, he was obliged soon afterwards to proceed on leave to South Africa, and thence to England. In August 1850 he was nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath. His health being completely shattered, he retired from the service, by the sale of his commission, on the 7th August 1851, and on the 13th November following, he died at Bath, his death having been due entirely to the terrible wound he had received two years and ten months before.

Peak, Henry Maxwell, Second-Lieutenant (1867—1890).—*Tablet at Lahore, No. 637.*—Son of George Peak, Esqr., of Burcher, near Titley, Co. Hereford. Born at Ashton-on-Mersey, Co. Chester, on the 22d April 1867.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 12th March 1887 as a Second-Lieutenant in the 4th Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regt. (the 2d Warwick Militia), and was advanced to the rank of Lieutenant in that corps on the 5th May 1888. On the 10th November following he was transferred to the regular forces as a Second-Lieutenant in the 2d Battalion, Norfolk Regt., and proceeding to India, he joined that corps at Mandalay, in Upper Burma, in February 1889. Later in the same year, on the battalion being ordered home, he was transferred to the 1st Battalion, Norfolk Regt., which he joined at Wellington, in the Madras Presidency. On the 9th August 1890 he was appointed an Offg. Wing Subaltern in the 24th Bengal Infantry, on probation for the Bengal Staff Corps, but only a few weeks after joining this regiment at Sialkot, he died at that place,—17th October 1890.

Peake, Samuel, Riding-Master (1804—1850).—*Tablet at Jullundur, No. 551.*—After some years' service in the ranks of the 11th Light Dragoons (with which he was present at the siege and capture of Bharatpur in 1825-26), he was, on the 1st January 1828, transferred to the service of the East India Company and promoted to the rank of Sergeant. On the 5th of the succeeding month he was appointed Quarter-Master-Sergeant of the 10th Light Cavalry, and having joined that corps at Meerut, he, in March 1829, proceeded with it to Mhow. In May 1829 he was appointed Sergeant-Major of the regiment. Early in 1832 he marched with the regiment to Karnal, whence, in the autumn of 1834, he proceeded with it to Muttra. From July 1839 to near the end of 1841, during the absence on leave of his brother, Riding-Master Thomas Peake, he was acting Riding-Master of the regiment, and during this period he accompanied the corps to Nasirabad in December 1839, and thence to Ferozepore towards the end of the following year. On the return of his brother he reverted to the position of Sergeant-Major, and in that capacity he accompanied the regiment on service to Afghanistan, where he served throughout the campaign of 1842 under General Pollock (Medal). On returning from Afghanistan he proceeded with the regiment to Meerut, arriving there in February 1843, but in the autumn of the same year he again proceeded on service with the regiment, in the right wing of the Army of Gwalior, and was present with it at the battle of Maharajpur (bronze star). He returned with the regiment to Meerut in March 1844, and in the following autumn he marched with it to Nowgong, in Bundelkhand. On the 6th December 1844, he was appointed a

Riding-Master on the establishment, with effect from the 1st of the preceding month, and having been posted to the 7th Light Cavalry, he joined that regiment at Shikarpur, in Sindh. Early in 1846 he moved towards the Punjab with the regiment, in the Sindh Field Force, but the termination of the first Sikh War rendered the services of this force unnecessary, and he proceeded with the regiment to Muttra, arriving there in May. In the autumn of 1847 he accompanied the regiment to Jullundur, and during the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49 he was employed with it within the Jullundur Doab. Towards the end of 1849 he accompanied the regiment to Peshawar. In July 1850, on the death of his brother, he was transferred, as Riding-Master, to the 10th Light Cavalry, but was directed, at the same time, to continue doing duty with the 7th, at Peshawar, until the following October. He was on his way to join the 10th, at Kartarpur, when he died at Lahore on the 9th November 1850.

Peake, Thomas, Riding-Master (1796—1850).—*Tablet at Jullundur, No. 551.*—Served for several years in the ranks of the 11th Light Dragoons, and attained the rank of Sergeant in that regiment. On the 9th August 1825 he was transferred to the service of the East India Company, promoted to the rank of Sergeant therein, and appointed Asst. Riding-Master to the 2nd Extra Regiment of Light Cavalry (afterwards designated the 10th Light Cavalry). In the following October he was appointed Riding-Master to the regiment, with effect from the 10th of the preceding month. He served with the corps at Meerut until the beginning of December, when he accompanied it on service, and, in the winter of 1825-26, he was present with it at the siege and capture of Bharatpur. On the termination of the siege he returned with the regiment to Meerut, whence he proceeded with it to Mhow in the spring of 1829, to Karnal early in 1832, and to Muttra in the autumn of 1834. In January 1839 he went on leave, and subsequently obtained permission to proceed to New South Wales, but this was cancelled at his own request in May. In the following July this leave was re-granted, and he was absent in the Australian colonies until near the end of 1841. On his return he rejoined the regiment at Ferozepore, and early in the following year, he accompanied it to Afghanistan, where he served with it throughout the campaign of 1842 under General Pollock (Medal). On the withdrawal of our forces from Afghanistan he proceeded with the regiment to Meerut, arriving there early in February 1843, but towards the end of the year he again accompanied it into the field, served with it in the Gwalior Campaign, and was present at the battle of Maharajpur (bronze star). He returned with the regiment to Meerut in the spring of 1844, and towards the end of the year marched with it to Nowgong, in Bundelkhand. In the spring of 1846 he accompanied the regiment to Mhow, and in the cold season of 1847-48 he proceeded with it to Kartarpur, where he served with it throughout the period of the second Sikh War. He continued serving with the 10th Light Cavalry at Kartarpur until his death, which took place there on the 31st May 1850.

Pearson, Henry Brandreth, Lieutenant (1827—1849).—*Grave at Simla, No. 323.*—Born on the 5th May 1827.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1845. Arrived in India in April 1846, and was sent up to Benares to do duty with the 49th N. I. On the 1st May following he was posted to the 56th N. I., and proceeding onwards to Agra, he joined that regiment there. In the autumn of the same year he accompanied the regiment to Nurpur, in the Jullundur Doab, whence he moved with it to Hajipur in the spring of 1847. In February 1848 he accompanied the corps to Ludhiana, and thence, in the autumn, he marched with it to Ferozepore, the regiment having been detailed to form part of the Army of the Punjab. He thereafter served with it throughout the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49, and was present with it at the passage of the Chenab, the action of Sadnapur, the battles of Chilianwala and Gujarat, and the pursuit

of the Sikhs and Afghans to Peshawar (Medal and two clasps). On the conclusion of the campaign he accompanied the regiment to Lahore, whence, in July 1849, he proceeded on sick leave to Simla. He died at that place on the 15th October following.

Peebles, Allan Laing, Captain (1863—1895).—*Grave at Mardan, No. 1012.*—Born on the 30th July 1863.—Entered H. M.'s Service (from the Royal Milly. College) on the 10th March 1883 as a Lieutenant in the 1st Battalion, Devonshire Regiment (the 11th Foot), which he joined shortly afterwards in Dublin. He subsequently served with the battalion at Newry, Cork and Aldershot, and on the 12th August 1890 he was appointed Adjutant. In January 1891 he accompanied the corps to Egypt, and while serving there, on the 1st April following, he was promoted to the rank of Captain. In January 1893 he proceeded with the battalion to India, arriving at Rawai Pindi, the station assigned to the corps, in the following month, and in August 1894, on completing his tour of service in the appointment, he vacated the Adjutancy. In the succeeding December he accompanied the battalion to Nowshera. In the winter of 1894-95, in command of a detachment of his battalion, with a Maxim gun, he served throughout the Waziristan expedition (India Medal and clasp). In April 1895, in command of the same Maxim detachment, he served in the Chitral Relief Expedition and took part in the forcing of the Malakand Pass, the action of Khar, and the passage of the Swat and Panjkora rivers. In the last-mentioned operation he got his Maxim across the river during the evening of the 13th April on a *mashk* raft, and was in action with the enemy, on the right bank, early on the following morning, but he had not been long engaged when he received a mortal wound, from the effects of which he died, at Sado, on the following day,—the 15th April 1895.

Peel, Joseph, Lieutenant (1824—1849).—*Tablet at Jullundur, No. 540.*—The third son of Edmond Peel, Esqr. (who was first cousin to Sir Robert Peel, the eminent statesman), and nephew to the Right Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Peel, Kt., P. C., Chief Justice of Bengal from 1842 to 1855. Born in September 1824.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1841. Arrived in India in October of the same year, and in the following month was sent up to Benares to do duty with the 9th N. I. In January 1842 he was posted to the 37th N. I., and that regiment being then on service in Afghanistan, he was directed to proceed to Ferozepore, and there await an opportunity of joining it; the 37th having, however, been destroyed in the retreat from Kabul, he was directed in the following month to proceed to Delhi, and there do duty with the 3rd Infantry Levy. To this corps he remained attached until June 1842, when having fallen ill, he was obliged to proceed on sick leave to Landour and Mussoorie, and at these places he was detained by ill-health until nearly the end of November 1843. He then joined the re-formed 37th at Allahabad, and at that place he continued serving with it until December 1844, when he proceeded on leave to Calcutta, on the expiration of which, in April 1845, he rejoined his regiment at Nasirabad. In November 1845 he proceeded on two months' leave to visit the camp of the Governor-General (Lieutenant-General the Right Hon'ble Sir Henry Hardinge, G.C.B.,—afterwards Viscount Hardinge), and he accompanied the camp when, on the outbreak of the first Sikh War, His Excellency took the field with the Army of the Sutlej. As acting Aide-de-Camp he served on His Excellency's Staff at the battles of Mudki and Firozshahr, in the latter of which he was wounded: he was then, with effect from the 21st December, appointed an Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency, and in that capacity he served until the conclusion of the campaign, including the battle of Sobraon (Medal and two clasps). He continued on the personal staff of the Governor-General until near the end of December 1847, when, on Lord Hardinge

going home, he was appointed Second-in-Command of the 1st Sikh Local Infantry. He joined this regiment at Hoshiarpur, and during the earlier part of the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49 he was employed with it in various operations against insurgents in the Jullundur, Bari and Rechna Doabs, including the surprise and capture of the fort of Akrot on the 1st December. In January 1849 he was detached in command of two companies to join a force under Brigadier Wheeler operating against the insurgent Ram Singh, and gallantly leading these companies in the storming of the heights of Dalla, on the left bank of the Ravi, on the 16th of that month, he received a dangerous wound, from the effects of which he died, in camp near Dalla, on the following day.

Pemberton, Duncan Scott, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel (1837-1888).-*Grave at Srinagar, No. 1127: tablet at Lahore, No. 689.*-One of the younger sons of Captain Robert Boileau Pemberton, 44th Bengal N. I. Born at Calcutta on the 25th February 1837.-Entered the Bengal Army in 1856, with rank as Second-Lieutenant of Artillery from the 13th June of that year. Arrived in India in October 1856, and was soon afterwards sent up to Meerut to do duty with the Artillery there, and he was still serving at that place when the Mutiny broke out in the following May. In August 1857 he was sent to join the force before Delhi, and having been attached to the 3^d Company 1st Battalion (No. 17 Light Field Battery), he served with it during the remainder of the siege (Medal and clasp). After the fall of Delhi he was appointed to do duty with the 3^d Company 3^d Battalion, at Meerut, but being in bad health he was obliged to proceed to Mussoorie on leave, and he was still there when, at the end of December, he was regularly posted to the 3^d Company 1st Battalion : he does not appear, however, to have ever joined this company, which was then at Lucknow, and in the spring of 1858 he was again obliged to go to the hills (Simla) on sick leave. On the 27th April 1858 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. In the autumn of the same year he proceeded on leave to Calcutta, whence, in November, he went home on furlough. In December 1858 he was removed to the 2^d Company 2^d Battalion, Fort Artillery. He returned to India at the end of November 1860, and, after doing duty for some time at the Recruit Depot at Dum-Dum, he was sent to the Upper Provinces, in January 1861, on duty, as Adjutant and Quarter-Master, with a detachment of recruits. On the 21st of the same month he was re-transferred to the 3^d Company 1st Battalion, but before he could join it he was removed, 4th March, to the 4th Troop 3^d Brigade, Horse Artillery, which in the course of the spring he joined at Ambala. In October 1861 he was transferred to the Royal Artillery, his troop then becoming "F" Battery, 5th Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, and in February 1863 he accompanied the battery to Sialkot. With this battery (which was designated "F" Battery, "F" Brigade, in April 1864) he continued serving until May 1865, when, having been promoted to the rank of Second-Captain with effect from the 24th March preceding, he was posted to No. 4 Battery, 24th Brigade. He joined this battery at Allahabad in October, and continued serving with it until February 1867, when he was appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab ; and he remained in this employment until May 1868, when he went home on sick leave. In the following September he was removed to "B" Battery, "C" Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, then stationed at Norwich, but, being on leave, he did not join, and in the succeeding month he was re-transferred to No. 4 Battery, 24th Brigade. He returned to India in November 1869 and (having previously vacated the post of Aide-de-Camp to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab) he rejoined No. 4 Battery, 24th Brigade, at Darjeeling, at which place, in February 1871, he was appointed Station Staff Officer. Early in 1872 he accompanied the battery to Morar, whence, in the spring of the same year, he was

detached on duty to Khaira-gali, in the Murree Hills, and while he was serving there in August 1872 he was removed to the rolls of No. 8 Battery, 23^d Brigade. He remained on duty at Khaira-gali until the autumn of 1872, when he was appointed to do duty with No. 3 Battery, 23^d Brigade, at Peshawar, and he continued attached to that battery until May 1873, when, having been promoted to the rank of Major with effect from the 23^d November 1872, he was appointed to the command of "F" Battery, 16th Brigade, at Morar. In November 1873 he was removed to "F" Battery, 8th Brigade, then at Barrackpore, but after doing duty for some time at Saugor, he went home on leave in March 1874, and did not join this battery (which had in the meantime moved to Meerut) until his return to India in the following November. He commanded the battery at the Camp of Exercise at Delhi in 1875-76 and at the Imperial Assemblage at the same place in 1876-77, and at the end of 1877, he accompanied it (under the changed designation of "F" Battery, 3^d Brigade) to Singapore. He continued serving there with the battery until early in 1881, when he was ordered to South Africa for duty in the Transport Dept., in connection with the operations there going on against the Boers of the Transvaal, and he continued in that employment until the termination of the war. On the 1st July 1881 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet. His battery having proceeded to England in course of relief, he went home from South Africa at the beginning of 1882, and rejoined it at Woolwich. In March of the same year he was transferred to "X" Battery, 1st Brigade, at the same place, but he did not remain with it long, for having towards the end of the following month been promoted to the regimental rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, with effect from the 16th February preceding, he was transferred to the 1st Brigade, Eastern Division, Garrison Arty., and ordered out to Bengal. On arrival in India, in the autumn, he was posted to Lucknow, whence, in April 1884, he was sent to command the Royal Artillery at Campbellpore, temporarily. In May 1885 he was appointed to command the Royal Artillery of the Mhow Division, temporarily, and in the following month he was made permanent in the post. On the 1st July 1885 he was advanced to the rank of Colonel by brevet. He continued in command of the Artillery of the Mhow Division until February 1887, when having been transferred to the Supernumerary Unemployed List, he proceeded to Kashmir, and there took up his residence. He continued residing in Kashmir until his death, which occurred at Gulmarg on the 23^d August 1888.

NOTE.—Colonel (then Lieutenant) Pemberton married, first, at Rai Bareli, Oudh, on the 3^d August 1861, Catherine, daughter of W. H. Shortt, Esqr., of Inverness. This lady having died, he married, secondly, at Simla on the 5th September 1877, Lilley, daughter of the late Edwin Sandys, Esqr., Bengal Civil Service.

Pemberton, Sholto Edmonstone, Lieutenant-Colonel (1840-1889).-*Grave and tablet at Lahore Cantonment, Nos. 663 and 689.*-The youngest son of Captain Robert Boileau Pemberton, 44th Bengal N. I. Born at Berhampore, Bengal, on the 17th April 1840.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1859, with rank as Lieutenant of Artillery from the 9th December of that year. Arrived in India in April 1860, and did duty with the Artillery at Meerut until March 1861, when he was posted to the 1st Company 6th Battalion, Foot Artillery, at Lucknow. In October 1861 he was transferred to the Royal Artillery, his company then becoming No. 5 Battery, 16th Brigade, Royal Artillery. For some time during the succeeding year he did duty with No. 2 Battery, 25th Brigade, at Cawnpore, and in October 1862 he was posted to "F" Battery, 16th Brigade, which he joined at Barrackpore. In the following December he was appointed Doing-Duty Officer in the Peshawar Mountain Train Battery, which he joined at Abbottabad in April 1863. About the same time he was transferred to No. 7 Battery, 25th Brigade, but continuing with the Peshawar Battery, he proceeded

with it on service in the autumn of the same year, and was present with it throughout the Ambela Campaign, taking part in the recovery of the Crag Picquet position (in which he was highly distinguished), the capture of Lálu, the advance on Ambela, and the expulsion of the enemy from their position near the Buner Pass (India Medal and clasp). He continued serving with the Peshawar M. T. Battery until January 1865, when he was appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, a post which he retained for more than two years, only vacating it on going home on leave in February 1867. In February 1868, before the expiration of his leave, he was transferred to No. 5 Battery, 13th Brigade, and with that, and with batteries of the 17th, 21st and 22^d Brigades, he served in various parts of the United Kingdom and in the West Indies for nearly seven years, in the course of which, on the 11th December 1872, he was promoted to the rank of Captain. In July 1874 he was posted to "F" Battery, 8th Brigade, which he joined at Meerut before the end of the year, and with this battery (which became "F" Battery, 3^d Brigade, in 1877) he served continuously (at Meerut until December 1877, and afterwards at Dinapore) until August 1878, when he was appointed Offg. Superintendent of the Foundry and Shell Factory at Cossipore (Kásípúr). In January 1879 he rejoined his battery at Dinapore, and he continued with it until the following May, when he was appointed a temporary Commissary of Ordnance to do duty with the Ordnance Field Park of the Kuram Field Force. In October 1879, on the renewal of hostilities in Afghanistan, he was appointed to the charge of the Ordnance Field Park of the Kuram Division of the Kabul Field Force, with which he served in the Kuram Valley until the end of the war (Medal). On the 26th May 1880 he was promoted to the rank of Major. For some months during that year he did duty with No. 1 Battery, 9th Brigade, at Allahabad, and afterwards, until April 1881, with "F" Battery, 4th Brigade, at Fyzabad : he was then appointed to the command of the latter, and he commanded it continuously (accompanying it to Morar in November 1882, and to Bareilly in March 1886) until the end of 1886, when, the battery being ordered home, he was transferred to "Q" Battery, 3^d Brigade, at Jubbulpore. In command of this battery he served at that place until February 1888, when he went home on leave for twelve months. In August 1888, during his absence from India, he was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel on half-pay, with retrospective effect from the 26th May 1887. On the 1st January 1889 he became a regimental Lieutenant-Colonel on full pay, was transferred immediately to the Indian Establishment, and appointed to the command of the Royal Artillery at Mian Mir. Proceeding to India, he took up this command on the 26th March, but he had not held it for many months when he came to the end of his career. He died at Mian Mir on the 25th September 1889.

Notes.—Lieutenant-Colonel (then Captain) Pemberton married, at Mian Mir on the 6th November 1877, Marion Emily, daughter of Major-General C. S. Lane, Bengal Staff Corps.

Pemberton, Thomas Francis Henry, Ensign (1810—1831).—*Grave at Karnal*,—see No. 196.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1826. Arrived in India at the end of October 1827, and in the following month was sent up to Dinapore to do duty with the 46th N. I. In January 1828 he was posted to the 67th N. I., which he joined at Dinapore. In the following August he exchanged to the 22^d N. I., then at Midnapore, but that regiment being under orders for Kaita, in Bundelkhand, he received permission, in October, to continue doing duty with the 67th until the 22^d, *en route* to its destination, should arrive in the vicinity of Benares. Before this came to pass, however, he was transferred, 4th November, to the 62^d N. I., which he joined soon afterwards at Sitapur, in Oudh. He continued serving with this regiment at Sitapur until January 1831,

when he marched with it for Delhi, at which place he arrived early in March. He died at Karnal on the 15th October 1831.

Note.—This officer is mis-named "F. H. Pemberton in the list on p. 32, Part I. (No. 196).

Pengree, George, Lieutenant (1807—1875).—*Grave at Simla*, No. 332.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1827. Arrived in India in July 1828, and at the end of the same month was sent up to Dinapore to do duty with the 46th N. I. Early in the following November he was posted to the 39th N. I., and having joined that regiment at Garawára, in the Central Provinces, he accompanied it to Agra in January 1830. In September 1831 he was appointed acting Adjutant of the regiment, and in the succeeding December he was made permanent in the post. In October 1832 he moved with the regiment to Delhi, and his health having become impaired at that station, he, in March 1835, proceeded on sick leave to Simla, where he was detained by ill-health for nearly two years. In February 1837 he rejoined the regiment at Neemuch, but soon afterwards his health again broke down, and in November he was compelled once more to proceed to Simla. Finding himself now unequal to the performance of the active duties of his profession, he asked to be invalided, and he was accordingly transferred to the Invalid Establishment on the 13th November 1837. In March 1838 he was granted permission to reside in the North-Western Hills (Simla). In February 1841 he was directed to proceed to Chunar and do duty with the invalid and veteran companies there, but his health not admitting of his taking up this duty at the time, he was granted leave to remain at Simla until the end of the year : this leave was afterwards extended to the middle of November 1842, when he was appointed by Lord Ellenborough to the duty of superintending the making and repairing of roads at Simla and in the neighbouring hills. He was relieved of this duty in October 1846, and in the following December he received permission to reside at Simla. Counting from the date of his transfer to the invalids, he was for nearly thirty-eight years a permanent resident of Simla, where he possessed much house property, was well known, and universally respected, until his death, which took place at his residence, "The Boundary," Chota Simla, on the 9th October 1875.

Note.—Lieutenant Pengree married, at Simla, on the 29th September 1841, Emily Sidney, the only daughter of the late Lieutenant-General W. H. Hewitt, Bengal Infantry (commanding the Meerut Division in 1857). This lady died at Simla in 1851.

Penny, Nicholas, C.B., Major-General (1789—1858).—*Tablet at Delhi*, No. 148.—Son of Robert Penny, Esqr., of Weymouth, Co. Dorset, and brother of Major-General Gabriel R. Penny of the Bengal Infantry. Born at Weymouth in 1789.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1806. Arrived in India in July 1807, and in the usual course was sent to the Cadet College at Barasat. At the end of November he was posted to the 14th N. I., and on being discharged from Barasat, in July 1808, he was appointed to the 1st Battalion of that regiment, and joined it forthwith at Midnapore. In 1809 he accompanied the battalion to Balasore, in 1810 to Cuttack, and at the end of 1812 to Allahabad. On his promotion to the rank of Lieutenant being gazetted in April 1813 he was re-posted to the 1st Battalion 14th. On the 19th October 1813 he was appointed Adjutant of the battalion, but, some changes taking place in the arrangement of regimental staff, he vacated the appointment on the 24th March following. In July 1814 he was nominated to officiate as Adjutant of the battalion, and on the left wing being detached in October to form part of Major-General J. S. Wood's force in the operations against the Gurkhas, he accompanied it in that capacity. On the 9th December following he was appointed Adjutant of the battalion, but was directed to remain, as Adjutant, with the left wing, and, doing so, he was present with it throughout the Nipal

Campaign of 1814-15, including the action of Jitgarh, near Butwal, on the 3rd January 1815 (India Medal and clasp). On the conclusion of the campaign he proceeded with the wing to Gorakhpur, whence he returned with it to Allahabad and rejoined battalion head-quarters early in 1816. During the same year he proceeded with the battalion to Banda, whence, on the outbreak of the Mahratta-Pindari War, he accompanied it on service in the Left Division of the Grand Army, and besides taking part in all the movements of the Division, he was present with the battalion at the siege and capture of Mandala and at the reduction of Garakota. He continued serving with the battalion in the Saugor Field Force until November 1818, when he went on leave to the Presidency. After a stay there of more than a year he rejoined his battalion at Hansi early in 1820, and in February of that year he was appointed Station Staff Officer at that place. In October 1821 he was granted leave to the Presidency preparatory to going home on furlough, but this was soon afterwards cancelled at his own request, and in the winter of 1821-22 he accompanied the battalion to Partabgarh in Oudh. In September 1822 he resigned the Adjutancy and went on leave to the Presidency, whence in January 1823 he went home on furlough. In September 1823 he was transferred to the 2^d Battalion 34th N. I., on its formation, and on the reorganisation of the Army taking place in May 1824 he was posted as a Captain to the 68th N. I. (late 2^d Battalion 34th). In July 1825 he was removed to the 1st Extra Regiment of Native Infantry (afterwards numbered the 69th). He returned to India in October 1825, and having been appointed Offg. Depy. Asst. Qr.-Mr.-Genl., he was ordered, 2^d November, to accompany the Commander-in-Chief to the Upper Provinces. On the 18th of the same month he was nominated to act as Depy. Asst. Qr.-Mr. Genl. with the force then assembling at Agra, and on the 3^d December he was appointed Depy. Asst. Qr.-Mr. Genl. of the Second Division of the Army proceeding against Bharatpur. In this capacity he served throughout the siege and capture of the fortress, for which he received a medal and was, nine years later, promoted to the rank of Major by brevet, with effect from the 19th January 1826. On the breaking up of the army employed at Bharatpur he proceeded to Fatehgarh and joined his regiment, the 1st Extra N. I., with which he continued serving until the following September, when he was appointed a Brigade-Major on the establishment. Having been posted in the following month to the brigade on the Agra and Muttra frontier, he served there until May 1828, when he was appointed a Depy. Asst. Adj.-Genl. on the establishment and posted to the Dinapore Division, and whilst holding this appointment he officiated, in addition, from September 1830 to November 1831, as Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier-General Knox, commanding the Division. In June 1832 he was advanced to the position of Asst. Adj.-General of Division, and was posted, in the following month, to the Presidency Division. In this situation he continued serving for nine years, during which period he once, in November and December 1837, held temporary charge of the Adjutant-General's Office at the Presidency. In June 1841 he was appointed Commandant of the Nasiri Battalion (Gurkhas), but he continued acting as Asst. Adj.-General at Barrackpore for some time longer until relieved by the arrival of his successor. He joined the Nasiri Battalion at Sabathu in the autumn, and in March 1843 moved with it to Jutogh, where he remained in command of it until January 1846, when he was nominated Brigadier Commanding the Twelfth Brigade of Infantry of the Army of the Sutlej. In the course of the same month he marched down to Ludhiana with his battalion, which he (not having had an opportunity of taking up his brigade appointment) commanded at the battle of Aliwal. On the 2^d February he was placed temporarily in command of a brigade composed of the 50th Foot and the Nasiri

Battalion, and on the 6th, the Twelfth Brigade having been broken up, he was appointed to the command of the Second Brigade (H. M.'s 50th Foot, the 42^d N. I., and the Nasiri Battalion), which he led with great distinction in the decisive battle of Sobraon, in which it was prominently engaged and sustained a loss of 56 killed and 336 wounded, he himself being wounded and his Brigade-Major (Robert Hay) killed. He subsequently commanded the brigade in the advance on Lahore and until the conclusion of the war, for his services during which he received the Aliwal Medal with a clasp for Sobraon, and was created a Companion of the Order of the Bath. On the breaking up of the Army of the Sutlej he reverted to the command of the Nasiri Battalion, and returned with it to Jutogh in April 1846. He continued in command of the battalion until September 1848, when, having attained the regimental rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, he vacated under rule, and was posted to the 69th N. I., which he joined at Ferozepore on the 15th October. On the formation of the Army of the Punjab in the same month he was nominated a Brigadier and appointed to the command of the Seventh (subsequently numbered the Sixth) Brigade, in the command of which he was retained on the Army being reorganised on the 26th November, and which he led at the passage of the Chenab in the following month. In January 1849 he was transferred from the 69th to the 70th N. I. On the 13th of that month he commanded the Sixth Brigade at the battle of Chilianwala, on which occasion it was at first in reserve, but was afterwards pushed into the thick of the engagement, in consequence of the repulse of Pennywick's brigade. On the 4th of the following month he was transferred to the command of the Third Brigade, which he led on the 21st at the battle of Gujarat, on which occasion it was very prominently engaged and earned great distinction in the storming of the village of Khalra. After the battle he was appointed to the command of the Second Brigade of the Force sent in pursuit of the flying enemy, which compelled the Sikhs to surrender and chased the Afghans to Peshawar and into the Khaibar Pass, thus bringing the war to a conclusion (Medal and two clasps, and appointed an Aide-de-Camp to the Queen with the rank of Colonel in the Army). At the end of March 1849 he was transferred from the 70th N. I., to the 2^d European Regiment. On the breaking up of the force at Peshawar he marched for Lahore, 4th April, in command of a brigade, and on arrival at that place on the 8th May, he joined and assumed command of the 2^d European Regiment. In June 1849 he was appointed temporarily to the command at Lahore, which he held until his regiment marched for Agra at the end of the year. He arrived at Agra in March 1850 and commanded the 2^d European Regiment there until the middle of December, when he was removed to the 40th N. I., and joining that corps at Allahabad on the 18th, he immediately succeeded to the command of the station. In July 1851 he was appointed a Brigadier on the establishment and posted to the command of the Rohilkhand District, which he took up on the 9th of the following month. In the succeeding November he exchanged to the command of the station of Ambala, from which he was transferred in February 1852 to that of the Jullundur Field Force, which, shortly afterwards, was absorbed into and became part of the Sirhind Division. In July 1852 he was appointed to the temporary command of the Sirhind Division, which he held for about three months. In the following August he was removed from the 40th to the 19th N. I., and towards the end of September he was transferred to the 61st N. I. In September and October 1853 he was again in temporary command of the Sirhind Division. In November of the same year he was removed from the command of Jullundur Station to that of the Sind Sagar District, and from this he was again transferred in January 1854 to the command of the Sialkot Brigade. Having been promoted to the

rank of Major-General by brevet in November 1854, on the fact being notified in India, towards the end of March 1855, he nominally vacated his appointment on the Brigade Staff, but he continued exercising the functions of his command at Sialkot until the following May, when he was appointed temporarily to the Divisional Staff and posted to the command of the Cawnpore Division, which he assumed on the 17th June, and continued holding until he was relieved by Sir Hugh Wheeler in August 1856. Having previously, in July, received permission to reside at Simla, he proceeded thither, and being in residence at that place when the mutiny broke out, he took command of the armed residents on the occurrence of the alarm occasioned by the mutinous misconduct of the Nasiri Battalion at Jutogh on the 15th May 1857, and he remained in command until the battalion returned to its duty and the residents dispersed. On the 30th of the following month he was appointed to the Divisional Staff of the Army and posted to the Meerut Division in place of Major-General W. H. Hewitt, removed from his command, and he took up the post early in the following month. On the 30th September following he was appointed to the command of the Delhi Field Force, which he was to exercise in conjunction with that of the Meerut Division, and in this position he remained until the spring of the following year. In December 1857, having attained the rank of regimental Colonel, he was posted to the 65th N. I., and on the 22^d January 1858 he was appointed Colonel of the 2^d European Bengal Fusiliers. In the following April, in connection with Sir Colin Campbell's plan of operations for the reconquest of Rohilkhand, he was appointed to the command of a column which was to move down from Bulandshahr, unite at Miranpur Katra with one advancing from Lucknow, and with it take part in the general movement on Bareilly. Having ridden down to Fatehgarh and met and conferred with the Commander-in-Chief there on the 24th April, he soon afterwards crossed the Ganges at Nadauli and occupied Uséhat. Before day-break on the 30th, while making a night march from the latter place to Badaun, he, while riding in advance with some other officers, was suddenly fired upon in the darkness by a body of rebels in ambush near Kakrala, and was struck by a grape-shot; at the same moment his horse, frightened by the sudden discharge, bolted with him into the midst of the enemy, who, before they could be driven off by the advance of the main body of the column, cut him down and hacked him to death. A sorry ending to a distinguished career!

NOTE.—Major-General (then Captain and Brevet-Major) Penny married, at Dinsore on the 26th May 1830, Louisa Margaret, the youngest daughter of Major John Gerard, Bengal Infantry.—General Penny's eldest daughter, Charlotte Elizabeth, was the wife of the late Major-General George Edward Holmes, Bengal Staff Corps (married at Jullundur, 19th October 1853).

Pennyculck, Alexander, Ensign (1831–1849).—Grave on the Chilianwala battlefield, No. 754: inscription on the Chilianwala monument, No. 752: tablet at Sialkot, No. 726.—A younger son of Lieutenant-Colonel John Pennyculck, C.B., K.H., 24th Foot, Brigadier Commanding the Fifth Brigade of Infantry, Army of the Punjab.—Entered H. M.'s Service (from the Royal Milly. College) on the 18th July 1848 as an Ensign in the 24th Foot. Proceeded to India and joined the regiment at Agra in the autumn of the same year, and early in October marched with it from that place en route to Ferozepore, to join the Army of the Punjab. Moving forward with the corps in November, he served with it in the earlier part of the Punjab Campaign of 1848–49, and was present with it at the passage of the Chenab, the action of Sadulapur, and the battle of Chilianwala, in which last (being then only seventeen years of age) he was slain in a devoted attempt to bring off the body of his father (the Brigadier Commanding the Brigade in which the 24th was serving), who had fallen in the attack on the Sikh position.

Pennyculck, John, C.B., K.H., Lieutenant-Colonel (c. 1791–1849).—Grave on the Chilianwala battlefield, No. 754: inscription on the Chilianwala monument, No. 752: tablet at Sialkot, No. 726.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 31st August 1807 as an Ensign in the 1st Battalion of the 78th Highlanders. Proceeding to India, he joined that corps at Goa, in Portuguese territory, in 1808, and he continued serving with it there until the spring of 1811, when the battalion embarked for Madras, whence, without disembarking, it was despatched to the eastward as part of the expedition detailed for the expulsion of the French and Dutch from the island of Java. He was present with it at the landing at Chillingching, the capture of Batavia, the action of Weltervreden, and the siege and storming of the fortified lines of Cornelis, on which occasion (26th August 1811) he was severely wounded. On the 15th January 1812 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and in the following June he served with the expedition against the rebellious Sultan of Mataram, in the interior of Java, and was present at the storming of his fortress of Djocjocarta, which was captured after a desperate conflict. In June 1813 he served with a detachment which, after a march of sixty-four miles in eighteen hours, defeated and dispersed several thousand insurgents at Probolingo, near Sourabaya, at the eastern end of Java, and in the following year, as Adjutant of a Light Battalion, he was on the expedition which reduced the island of Bali to obedience, and, after a sharp engagement, captured Macassar, the principal stronghold of the Sultan of Boni, in the island of Celebes. In September 1816, on the restoration of Java to Holland, he sailed from Batavia with the 78th and, after suffering shipwreck on the way, on the occasion of the loss of the *Frances Charlotte*, transport, on Preparis Rock, he arrived in December at Calcutta, whence he went home with his regiment in March 1817. Landing at Portsmouth in the following June, he accompanied the regiment to Aberdeen, soon afterwards proceeding with it to Ireland, where he served with it for several years. On the 14th June 1821 he was promoted to the rank of Captain, and in the following October he was placed on half-pay. On the 13th January 1825 he exchanged to full pay in the 47th Foot, and proceeding to India, he arrived at Calcutta in the following October. His regiment being then on service in Ava he proceeded thither in December, and, joining the corps at Poome, he served with it there until the treaty of Yandaboh brought the first Burmese War to a termination. He returned to Bengal with the regiment in May 1826, and proceeded with it to Berhampore, where he served with it until early in 1829. He then embarked with it for England, and arriving there in July, he served with it in various parts of the United Kingdom for nearly five years. On the 25th April 1834 he was promoted to an unattached majority and again placed on half-pay, but he remained in that position for little more than a year, and on the 8th May 1835 he was brought back on full pay as Major in the 17th Foot. In the following year he proceeded to India and joined the regiment at Poona, and while serving there in 1837 he was nominated a Knight of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order. In November 1838 he accompanied the regiment on service to Sindh, and he thereafter served with it throughout the campaign of 1838–39 in Afghanistan and Baluchistan, including the storm and captures of Ghazni (Medal), the occupation of Kabul, and the storm and capture of Kalat, on which last occasion he led the advance (promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, and nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath). Returning to Bombay with the regiment in March 1840, he proceeded with it to Poona in April, and on the 12th June following he was promoted to the regimental rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. In June 1841 he moved back to Bombay with the corps, and in the succeeding September he embarked for Aden with a detachment of four companies. Having landed there on the 3rd October, he, two days later, proceeded in command

of a punitive expedition against certain Arab tribes of the vicinity, which had been giving much trouble to the garrison of the post, and in the course of twenty-four hours' operations he gave these plunderers a severe lesson, defeating them in several skirmishes and taking and destroying their strongholds of Shaikh Medi and Shaikh Othman. He continued serving with the headquarters detachment at Aden until April 1845, when he returned with it to Bombay, and the whole regiment having been assembled there in December, he, in January 1846, proceeded in command of it to Sindh. On the formation at Sukkur, in the following month, of the Sindh Field Force (designed to aid the main army, under Sir Hugh Gough, in the operations against the Sikhs) he was appointed Brigadier Commanding the Second Brigade of Infantry, but the victory of Sobraon having brought the war to an end, this force was no longer required, and was broken up in March. In the following August he proceeded from Sukkur to Karachi in command of the regiment, and early in the following year he sailed with it to Bombay, whence in March 1847 he went home in command of it, landing at Gravesend in the following August, and proceeding with it thence to Canterbury and afterwards, in November, to Dover. On the 7th April 1848 he exchanged into the 24th Foot, and returning to India he joined that regiment at Agra at the end of September. On the formation of the Army of the Punjab in October 1848, he was appointed Brigadier Commanding the Sixth (afterwards numbered the Fifth) Brigade of Infantry, and this brigade he led at the passage of the Chenab, the action of Sadulapur, and the battle of Chilianwala, in which last he fell in the first gallant but unsuccessful attempt to carry the Sikh position, his son, a young Ensign in the 24th, falling a few minutes later under the *talwars* of the Sikhs, in a devoted attempt to defend and bring off his body.

Penrice, George, Lieutenant and Brevet-Captain.—(c. 1815—1848).—*Grave at Phillaur, No. 558.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1832 as a Cadet of Artillery. His departure from England having been delayed in consequence of severe illness, he did not arrive in India until June 1834, and being supernumerary to the establishment he remained unposted for two years and a half, during which time he did duty with the Artillery at Dum-Dum. He was brought on the strength of the Artillery in October 1836, and on the 22nd December following was posted to the 4th Company 1st Battalion, which he joined at Dum-Dum. In June 1837 he was transferred to the 2d Company 5th Battalion, at Cawnpore, but he continued, by order, to do duty with the 4th Company 1st Battalion until the following October, when he was despatched to the Upper Provinces on duty with drafts and recruits. He joined his company at Cawnpore early in the following year, and continued serving with it there until the end of December 1838, when he was removed to the 6th Company 6th Battalion, and having joined that company at Almora, he was subsequently detached with a detail to Lohitghat. In March 1840 he was removed to the 1st Company 6th Battalion, then at Cawnpore, but before he could join it he was ordered to Bareilly, 13th April, and directed to assume command of the Artillery at that station; this arrangement was altered in the following month, and he continued attached to the Artillery at Lohitghat until the succeeding December, when he proceeded to Cawnpore and joined the company to which he had been transferred. In March 1841 he was appointed acting Adjutant of the 3d Battalion, the head-quarters of which he joined at Karnal, and he held that situation until the following August, when he proceeded on sick leave to Simla, eventually reverting to the 1st Company 6th Battalion, at Cawnpore, in the spring of the succeeding year. In September 1842 he was transferred to the 4th Company 7th Battalion, which he joined at Meerut, and in the following month he was appointed to the command of the whole of the Artillery depôts

left at Karnal when the several troops and companies proceeded to Ferozepore to join the Army of Reserve. On the breaking up of that Army in January 1843, he rejoined his own company at Bareilly, and in the following October he was appointed to the charge of No. 15 Light Field Battery, attached to it. At the end of January 1844 he was transferred to the 9th Company 7th Battalion, at Lucknow, and on the 15th February following he was appointed, temporarily, to the command of No. 18 Light Field Battery, attached to it; this command he retained until the end of January 1845. On the reorganisation of the Artillery taking place in July 1845, he was posted to the 4th Company 2d Battalion, at Dum-Dum, but having been permitted to remain at Lucknow on leave until the following October, and been then directed to assume charge of the 5th Company 9th Battalion, and proceed in command of it to the Presidency, he did not join his own company at Dum-Dum until the middle of February 1846. In September 1846 he was appointed to act as Adjutant to the 9th Battalion, at Dum-Dum. At the end of the following month he was transferred to the 6th Company 8th Battalion (with No. 15 Light Field Battery attached), and having in the following December been sent to the Upper Provinces as acting Adjutant to a detachment of drafts, he joined his new company at Bareilly in the spring of 1847. In the following cold season he accompanied it to Budhi Pind, in the Jullundur Doab, and while serving there, towards the end of March 1848, he was appointed to officiate as Depy. Commissary of Ordnance in charge of the Ludhiana and Phillaur Magazines. In that employment he continued until his death, which took place at Phillaur on the 30th June 1848.

Note.—In the inscription on his tomb Captain Penrice is incorrectly stated to have died on the 30th June 1849.

Perkins, Henry George, First-Lieutenant (1830—1857).—*Inscription at Delhi, No. 162.*—Born on the 8th March 1830.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1847 as a Cadet of Artillery. Arrived in India in October of the same year, and towards the end of June 1848 was posted to the 3d Company 2 Battalion, Foot Artillery, at Dum-Dum. A month later, on the 25th July, he was removed to the 4th Company 4th Battalion, then at Subathu, and early in the following September he was despatched to the Upper Provinces (doing duty with a detachment of recruits) to join it. While he was in progress up the country, however, the company had been detailed for service in the field in the Punjab, and having followed it thither and joined it in camp at Chilianwala on the 4th February 1849, he was present with it, on the 21st of that month, in the decisive battle of Gujerat, and afterwards in the pursuit of the routed enemy to Rawal Pindi (Medal and clasp). On the termination of the war he marched with the company to Peshawar, and at that place, for some months during the spring and summer of 1851, he was attached to the 2d Company 2d Battalion. In October of the same year he was appointed Offg. Adjutant and Quarter-Master to the 4th Battalion and to the Peshawar Division of Artillery, but he held these appointments only until the following December. On promotion to the rank of First-Lieutenant he was posted, April 1853, to the 2d Troop 1st Brigade, Horse Artillery (now the 56th Field Battery, Royal Artillery), and having joined it at Peshawar, he accompanied it to Jullundur in January 1854, and to Meerut early in 1857. He was at Meerut when the Mutiny broke out in May 1857, and towards the end of that month he moved towards the Hindan with his troop, forming part of the Field Force under the command of Brigadier Wilson. He was present with it in both the actions on that river, at Ghazi-uddin-nagar, and in the second of them he fell, having been killed by a cannon-shot as he was in the act of laying a gun,—31 May 1857.

Phillips, Everard Aloysius Lisle, Ensign 1836—1857.—*Grave and tablet at Delhi, Nos. 109 and 162.*—The second son of Ambrose Lisle March Phillipps-DeLisle, Esqr., of Garendon Park and Grace Dieu Manor, Co. Leicester, and great-grandson of the fifth Lord Clifford of Chudleigh. Born on the 28th May 1836.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1854. Arrived in India in December of the same year, and was sent up to Allahabad to do duty with the 11th N. I. In March 1855 he was posted to the 29th N. I., at Jullundur, but was transferred during the same month, at his own request, to the 11th N. I., the regiment to which he was then attached. In the spring of 1857 he accompanied this regiment to Meerut, arriving there on the 1st May, and he was with it there when, nine days later, the general Mutiny at the station took place. In the capacity of Orderly Officer he accompanied Brigadier Wilson in his movement towards Delhi in the last days of the month, and was present in the actions at Ghazi-uddin-nagar, on the Hindan, on the 30th and 31st, and afterwards, when the Brigadier joined the main force under Sir Henry Barnard, at the action of Badli-ki-Serai and at the advance on and seizure of the Delhi Ridge. He was subsequently appointed to do duty with the 60th Rifles, with which he served throughout the siege and capture of Delhi, taking part in almost every operation in which the corps was engaged, and being twice wounded,—on the 12th June and again on the 19th of the same month; and he so highly distinguished himself on several occasions that it was notified in the *London Gazette* that he would have been awarded the decoration of the Victoria Cross had he survived. He was also recommended for a commission in the 60th Rifles, and was gazetted an Ensign in that distinguished corps with effect from the 5th June 1857, but the notification did not reach India until long after his death. At the storming of Delhi, on the 14th September 1857, he was prominently engaged, and took part in the capture of the Water Bastion. Three days later, on the 17th September, during the fighting which took place within Delhi, after the storming of the breaches, he unfortunately fell,—shot dead while exerting himself with the zeal and gallantry which had marked the whole course of his service.

Phillips, George, Lieutenant (c. 1823—1849).—*Monument on the Chilianwala battle-field, No. 752.*—Entered H. M.'s Service (from the Royal Milly. College) on the 3d December 1841 as an Ensign in the 47th Foot, which he joined in the West Indies. After serving with the regiment at Berbice and Antigua, he returned home with it in January 1844, and during the next two years he served with it at Gosport, Weedon, Chester and Dublin. On the 3d April 1846 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in the 24th Foot, which he joined forthwith at Cork, and with it, in the following month, he embarked for Bengal. Landing at Calcutta at the end of August, he shortly afterwards proceeded with the regiment to the Upper Provinces, at first to Ghazipur and afterwards to Agra, at which station he arrived in March 1847. Early in October 1848 he marched from Agra with the regiment to join the Army of the Punjab, then forming at Ferozepore, and on the Army taking the field he served with the corps in the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49, including the passage of the Chenab, the action of Sadulapur and the battle of Chilianwala, in the last of which he fell whilst gallantly charging into the Sikh batteries with the light company of the regiment.—13th January 1849.

Note.—This officer's name is incorrectly spelt on the Chilianwala monument.

Phillips, William, Lieutenant (c. 1829—1849).—*Monument on the battlefield of Chilianwala, No. 752.*—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 3d April 1846 as an Ensign in the 24th Foot. He joined that regiment at Cork, and in the following month embarked with it for Bengal. Having landed with the corps at Calcutta in

September, he shortly afterwards accompanied it to the Upper Provinces, at first to Ghazipur, but afterwards to Agra, where he arrived in March 1847. On the 3d October 1848, he marched with the regiment *en route* to Ferozepore, and on the 20th of the same month he was advanced to the rank of Lieutenant. Arriving at Ferozepore on the 4th November, he shortly afterwards accompanied the regiment into the field, and was present with it throughout the earlier part of the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49, including the passage of the Chenab, the action of Sadulapur, and the battle of Chilianwala. On the last-mentioned occasion he went into action carrying the Queen's Colour, and fell in the first gallant charge of the regiment on the Sikh batteries, having been “struck down by grape within a few yards of the muzzles of the guns.”

Note.—This officer's name is incorrectly spelt on the Chilianwala monument.

Phillipps, Thomas Charles, Second-Lieutenant (c. 1822—1843).—*Grave at Delhi, No. 74.*—Son of Colonel George Phillipps, Royal Engineers, who was a cadet of the family of Phillipps of Porthgidden, Co. Cornwall.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1840, with rank as Second-Lieutenant of Engineers from the 11th December of that year, that being the date on which he passed his examination at Addiscombe. After going through a course of instruction at Chatham, he was sent out to India with the cadets of 1842, and arrived at Fort William, Calcutta, on the 8th October. In the course of the same month he was sent up to Delhi to do duty with the Sappers and Miners, and he continued serving with that corps until his death. He died at Delhi on the 7th September 1843.

Pile, William, M.B., Assistant-Surgeon (c. 1839—1863).—*Grave at Mardan, No. 1006.*—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 21st November 1862 as a Staff Assistant-Surgeon, with rank from the 31st March preceding, and was soon afterwards sent out to Bengal. He arrived in India in April 1863, and was at first appointed to do duty in the Presidency General Hospital, but a few days later he was ordered to proceed to Rawal Pindi, and there do duty with the 101st Foot. Having joined the regiment at that station, he served with it there until the following October, when he accompanied it on field service with the Yusafzai Expeditionary Force. He was present with the regiment throughout the operations of the Ambela Campaign up to the 20th November 1863, on which date he was killed whilst gallantly rallying some of the men of the regiment who had been driven, by overwhelming numbers of the tribesmen, from the Crag Riquet position.

Pitcher, Henry William, V.C., Captain (1841—1875).—*Grave and tablet at Dera Ghazi Khan, Nos. 887 and 893; tablet at Kohat, No. 1042.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1857. Arrived in India on the 25th November of the same year, and on the 30th of that month was directed to do duty with the 79th Foot (the Cameron Highlanders), which had just landed at Calcutta. Early in December he accompanied this regiment to the Upper Provinces, and he thereafter served with it throughout the Mutiny Campaign of 1858-59, including the affair of Mansiate, the siege and capture of Lucknow, the attack on the fort of Ruiya, the affair of Aliaganj, the battle and capture of Bareilly, the relief of Shahjahanpur, the subsequent affair at the same place, and the capture of Mohamdi. In October 1858 he was posted to the cadre of the late 18th N. I., with effect from the 18th May preceding, but he continued attached to the 79th Highlanders, and on the renewal of operations in the autumn he served with that regiment at the storm and capture of Rampur Kasia, the passage of the Ghagra, and the subsequent campaign in north-eastern Oudh, ending in the rebels being driven over the Rapti into Nepal (Medal and clasp). On the termination of the campaign he accompanied

the regiment to Lucknow, and he continued serving with it until the middle of March 1859, when being then in progress with it to Mián Mir, he was appointed to do duty with the 1st Punjab Infantry, at Kohat. Early in the following August he was appointed acting Adjutant of the 8th Punjab Infantry, at the same station, but he held this post only until the 22^d September, when he resigned it and reverted to the 1st P. I. In the following December he was appointed acting Adjutant of the 3^d Punjab Infantry, as a temporary arrangement, and having joined that corps at Kohat, he immediately accompanied it into the field, and served with it in the Kabul-Khel Waziri expedition. Returning to Kohat in January 1860, he was appointed Station Staff Officer there and reverted to the 1st P. I., but he served with the corps only until the end of the month, when he was appointed acting Adjutant of the 4th Punjab Infantry, at the same station. In the following April he accompanied this regiment on service, and was with it throughout the Mahsud Waziri expedition, including the forcing of the Barari Tangi (India Medal and clasp). On the termination of the expedition he returned to Kohat with the 4th P. I., and there at the end of May 1861 he was made permanent in the appointment of Adjutant. In October 1861 he was admitted into the Bengal Staff Corps with effect from the 18th February preceding. In November 1862 he marched with the regiment to Bannu, at which place he continued serving with it until August 1863, when, by an exchange of appointments, he became Adjutant of his old regiment, the 1st Punjab Infantry. Having joined this corps in camp at Sherwan (where it was employed in blockading the Hindustani fanatics of Malka and Sittana), he in the following autumn accompanied it on service into the hills, and he thereafter served with it in the Ambela campaign, in the course of which he greatly distinguished himself on several occasions, and especially on the 30th October and the 13th November, when, in the recapture of the Crag Picquet position, which had temporarily fallen into the hands of the enemy, his daring gallantry won the admiration of all who witnessed it, and earned for him the high distinction of the Victoria Cross : on both these occasions he was wounded, the second time severely so (clasp added to India Medal). On the close of the operations he proceeded with the regiment to Abbottabad, and there, in February 1864, on the introduction of a new system of officering the regiments of the Punjab Irregular Force, he was appointed a Wing Officer in the corps. In October 1864 he went home on furlough. On returning to India in the spring of 1866, he rejoined the regiment at Dera Ismail Khan and was appointed Offg. Second-in-Command, a post which he continued holding until the end of December 1867, during which period he, in addition to his other duties, also officiated for a considerable time as Adjutant. In June 1868 he was again appointed Offg. Second-in-Command, and having accompanied the regiment to Kohat in the following December, he commanded it in the expedition of February 1869 against the Bizoti Urakzai village of Gara. In the succeeding April he was appointed to officiate as Commandant, a position which he continued holding for about eight months, in the course of which, on the 15th July, he was appointed permanently to the post of Second-in-Command. In December 1871 he moved with the regiment to Edwardabad (Bannu), and from that place, in January 1872, he went home on furlough. On his return to India, he rejoined the regiment at Edwardabad in February 1874, moving with it from that station to Dera Ghazi Khan in February 1875. Towards the end of the month he was again appointed Offg. Commandant of the regiment, and he was still holding that position when he died at Dera Ghazi Khan on the 5th July 1875.

Playfair, Hugh Arthur, Lieutenant (1825—1848).—*Grave at Multan* : see note to No. 883.—The second son of Major Hugh Lyon Playfair, Bengal Artillery,—afterwards Sir Hugh Lyon Playfair, Kt.,

Provost of St Andrew's, Fifeshire; younger brother of Lieutenant William Dalgleish Playfair, 33^d Bengal N. I., killed in the battle of Sobraon (*q. v.*) ; and cousin to Sir Lyon Playfair, afterwards the 1st Lord Playfair. Born at Hazaribagh on the 9th August 1825.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1842. Arrived in India on the 1st September of the same year, and on the 15th was ordered up to Cawnpore to do duty with the 31st N. I., but a few days later, on the 26th, before he could leave Fort William, he was finally posted to the 52^d N. I., which he joined forthwith at Barrackpore. He had, however, been only two months in the country when, in November 1842, he was compelled by severe illness to go home on furlough, and he continued absent from India for more than two years. Returning at the end of December 1844, he rejoined his regiment at Gorakhpur, whence in the winter of 1846-47 he marched with it to Jullundur. In November 1847 he accompanied the regiment to Lahore. In July 1848 he proceeded with the corps on service against Multan, and he was thereafter present with it at the first siege of that place, at the action of Surajkhund, and at the second siege up to the 27th December, when he was fatally wounded at the storming of the suburbs of the city. He died of his wounds four days later, on the 31st December 1848.

Playfair, William Dalgleish, Lieutenant (1821—1846).—*Tablet at Ferozepore*, No. 444.—The eldest son of Major Hugh Lyon Playfair, Bengal Artillery, afterwards Sir Hugh Lyon Playfair, Kt., Provost of St. Andrew's, Fifeshire. Born on the 21st March 1821.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1840. Arrived in India on the 5th January 1841, and on the 9th of the same month was posted to the 33^d N. I., which he joined at Meerut. In December 1841 he proceeded with the regiment to Ferozepore, whence in the following February he accompanied it on service to Afghanistan, in which country he served with it throughout the campaign of 1842 under General Pollock, including the forcing of the Khaibar Pass, the advance to Jalalabad, the operations against the Shinwaris at Mazina, the actions of Tazin and Haft Kotal, the re-occupation of Kabul, and various actions in the passes between Kabul and Peshawar during the return march to Hindustan (Medal). On the breaking up of the army at Ferozepore, he marched with the regiment to Bareilly, arriving there in March 1843. In November 1845 he returned with the regiment to Ferozepore, and on the outbreak of the first Sikh War he accompanied it into the field in the Division under the command of Sir John Littler, with which he was present in the sanguinary battle of Firozehahr. He afterwards served with his regiment (which had been transferred to Sir Robert Dick's Division) in the decisive battle of Sobraon on the 10th February 1846, and on that occasion he fell whilst gallantly pushing on to the assault of the Sikh entrenchments.

Note.—There is a mural tablet in memory of Lieutenant Playfair in the parish church of St. Andrew's, Fifeshire, placed there by his brother officers.—In the inscription on the tablet in St. Andrew's Church, Ferozepore, he is erroneously stated to have belonged to the "38^d Foot."

Plumer, Thomas Henry, Lieutenant (1821—1848).—*Grave at Multan*, No. 859.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1842. Arrived in India in October of the same year, and having in the preceding month been posted, in anticipation of his arrival, to the 49th N. I., he proceeded to Dacca and joined that regiment there. Early in 1845 he accompanied the regiment to Benares, whence in the spring of 1847 he moved with it to Ferozepore. In September 1847 he was appointed Interpreter and Quarter-Master of the corps. In July 1848 he accompanied the regiment on service against Multan, and he afterwards took part in the first abortive siege of that place, and in the action of Surajkhund. While the Army was waiting the arrival of reinforcements to enable it to resume the siege, he fell ill, and he died in camp near Multan on the 14th December 1848.

Pogson John Frederick, Lieutenant (1823—1890).—*Grave at Kotgarh, Simla District, No. 404.*—A younger son of Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Wredenhall Pogson, of the 47th N. I., by Ann Cordelia, his wife, daughter of Mr. Joseph Queiros, of Lucknow. Born at Muttra on the 24th January 1823.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1839. Was in India, with his father, when admitted into the service on the 20th December of that year. On the 23d January 1840 he was posted to the 4th N. I., then at Gorakhpur, but on the 30th of the same month he was removed, at his own request, to the 47th N. I., and he forthwith joined that regiment, then commanded by his father, at Barrackpore. In November 1841 he accompanied the regiment to Kyouk Phyoo, in Arakan, but in May 1842 he returned with it to Barrackpore, whence in the winter of 1842-43 he moved with it to Sikrol, Benares. In February 1845, when marching up to Ambala with his regiment, he was appointed, at Cawnpore, to act as Interpreter to a detachment of H. M.'s troops proceeding to the upper stations. On the termination of his duty with this detachment, in the following April, he rejoined his regiment at Ambala, and on the 25th of the same month he was appointed acting Interpreter and Quarter-Master to it; this position he held only until the middle of October, but, after an interval he was again appointed to the same situation on the 1st December following. On the outbreak of the first Sikh War he accompanied his regiment into the field, but he was so dangerously wounded in the first engagement (at Mudki on the 18th December 1845) that he was unable to take any further part in the campaign (Medal). The severity of his wound necessitated his proceeding to Simla on leave, on the expiry of which, at the end of June 1846, he was appointed acting Interpreter and Quarter-Master to the 1st Light Cavalry, and having joined that regiment at Nakodar, he accompanied it to Ambala in the following November. At that station he served with the 1st Light Cavalry until February 1847, when he was appointed acting Interpreter to the 24th Foot, but this appointment having been cancelled soon afterwards, at his own request, he rejoined the 47th N. I. at Ferozepore. In March 1847 he was appointed acting Interpreter and Quarter-Master to the 22d N. I., and having joined that regiment at Fatehgarh, he continued serving with it until the middle of November, when he went on leave for six months; subsequently, however, it was announced that he was to be considered on duty under the P. W. Dept., at Ambala, from the 14th December, "for the purpose of superintending the construction of a building to test a newly-invented cement." In this employment he remained until May 1849, when, the "cement" having, apparently, proved a failure, and the P. W. Dept. having no further occasion for his services, he was replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief, and rejoined his regiment at Cawnpore. In November 1849, while on leave at Simla, he was appointed acting Interpreter to the 18th Foot (the Royal Irish), and having joined that regiment at Ambala, he accompanied it to Meerut in January 1850. In the following autumn he marched with the 18th en route to the Presidency, but having, on the 19th October, been permitted to resign his appointment with it from date of arrival at Allahabad, he rejoined his own regiment at Cawnpore, and on the 31st July 1851, having been declared to be incapable of performing the active duties of his profession, he was transferred to the Invalid Establishment, with permission to reside at Simla. From November 1853 to July 1854 he was employed under the Foreign Dept., as an Assistant to the Superintendent of the Hindustan and Tibet Road. He thereafter resided at Simla, Allahabad, Dehra Dun and Mussoorie, eventually proceeding to Kotgarh (properly Kotgurú or Gúrkot), in the Simla district, where he died on the 21st October 1890.

Note I.—The date of this officer's birth is incorrectly stated in the inscription on his grave.

NOTE II.—Lieutenant Pogson married, at Ambala on the 5th February 1852, Adelaide Mary, daughter of Lieutenant (Riding-Master) Richard McAuliffe, of the Veteran Establishment of the Bengal Army. She was born at Meerut on the 3rd November 1832.

Pogson, William Waldegrave, Lieutenant (1827—1857).—*Grave and tablet at Delhi, Nos. 118 and 162.*—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 27th March 1846 as an Ensign in the 64th Foot, from which, on the 3d of the succeeding month, he was transferred to the 8th Foot. With this corps, in the course of the same month, he embarked for India, and landing at Bombay in the succeeding August, he proceeded with it to Poona. In January 1848 he marched with the left wing to Bombay, and thence, in the following October, he accompanied the regiment to Karachi. On the 9th February 1849 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. In November 1850 he proceeded with the regiment to Deesa, and in the following March he went home on furlough. He rejoined the regiment at Deesa in the spring of 1853, and served with it there until the following December, when he marched with it for Agra, at which place he arrived with the corps towards the end of January 1854. At the end of the following year he proceeded with the corps to Jullundur, and at that station, in the spring of 1857, he officiated for some time as Adjutant of the regiment. He was present at Jullundur when the native troops mutinied there on the 7th June, and on the 14th of the same month he marched from Jullundur with a portion of the regiment *en route* to Delhi, to take part in the siege of that place. Arriving before Delhi on the 28th, he thereafter served throughout the siege, taking part in the repulse of the sorties of the 9th, 14th, 18th and 23d July (wounded), and at the assault of the city on the 14th September. On this last occasion, while gallantly advancing with the storming party to the assault of the breach in the Water Bastion, he fell desperately wounded with a grape-shot in the leg. It was found necessary to amputate the limb, but he survived only three days. He died of his wound, in camp, on the 17th September 1857.

Pollard, Benjamin Horatio, Lieutenant-Colonel (1849—1898).—*Grave at Kohut, No. 1041.*—The only son of Benjamin Pollard, Esqr., of the Spm. Co. Gloucester, of the family now represented by the Pollards of Haynford Hall, Co. Norfolk. Born at Gloucester on the 19th October 1849.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 25th December 1867 as an Ensign in the 96th Foot, the dépôt of which he joined at Colchester. Proceeding afterwards to India, he joined the regiment at Poona in January 1869, and accompanied it to Dum-Dum in the following month. On the 18th January 1870 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and in the following November he accompanied the regiment to Dinapore. On the 23d December 1871 he was appointed Second Wing Subaltern in the 45th N. I. (Rattray's Sikhs) on probation for the Bengal Staff Corps, into which he was subsequently admitted with effect from that date. He joined the regiment in January 1872 at the Delhi Camp of Exercise, on the breaking up of which in the following month he marched with the corps to Moradabad, and at that station from April to October 1873 he officiated as Quarter-Master of the regiment. In June 1874 he went home on furlough, and he was absent from India for nearly two years. On his return, towards the end of April 1876, he rejoined the 45th at Alipur, Calcutta, and in the following month he was advanced to the position of First-Wing Subaltern. In September 1876 he exchanged into the Madras Staff Corps, and in the succeeding month he was appointed Second Wing Subaltern (afterwards styled "Wing Officer") in the 19th Madras N. I., which he joined at Trichinopoly. With this regiment he served at that place and afterwards at Calcutta, Thayet Myo, Palaveram, Cannanore, Secunderabad and Mandalay until September 1890, and during this period he once officiated as Quarter-Master,

four times as Wing Commander, and twice as Second-in-Command, and twice went home on leave, the second time for two years. In September 1890 he was appointed Offg. Second-in-Command of the 2^d Madras Infantry, and having joined that regiment at Pakoko, in Upper Burma, he moved with it to Mandalay in the following December. In March 1891 he was appointed Second-in-Command of the 20th Madras Infantry, and having accompanied the 2^d to Toungoo in that month, he joined the 20th at Wuntho in April. Towards the end of the same year he went home on leave. Returning to India in November 1892, he rejoined the 20th at Secunderabad, and six months later, in May 1893, he was appointed Commandant of the regiment. In September 1895 he again went home on leave, and having rejoined the corps at Vizianagram at the end of March 1897, he, in the following September, accompanied it to Meerut, for garrison duty during the continuance of the war then in progress on the North-Western Frontier. In the spring of the following year he proceeded, in command of the regiment, to the Tochi Valley, and was stationed with it at Miranshah, but falling ill there he was sent into Kohat, at which place he died on the 18th May 1898.

Pollard, John Lucas Romulus, Lieutenant (c. 1823—1845).—*Grave and tablet at Ferozepore, Nos. 479 and 442.*—The sixth son of William Dutton Pollard, Esqr., of Castle Pollard, Co. Westmeath: grandson of Admiral the Hon'ble Sir Thomas Pakenham, G.C.B., Royal Navy; great-grandson of the 1st Lord Longford; and an elder brother of Lieutenant-General Charles Pollard, Royal (Bengal) Engineers. Born at Castle Pollard about 1823.—Entered H. M.'s Service (from the Royal Milly. College) on the 17th January 1840 as an Ensign in the 31st Foot. Arriving in India in the following November, he joined the regiment at Agra early in March 1841, and he continued serving with it there until January 1842, when he marched with it *en route* to Peshawar, for service in Afghanistan. Proceeding onwards from that place with the regiment, he joined the Army under Major-General Pollock at Jalalabad in May 1842, and he thereafter served with the regiment throughout the remainder of the campaign in Afghanistan, including the expedition against the Shinwaris and the affair of Mazina, the subsequent advance from Jalalabad, the actions of Jagdalak and Tezin (in which he was wounded in an attempt to capture a standard), the re-occupation of Kabul, and various actions in the passes during the withdrawal of the Army from Kabul to Peshawar (Medal). On the breaking up of the Army at Ferozepore in January 1843 he marched with the regiment to Ambala, whence in the following May he accompanied it to Khaital, on service. Returning to Ambala soon afterwards, he proceeded with the regiment to Ferozepore in November, but the services of the corps not being required there, he returned with it to Ambala in May 1844, and soon afterwards went on sick leave to Simla. On the outbreak of the first Sikh War he accompanied his regiment into the field, and was wounded in the first engagement of the campaign, at Mudki; disdaining, however, to go into hospital, he accompanied the corps in its advance, and going into action with it, three days later, at Firozshahr, he there fell mortally wounded in the storming of the Sikh entrenchment. He was removed to Ferozepore, and at that place he died of his wounds on the 24th December 1845.

Pollock, Robert Henry, First-Lieutenant (1822—1845).—*Tablet at Ferozepore, No. 441.*—The third son of Field-Marshal Sir George Pollock, Bart., G.C.B., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery. Born at Dum-Dum on the 2^d March 1822.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1839 as a Cadet of Artillery. Arrived in India in July 1840, and was appointed to do duty with the Artillery at Agra, at which station his father, then Major-General Pollock, was at that time commanding. In January

1841 he was posted to the 3rd Company 5th Battalion, Foot Artillery, then at Agra, but in the following May he was directed to do duty with the 2^d Company 2^d Battalion, which he joined at Meerut, and to which he was formally posted in the succeeding August. In temporary command of this company he proceeded to Ferozepore in November 1841, and he was re-posted to it when, in the following year, he was promoted to the rank of First-Lieutenant. In January 1842, he was appointed Aide-de-Camp to his father, proceeding to Afghanistan in command of a Field Force, and in this capacity he served throughout the campaign of 1842 in that country, including the forcing of the Khaibar Pass, the advance to Jalalabad, the actions of Mamu-Khel, Jagdalak, Tezin and Haft-Kotal, the re-occupation of Kabul, the capture and destruction of Istalif, and various actions in the passes between Kabul and Peshawar during the return march to Hindustan (Medal). After his return he continued as Aide-de-Camp to Sir George Pollock while the latter was in command of the Dinapore and Cawnpore Divisions of the Army, but on Sir George being appointed Military Member of the Supreme Council, in October 1844, he joined, at Meerut, the 1st Troop 2^d Brigade, Horse Artillery, to which he had been posted in the preceding June. In March 1845 he was transferred to the 3^d Troop 2^d Brigade, also at Meerut, and in the following July to the 3^d Troop 1st Brigade (now the 58th Field Battery, Royal Artillery), at Ambala. With this troop, on the outbreak of the first Sikh War, he accompanied the Army of the Sutlej under Sir Hugh Gough, but at the very outset of the campaign, in the first engagement of the war, his career was brought to a sudden and untimely termination. At the battle of Mudki, on the 18th December 1845, he fell mortally wounded, his leg having been carried off by a cannon-shot, and he died in the fort at that place on the following day.

NOTE.—In the inscription on the tablet in St. Andrew's Church, Ferozepore, this officer is, by a careless blunder, styled "Lieutenant R. Pollock."

Pollock, John Frederick, Second-Lieutenant (1876—1900).—*Tablet at Rawal Pindi, No. 809.*—The third son of John Pollock, Esqr., of Lismany, Co. Galway, and grandson of the 4th Lord Clannorris. Born on the 19th September 1876.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 22^d January 1893 as a Lieutenant in the 3^d Battalion of the South Wales Borderers (the Royal South Wales Borderers Militia), with which he served for a year. On the 4th January 1899 he was transferred to the regular forces as a Second-Lieutenant in the 9th Lancers, and proceeding to India he joined that regiment at Muttra in the spring of the same year. In the autumn, on the outbreak of the Boer War, he accompanied the regiment to South Africa, and served with it in the advance on Kimberley under Lord Methuen, including the actions of Belmont, Enslin, Modder River and Magersfontein; at the relief of Kimberley under Lord Roberts; in the subsequent operations in the Orange Free State from February to May 1900, including the operations at Paardeberg, and the actions of Poplar Grove and Karee Siding; and, finally, in the operations in the Transvaal, in the course of which, in an action fought at Orange Grove on the 2nd June 1900, he fell mortally wounded. He died of his wounds the same day at Bappisfontein.

NOTE.—The name given above is that in which this officer was gazetted to a commission, and under which he appeared in the Army Lists throughout his service; but in the pedigree given in Burke's *Landed Gentry of Ireland* his Christian names are entered as "Ian Frederick."

Poole, Andrew Smith, Riding-Master (1797—1851).—*Grave at Nakodur, No. 563.*—Born at Leicester on the 31st March 1797.—Served for several years in the ranks of the 11th Light Dragoons. Came out to India with the regiment in 1819, and served with it at the siege and capture of Bharatpur in 1825-26. On the

27th February 1826 he was transferred to the service of the East India Company and promoted to the rank of Sergeant from that date, and on the 6th September following he was appointed Quarter-Master-Sergeant of the 3^d Light Cavalry, which he joined at Muttra, and with it, towards the end of the year, he marched to Kaita, in Bundelkhand. At the end of 1828 he proceeded with the regiment to Cawnpore, and at that station, on the 13th November 1830, he was advanced to the position of Sergeant-Major of the corps. In December 1830 he marched with the regiment to Sultanpur, Benares, and in 1832 he served with it in the campaign against the Kols in Chota Nagpur, returning with it afterwards to Benares. Early in 1835 he accompanied the corps to Karnal, at which station he served with it until the autumn of 1838, when he marched with it to Ferozepore, joined the Army of the Indus, and accompanied it to Afghanistan, where he served with it throughout the campaign of 1838-39, including the capture of Ghazni (Medal) and the occupation of Kabul. Returning from Afghanistan in January 1840 he marched with the regiment to Karnal, where he served with it until April 1842, when he was appointed to act as Riding-Master to the Cavalry Dépôt at Cawnpore, and on that dépôt being incorporated in the 5th Light Cavalry in the succeeding December, he was directed to continue acting as Riding-Master in that regiment. On the 27th January 1843 he was appointed a Riding-Master on the establishment, with rank from the 30th December preceding, and remained posted to the 5th Light Cavalry. With this regiment he proceeded in March 1843 to Sultanpur, Benares, early in 1844 to Muttra, and in the autumn of 1845 to Ludhiana. On the outbreak of the first Sikh War, he accompanied his regiment into the field and served with it throughout the campaign of 1845-46 on the Sutlej, including the battles of Mudki, Firozshahr, Aliwal and Sobraon (Medal and three clasps). On the termination of the war, in March 1846, he proceeded with the regiment to Jullundur, whence, in the following November, he marched with it to Meerut. On the outbreak of the second Sikh War he again accompanied the regiment into the field and served with it throughout the Punjab campaign of 1848-49, including the action of Ramnagar, the passage of the Chenab, the action of Sadulapur, and the battles of Chilianwala and Gujerat (Medal and two clasps). On the conclusion of the war he was stationed with the regiment at Wazirabad, from which place he proceeded in December 1849 on six months' leave. He rejoined the regiment at Nakodar in June 1850, and died at that place on the 28th August 1851.

Pope, Alexander, C.B., Lieutenant-Colonel (1790-1849).—Grave at Kasauli, No. 281; tablet at Jullundur, No. 548; inscription on the Chilianwala monument, No. 752.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1805 as a Cadet of Cavalry. Arrived in India in January 1807, and on the 1st of the succeeding month was posted to the 8th Native Cavalry, which, later in the same year, he joined at Ghazipur. In the spring of 1808 he moved with the regiment to Muttra, and in the early part of the following year, he served with it in the field, in the force under the command of Major-General St. Leger, on the occasion of the demonstration then made against Ranjit Singh and the Sikhs, in the neighbourhood of Ludhiana. On the breaking up of the force in April 1809, he returned with the regiment to Muttra, whence in the following November he marched with it to Cawnpore. In the spring of 1810, and again in 1811, he served with detachments of the regiment against insurgents and marauders in Bundelkhand. In October 1811 he moved with the regiment from Cawnpore to Partabgarh, in Oudh, and having, in the autumn of 1814, accompanied the corps to Sultanpur, Benares, he served with a portion of it, attached to the division under the command of Major-General J. S. Wood, in the first campaign of the Nepal War. On the termination of that campaign in the spring of

1815 he returned to Benares, and in 1816 he was actively employed with the regiment in guarding the Mirzapur frontier against the incursions of the Pindaris. In October 1817 he accompanied his regiment into the field, in the force under the command of Brigadier-General Hardyman, and he thereafter served with it throughout the Mahratta-Pindari campaign of 1817-18, specially distinguishing himself in the action of Jubbulpore, in which he was wounded. As General Hardyman said in his despatch—"It fell to the lot of one individual to be more conspicuously distinguished than the rest, and that fortunate officer is Lieutenant Pope of the 8th Cavalry. He charged steadily under a heavy fire from the heights, penetrated to the enemy's guns, received a spear into his body, and continued the pursuit with vigour." He subsequently took part in various affairs with the Mahrattas and Pindaris, until May 1818, when he proceeded on leave to the Presidency. In March 1819 he rejoined his regiment at Jubbulpore, and he continued serving with it there until the end of the following June, when he was appointed Adjutant of Native Invalids and Paymaster of Native Pensioners at Allahabad. In September 1819 he proceeded on leave to Calcutta, and in September 1820, while still absent from his appointment, he was nominated Executive Officer in the Purneah Division of the Barrack Dept. He joined this appointment on the expiration of his leave in the succeeding November, and he continued holding it until July 1822, when having been found unsuited to the Barrack Dept., he was removed from it. He soon afterwards proceeded to the Presidency, whence in January 1823 he went on leave to New South Wales. Returning thence about January 1825, he was sent to Purneah to settle his accounts in connection with his appointment in the Barrack Dept., and on this duty he was employed until the end of the year. In the meantime, in June 1825, he had been transferred, with effect from the 13th May, to the 2^d Extra Regt. of Light Cavalry, the formation of which was then ordered. Having finished his accounts he was directed, January 1826, to join his new regiment (which had now become the 10th Light Cavalry) with all possible expedition, the corps being then in the field with the Army under the command of Lord Combermere, but, though he travelled express, he was unable to join in time to take any part in the siege and capture of Bharatpur. On the breaking up of the Army employed in the reduction of that place, he proceeded with his regiment to Meerut, whence, in the succeeding year, he accompanied it to Karnal in December 1828, to Mhow in March 1829, to Karnal again in March 1832, to Muttra in November 1834, and to Nasirabad in December 1839. On attaining the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel he was re-posted, January 1840, to the 10th Light Cavalry, and towards the end of that year he marched with the regiment to Ferozepore. In April 1841 he proceeded on sick leave to Simla, and having been detained there by ill-health until the close of the following year, he missed sharing in the dangers and glories of the last campaign in Afghanistan under General Pollock. Having, at Ferozepore on the 18th December 1842, rejoined his regiment on its return from service, he was directed two days later to assume command of the whole of the Cavalry of General Pollock's force, and this command he continued holding until the Army at Ferozepore was broken up in the following month. He then marched with the regiment to Meerut, whence, in the autumn of 1843, he was called out with it for the Army of Gwalior, and he thereafter commanded it throughout the Gwalior Campaign, including the battle of Maharajpore (bronze star, and created a Companion of the Order of the Bath). In February 1844 he returned with the regiment to Meerut, whence in the autumn of the same year he moved with it to Nowgong, in Bundelkhand. On the regiment marching for Mhow in April 1846 he went on sick leave to the Presidency, whence he afterwards proceeded to Mussoorie, and he was still on leave when towards the

end of July 1847, he was transferred to the 6th Light Cavalry. On the expiration of his leave in the following December he joined this regiment at Nakodar, and he continued in command of it there until October 1848, when, on the formation of the Army of the Punjab, he was nominated to the command of the Second Brigade of Cavalry. Towards the end of the same month he was transferred to his old regiment, the 8th Light Cavalry, but early in the following December he was re-transferred to the 6th: he did not, however, now join either of these regiments; and continuing in command of the Second Brigade, he served at the head of it in the earlier part of the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49, including the passage of the Chenab and the battle of Chilianwala, in the latter of which he was severely wounded (sabre-cut on the head), having been cut down by a Sikh *sowar* as he was endeavouring to remedy the confusion in his brigade (see Part I, page 116). Suffering severely from his wound, he proceeded towards Simla, on leave, in the succeeding spring, but he did not live to reach that place, having expired on the way at Kausuli on the 20th April 1849.

NOTE.—Colonel (then Lieutenant) Pope married, at Benares on the 2nd November 1819, Frances, daughter of William Cracroft, Esq.

Potter John, Sergeant-Major (1822-1857)—*Tablet at Lahore Cantonment, No. 682.*—Born in India in 1822, and about 1838 enlisted in the Bengal Artillery as a bugler. In 1848-49 during the Punjab Campaign he was in garrison at Fort Govindgarh, Amritsar, with a portion of the 3^d Company 6th Battalion, Foot Artillery (Medal). His period of service having expired he re-enlisted at Jullundur on the 25th June 1850, and was subsequently appointed a Bugle-Major in the 6th Battalion. On the 27th May 1854 he was promoted to the rank of Sergeant, and appointed Quarter-Master-Sergeant of the 26th N. I., and having joined that regiment at Delhi, he moved with it to Mian Mir in November of the same year. He was with the regiment when it was disarmed at Mian Mir in May 1857, and he continued serving with the corps as Quarter-Master-Sergeant until the 2^d July following, when he was nominated to act as Sergeant-Major, an appointment in which he was subsequently confirmed. On the 30th of the same month the regiment broke out in open mutiny, and on that occasion he unfortunately perished, having been cut down and hacked to death in a gallant endeavour to save the life of his commanding officer, Major Spencer (q.v.).

Powell, Charles Folliott, Captain (1844-1878).—*Tablet at Abbottabad, No. 928.*—The third son of Scott Powell, Esqr., sometime Captain in the 23^d Foot (the Royal Welsh Fusiliers), and a younger brother of Sir Richard Douglas Powell, Bart. (I), the eminent physician who was for many years Physician Extraordinary and afterwards Physician in Ordinary to H. M. Queen Victoria. Born at Welwyn, Co. Herts, on the 8th April 1844.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 9th December 1862 as an Ensign in the 96th Foot, which he joined at Shorncliff, and with which he afterwards, in February 1863, proceeded to the Cape Colony, South Africa. On the 22^d March 1864 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. Towards the end of the following year he accompanied the regiment to India, and landing at Bombay on the 30th December, he proceeded with it thence to Poona, but in July 1866 he was sent back to England for duty at the regimental dépôt, and having joined at Colchester, he served there for more than two years. At the end of December 1868 he rejoined the regiment at Poona, whence he accompanied it to Dum-Dum in February 1869. On the 18th January 1870 he was appointed Second Wing Subaltern in the 20th (Punjab) N. I., on probation for the Bengal Staff Corps, but this appointment was cancelled on the 21st, and on the 26th he was appointed Offg. Second Wing Subaltern in the 1st Punjab Infantry, on probation, as before, for the Bengal

Staff Corps, into which he was subsequently admitted with effect from that date. He joined the regiment at Kohat, and for several months in 1870-71 he officiated as First Wing Subaltern. In June 1871 he was appointed Second Wing Subaltern in the 2^d Punjab Infantry, at the same station, and with that corps, in January 1872, he marched to Dera Ghazi Khan. In the succeeding April he was appointed Offg. Quarter-Master of the 4th Punjab Infantry, and having joined the regiment at Abbottabad, he continued holding that appointment until the end of February 1873, when he went home on furlough. In June 1874, during his absence in Europe, he was advanced to the position of First Wing Subaltern in his own regiment, the 2^d P. I., and having on his return to India in the following December, rejoined the corps at Dera Ghazi Khan, he was appointed, on the 26th of that month, to officiate as Quarter-Master; he, however, held this post for only a short time. In January 1875 he moved with the regiment to Dera Ismail Khan, and he served with it there until the end of the succeeding May, when he was transferred temporarily to the 5th Gurkha Regiment, to officiate as Second Wing Subaltern, and having joined at Abbottabad, he was, in the following July, appointed to officiate as Quarter-Master of the corps. On attaining the rank of Captain, 12th November 1875, he was specially allowed to retain, with effect from that date, his appointment of First Wing Subaltern in the 2^d P. I., but he continued attached to the 5th Gurkhas, and in April 1876 he was appointed Offg. First Wing Subaltern in that corps. Towards the end of the following November he was appointed Offg. Wing Officer in the 5th Punjab Infantry, but this appointment was afterwards cancelled, and he reverted to his former position in the 5th Gurkhas. Under the new organisation introduced in January 1877 he became a Wing Officer in his own regiment, the 2^d P. I., and Offg. Wing Officer in the 5th Gurkhas, and continuing attached to the latter regiment, he was, in April 1877, appointed Offg. Quarter-Master to it. In November 1878, on the outbreak of the Afghan War, he accompanied the 5th Gurkhas on service to the Kuram Valley where he was present with it in the reconnaissance of the 28th of that month, at the forcing of the Peiwar Kotal on the 2^d December, in the subsequent advance to the Shutargardan, and in the action of the 13th in the Sapári or Mangiár Pass. On this last occasion he fell dangerously wounded, and he survived only five days, dying at Kuram Fort on the 18th December 1878.

Powys, Edward Shawe, Captain (1826-1855).—*Grave at Srinagar, Kashmir, No. 1122.*—The second son of Henry Philip Powys, Esqr., of Hardwick, Co. Oxford, and Bromfield, Co. Middlesex, descended from a common ancestor with Lord Lilford. Born in March 1826. Educated at Eton.—Entered H. M.'s Service (from the Royal Milly. College) on the 26th July 1844 as an Ensign in the 61st Foot. Joined that regiment at Cork, and in July 1845 embarked with it for Bengal. Landing with the corps at Calcutta in the following October he proceeded with it to the Upper Provinces, and arrived with it at Cawnpore in February 1846. On the 3^d October 1846 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and in the following month he accompanied the regiment to Ambala, whence he proceeded with it to Jullundur in February 1848. In the autumn of that year he was employed with the regiment in operations against insurgents in the Jullundur and Bari Doabs, and subsequently joining the Army of the Punjab, he served with the regiment throughout the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49, including the passage of the Chenab, the action of Sadulapur, the battle of Chilianwala (as Orderly Officer to Brigadier-General Campbell, commanding the Third Division) and Gujarat, and the pursuit of the enemy to the mouth of the Khaibar Pass (Medal and two clasps). On the conclusion of the campaign he was stationed with the regiment at Peshawar. In the spring of 1850 he went home on leave, via Bombay,

and in the following year he joined the Senior Department of the Royal Milly. College at Sandhurst. On the conclusion of the College course, in the spring of 1853, he was appointed to do duty at the regimental dépôt, with which he remained until the autumn. He returned to India at the end of 1853, and rejoined the regiment at Wazirabad early in 1854. In the following year he proceeded to Kashmir on leave, and he died at Srinagar, in that territory, on the 23^d September 1855.

Powys, John, Lieutenant (1828—1857).—*Tablet at Jullundur, No. 556.*—The second son of Captain the Hon'ble Robert Vernon Powys, 12th Bengal N. I., and grandson of the 2^d Lord Lilford. Born at Nasirabad on the 26th March 1828.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1846. Arrived in India on the 4th June of the same year, and on the 17th was ordered up to Benares to do duty with the 9th N. I. In the following December he was posted to the 61st N. I., then on the march from Nagoda to Barrackpore, and joining it *en route*, he arrived with it at the latter station in January 1847. In October 1848 he marched with the regiment *en route* to Benares, but the corps having subsequently been detailed to form part of the Reserve Division, to be assembled in Sirhind during the campaign in the Punjab, he accompanied it to Ambala, and with it eventually joined the Division in Camp at Malikpur, near Ludhiana, at the end of February 1849. On the Reserve Division being broken up in March, he proceeded to Almora on sick leave, on return from which he rejoined the regiment at Govindgarh, Amritsar, in November 1849. In the following month he was appointed acting Adjutant of the regiment, but he held this post for only a short time. In the spring of 1850 he accompanied the regiment to Lucknow, arriving there on the 18th March, and soon afterwards, on the 28th of the same month, he was appointed to the Canal Branch of the Dept. of Public Works as an Asst. Executive Officer of the Western Jumna Canals, a post which he continued holding for four years. At the end of March 1854, having then been acting in the appointment for some time, he was nominated Superintendent of the Dehra Dín Canals, and after serving in this post for two years, he was, in January 1856, appointed Superintendent of Irrigation Works in Bundelkhand. He was still holding this appointment when the Mutiny broke out, and he was killed in the fort of Jhansi, during the brief defence of the place against the mutineers and rebels, on the 8th June 1857.

Note I.—In the inscription on the tablet in St. Luke's Church, Jullundur, this officer is misnamed "John Porry."

Note II.—Lieutenant Powys was married in 1855 to Caroline Louisa, the youngest daughter of the Revd. W. A. Holmes, D. D. This lady and their only child (Caroline Jane, aged eight months) perished in the atrocious massacre which (on the direct instigation of the infamous Rani of Jhansi) followed immediately on the capitulation of the fort.

Price, James, Quarter-Master (1805—1849).—*Grave at Saroka, near Wazirabad, No. 743.*—Having served in the ranks of the 24th Foot for about eighteen years, and attained the position of Quarter-Master-Sergeant, he was appointed Quarter-Master of the regiment (then stationed at Devonport) on the 16th August 1842. He afterwards served with the corps in Scotland and Ireland until May 1846, when he embarked with it for Bengal. Landing at Calcutta in the following August, he soon afterwards accompanied the regiment to the Upper Provinces, and with it arrived at Agra early in March 1847. In the autumn of 1848 he marched with the regiment to Ferozepore, and he thereafter served with it throughout the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49, including the passage of the Chenab, the action of Sadulapur, and the battles of Chillianwala and Gujarat (Medal and two clasps). On the termination of the war he accompanied the regiment to Wazirabad, where he died on the 4th July 1849.

Note.—This officer's eldest daughter, Susannah Palmer, was married, at Agra on the 12th April 1849, to Lieutenant Percival

R. bert Innes, 1st Bengal Fusiliers, afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel on the Retired List, the author of the so-called *History of the Bengal European Regiment, now the Royal Munster Fusiliers.*—Another daughter, Agnes Lucy Palmer, was the wife of Captain R. T. H. Barber, 63rd N. I.—His youngest daughter, Sabina Palmer, was married at Simla, on the 5th August 1858, to Major Edwin Gream Daniell, H. M.'s 8th Foot.

Prior, Charles, Lieutenant-General (1807—1881).—*Grave at Jullundur, No. 534.*—Born at Plymouth, Co. Devon, on the 17th June 1807.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1823. Arrived in India on the 3^d September 1824, and on the 9th was ordered up to Dinapore to do duty with the 2^d European Regiment. Towards the close of the succeeding month he was posted to the 64th N. I., and having joined that regiment at Neemuch, he accompanied it to Nasirabad early in 1825, and to Agra in the spring of 1826. In November 1828 he was appointed to officiate as Adjutant of the regiment, and having about the same time moved with the corps towards Eastern Bengal, he arrived with it at Dacca in the middle of January 1829. In the following March he was made permanent in the appointment of Adjutant, which he continued thereafter to hold for more than eleven years. From October to December 1829 he officiated, in addition, as Interpreter and Quarter-Master of the regiment. In the spring of 1832 he accompanied the regiment to Dinapore, whence he proceeded with it to Saugor at the end of 1834. At that place from December 1837 to February 1838 he officiated as Station Staff Officer, in addition to his other duties. In March 1838 he moved with the regiment to Aligarh, and in the following October he accompanied it to Delhi. From that station in April 1840 he proceeded on sick leave to Mussoorie, and while there in the following June he resigned the Adjutancy of the regiment. Having been detained in the hills by ill-health, he did not rejoin his regiment (which had in the meantime moved to Ferozepore) until November 1841, and he then immediately marched with it for Pesha-war, *en route* to Afghanistan on service. Arriving at Pesha-war towards the end of the following month he served with it, under Brigadier Wild, throughout the earlier operations undertaken, in January 1842, for the relief of Jalalabad, including the advance to and seizure of Ali Masjid, and the subsequent retreat from that place, in which last operation he was employed, in command of the light company, in covering the retirement of the troops, and was for six hours incessantly under the fire of the Afghani tribesmen. Subsequently, in April 1842, he took part, under General Pollock, in the forcing of the Khaibar Pass and in the advance to Jalalabad (Medal). His health having again failed, he (leaving the regiment at Jalalabad) returned to the British provinces in June 1842, and having proceeded on sick leave to the Hills North of Dehra, he remained there (latterly on duty with the Landour Convalescent Dépôt) until the middle of October 1844. In the following December he rejoined his regiment at Sukkur, in Sindh, and proceeding immediately afterwards on service with a part of the corps, he took part in Sir Charles Napier's campaign against the mountain and desert tribes on the frontiers of that province, officiating for a portion of the time, from the middle of February 1845, as Asst. Commy-General to the force in the field. Returning from Sindh, he accompanied the regiment to Cawnpore, where he arrived with it at the end of June 1845, and towards the end of the year he moved with it to Barrackpore, at which station, from December 1845 to the end of April 1846, he officiated in the Commissariat Dept. in addition to his ordinary regimental duties. From April to August 1846 he officiated as Depy. Judge Advocate General of the Presidency Division, and reverting then to his duties in the Commissariat Dept., he continued in this situation until October 1847, when he was appointed Aide-de-Camp to Major-General C. W. Hamilton, commanding the Saugor Division: in this appointment (twice officiating, in addition, in the Commissariat Dept. at Saugor,—once, from October 1848 to April 1849, for six months) he

remained until General Hamilton, after what was a nominal transfer to the Presidency Division, vacated his command and went home in March 1852. He then proceeded to Agra and rejoined his regiment there, subsequently accompanying it to Meerut in July, and to Lahore in the autumn of the same year. In December 1852 he was appointed to officiate as Depy. Asst. Adjt. General of the Lahore Division, and he continued officiating until March 1854, when he was appointed a Depy. Asst. Adjt. Genl. on the Establishment and was re-posted to the Lahore Division. He remained in this position (officiating, in addition, for a short time, at the beginning of 1856, as Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Gowan, commanding the Division) until near the end of June 1856, when he was appointed an Asst. Adjt. Genl. on the Establishment, and was again re-posted to the Lahore Division. In May 1857, as Asst. Adjt. Genl., he took part in the historic disarming of the disaffected native troops at Mian Mir, and shortly afterwards, consequent on communication with the Lower Provinces being cut off, and on General Gowan succeeding to the command as senior officer, he came into the position of A. A. G. to all the forces in Upper India, a condition of affairs which continued until communication was restored after the fall of Delhi in the autumn. In August 1857, consequent on his promotion to the regimental rank of Major, he vacated the appointment of A. A. Genl., but some difficulty being experienced in relieving him at the time, he continued officiating in the appointment until January 1859, when he proceeded on leave to Bombay, whence in the following March he went home on furlough. On his return to India at the end of December 1860, he was permitted to proceed to the Punjab, and there at the end of January 1861 he was directed to do general duty in the Lahore Division. At the end of the succeeding March he was directed to proceed to Jullundur and do general duty at that station, and he continued serving there until November 1861, when he was appointed to the command of the 1st Gurkha Light Infantry, which corps he forthwith joined at Dharamsala (Bhágśú). In November 1863 he marched with the regiment to Rawal Pindi, whither it was moved with the purpose of employing it, eventually, in the Ambela Campaign, but while it was halted there the campaign came to an end, and with the head-quarters of the corps he returned to Dharamsala in January 1864. In the reorganisation of the officering of regiments which took place in that month he was appointed Commandant of the corps. In October 1865, in command of the regiment, he proceeded on service to Bhutan, and with it joined the Left Column of the Dúár Field Force, with which he was employed until the termination of the war (India Medal and clasp). In March 1866 he left the regiment at Baksa and returned, on sick leave, to Dharamsala, where he remained until the end of the year, rejoining the regiment at Delhi, on its return from Bhutan, in January 1867, and marching with it thence to Dharamsala in the ensuing spring. Towards the end of August 1868, in anticipation of the notification of his promotion to the rank of Major-General, he resigned the appointment of Commandant of the 1st Gurkhas, and he was not afterwards employed. On the 8th February 1877 he attained the rank of Lieutenant-General, and on the 1st October following he retired from the service. After giving up the command of the 1st Gurkhas he resided continuously in India, passing his time generally at Dharamsala and Jullundur. He died at the latter place on the 21st April 1881.

NOTE.—Lieutenant-General (then Lieutenant) Prior married, at Dinsore on the 18th November 1833, Charlotte Denham, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel (afterwards General) Charles William Hamilton, Bengal Infantry.

Q.

Quin, Richard Owen, Lieutenant (1829—1857).
Inscription at Simla, No. 345.—The elder son of Captain and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Quin (q. v.) of

the 4th Light Cavalry (Lancers). Born at Meerut on the 21st March 1829.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1846. Arrived in India on the 4th September of the same year, and on the 15th was ordered up to Cawnpore, to do duty with the 9th Light Cavalry. In August 1847 he was appointed to do duty with the 4th Light Cavalry at Kartarpur, and he was on the march with that regiment to Cawnpore when, at the end of the following December, he was posted to the 11th Light Cavalry, a corps which was afterwards re-numbered as the 2^d. He joined this regiment at Ferozepore, and he continued serving with it there until July 1848, when he proceeded with it on service against Multan, thereafter taking part with it in all the operations before that place, including the two sieges of the fortress and the action of Surajkhind (Medal and clasp). On the termination of the Punjab Campaign he accompanied the regiment to Ambala, arriving there towards the end of April 1849, and he served there with the corps until the autumn of 1854, when he moved with it to Cawnpore. In June 1856 he was appointed acting Quarter-Master of the regiment. He was present with the corps when it mutinied at Cawnpore, and he afterwards took part in the defence of Sir Hugh Wheeler's entrenchment, but he did not live to see the disastrous termination of the heroic efforts of Wheeler's gallant band, having died in the entrenchment, cf fever, some time in June 1857, before the capitulation and massacre took place.

NOTE.—It has frequently been stated, in narratives of the disasters at Cawnpore, that this officer and Lieutenant Charles William Quin, of the same regiment, another of the victim, were brothers. This was certainly not the case, and it is doubtful whether they were even related.

Quin, Thomas, Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel (1805—1857).—Grave at Simla, No. 345.—Born on the 30th September 1805.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1825. Arrived in India on the 16th May 1826, and on the 24th of the same month was posted to the 4th Light Cavalry, then at Nasirabad, but as he could not at that season of the year travel to a station so remote, he was directed to do duty with the 1st Light Cavalry at Sultanpur, Benares, until the end of October, and he eventually did not join the 4th until the close of the year. In December 1828 he accompanied the regiment to Meerut, at which station he officiated as Brigade-Major from the end of June to the middle of November 1830. Towards the close of 1832 he moved back to Nasirabad with the regiment. In January 1833 he was detailed for duty at the Landour Convalescent Dépôt, and he served there from the beginning of April to the close of November, and having then been directed to do duty with the 10th Light Cavalry at Karnal, he did not rejoin his own regiment, at Nasirabad, until March 1834. In the autumn of that year, on the occasion of the demonstration against Jodhpur, he accompanied his regiment into the field in the Rajwara Field Force, and he was afterwards employed with the corps in the operations undertaken for the restoration of order in the district of Shekhawat. He returned to Nasirabad with the regiment in the spring of 1835, and immediately afterwards proceeded to Landour, for a second tour of duty at the Convalescent Dépôt. In the succeeding November he rejoined the regiment in camp near Jaipur, whence in December he marched with it en route to Karnal, arriving at that station in January 1836. Towards the end of October 1838 he was detached from Karnal, in command of a squadron of the regiment, for escort duty with the Commander-in-Chief, and having joined His Excellency's camp at Manimajra on the 7th November, he was then appointed to the command of the whole of the escort; in this capacity he attended His Excellency to the camp of the Army of the Indus at Ferozepore, and thence to Karnal, where, with the squadron, he rejoined his regiment early in January 1839. On the 7th of that month he was appointed Second-in-Command of the Jaloun (afterwards styled the Bundel-

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Khand) Legion, the formation of which was then ordered, and having joined at Jhansi, he assisted in organising that corps, but in the following September he resigned the appointment and rejoined his own regiment at Karnal. In the winter of 1839-40 he accompanied the regiment on escort duty with the Governor-General, and he afterwards proceeded with it to Neemuch. In January 1842 he was appointed acting Interpreter and Quarter-Master to the regiment, and he held the post for three months, in the course of which, in March, he moved with the corps to Nasirabad. In August 1842 he was again appointed to officiate as Interpreter and Quarter-Master, and in the following month he was made permanent in the situation. In the autumn of 1843 he accompanied the regiment on service with the Army of Gwalior, and was present with it at the battle of Maharajpur (bronze star). On the conclusion of that campaign he marched with the regiment to Ambala, arriving there at the end of February 1844, and at that station he continued serving until the outbreak of the first Sikh War towards the close of 1845. On the occurrence of that event, and on the consequent formation of the Army of the Sutlej, he was, on the 13th December, appointed Depy. Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl. of the Cavalry Division, and in that capacity he was present at the battle of Mudki. On the day succeeding the battle, 19th December, in consequence of Captain Dawkins (*q. v.*) having been very severely wounded, he was appointed acting Commandant of the Governor-General's Body Guard, and he commanded that corps during the remainder of the campaign, including the battles of Firozshahr, Aliwal and Sobraon (Medal and three clasps). In the meantime, on the 3rd January 1846, he had been nominated Commandant of the 12th Irregular Cavalry, the raising of which had then been ordered, and as soon as the war was over he proceeded to Ferozepore and assumed command of his new corps, with which, in March 1846, he moved to Ambala. In the following November he accompanied the regiment (which had now become the 13th Irregular Cavalry) to Hoshiarpur, whence he moved with it to Makhtú in November 1847, and to Ferozepore in the autumn of 1848. At the end of November 1848 he accompanied the regiment to Lahore. He subsequently (February 1849) commanded the corps in the field during the latter part of the Punjab Campaign, and was with the force which held Wazirabad and the fords of the Chenab while the main body of the Army was engaged in the battle of Gujerat (Medal and clasp). A week after the battle he was sent with his regiment to join the pursuing force under the command of Sir Walter Gilbert, and with this force he eventually proceeded to Peshawar, arriving there on the 21st March, and taking up quarters there at the end of the succeeding month. In the following December he commanded the regiment in the expedition against the insurgent clans of Baizai, and was present at the capture and destruction, after some sharp fighting, of the villages of Sangháo, Páli, Zurmandái and Sherkhana. In January 1850 he accompanied the regiment to Jullundur, whence, in the following April, he went on sick leave to Simla, but not having recovered his health there, he proceeded to Calcutta, whence, in March 1851, he went on leave to the Cape Colony, South Africa, for two years. Returning to India early in 1853, he rejoined the 13th Irregular Cavalry at Gurdáspur, whence in the following November he accompanied the regiment to Bareilly. At the end of April 1855 he was again obliged to go away to the hills on sick leave, and in the following July, finding himself too broken in health for efficient work, he resigned the command of the 13th Irregular Cavalry. Thereafter he was continuously on sick leave, at Mussoorie, Naini Tal and Simla, until his death, which took place at Simla on the 7th November 1857.

Note.—Lieutenant-Colonel (then Cornet) Quin was married, at Nasirabad on the 2d June 1828, to Henrietta Wynette, the eldest daughter of Captain Richard Phillips, of the Madras European Regiment (distinguished at the conquest of Amboyna in February 1810).

Raikes, Edward Augustus, Lieutenant (1840-1865).—*Grave at Lahore, No. 614 : tablets at Lahore and Gujranwala, Nos. 627 and 737.*—The second son of Charles Raikes, Esq^r, C.S.I., of the Bengal Civil Service, who was of the family of Raikes of Treberfydd, Co. Brecon. Born at Ghazipur, on the 1st July 1840.—Entered H.M.'s Service on the 14th June 1859 as an Ensign in the 93^d Foot (the Sutherland Highlanders), the dépôt of which he joined at Aberdeen. In the autumn of 1860 he proceeded to India and joined the regiment at Rawal Pindi, and there in January 1861 he was appointed Instructor of Musketry to the corps. In the following November he accompanied the regiment to Peshawar, and he served with it there until January 1862, when he was appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. At the end of 1863 he rejoined his regiment on its being detailed to reinforce the Yusafzai Field Force, but he did not accompany the portion of the corps which actually went up to the Ambela Pass. On the 1st February 1864 he exchanged into the 107th Foot. On the 8th of the same month his services were placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, as a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, and on the same day he was appointed an Asst. Commissioner in the Gujranwala District. In December 1864 he was admitted into the Bengal Staff Corps with effect from the 4th March preceding, from which date he was also promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. He did not long survive his admission to the Staff Corps, for on the 22^d January 1865 he met with an unfortunate accident, having on that day been killed by a fall from his horse at some place in the Gujranwala district the name of which has not been recorded.

Note.—The date of this officer's death, above stated, is given on the authority of the official report. In the inscriptions noted above varying dates are given, two naming the 26th, and one the 27th January 1865.

Raikes, Frank Stewart Whittington, Major (1854-1897).—*Grave at Datta Khel, No. 1107; tablet at Rawal Pindi, No. 804.*—The third son of Major Richard William Raikes, of the Madras Army, who was a cadet of the family of Raikes of Llywynegrin, Co. Flint. Born on the 31st December 1854.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 28th February 1874 as a Sub-Lieutenant in the 1st Battalion 12th Foot, and from the same date he was afterwards promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. He joined the 1st Battalion 12th at the Curragh, and served with it there for several months. On the 29th July following he was transferred to the Rifle Brigade, and having been posted to the 3rd Battalion of that corps, he joined it at Aldershot. During the next seven years he served with this battalion at Chatham, Shorncliffe, Woolwich, Aldershot, Dublin, and the Curragh. On the 20th June 1881 he was promoted to the rank of Captain, and was posted soon afterwards (in August) to the 2^d Battalion, which he joined at Cork. In the following October he was transferred to the 1st Battalion, and proceeding to Bombay early in 1882, he joined a detachment of the battalion at Poona. Towards the end of the year he joined the head-quarters of the battalion at Ahmadnagar, whence, in the winter of 1883-84 he accompanied the corps to Belgaum. When the battalion was sent to Burma in 1886 he was left in command of the dépôt at Belgaum, but he joined the corps at Pagan towards the end of the following year, and in 1888 he accompanied it to Myingyan. In December 1888 he proceeded with the battalion to Bareilly, and while serving with it at that place in February 1890 he was appointed Station Staff Officer at Ranikhet, a post which he retained for nearly two years. On the 16th December 1891 he was promoted to the rank of Major, and having been posted to the 3rd Battalion, he joined it at Jullundur, and in October 1892 proceeded with it to Peshawar. In December 1892 he was transferred to the 4th Batte-

lion, but in the following month he was moved back to the 3rd Battalion, with which he continued serving until October 1894, when he went home on leave. He returned to India and rejoined the battalion at Rawal Pindi in October 1895, and in April 1896 he proceeded with it to Kuldana. On the 26th June 1896 he was appointed Second-in-Command of the battalion, and in the following October he marched back with it to Rawal Pindi. On the outbreak of the frontier war in June 1897, he accompanied the battalion on service with the Tochi Field Force, and after taking part in most of the movements and operations of that force, he died at Sherani, in the Tochi Valley, on the 4th September 1897.

NOTE.—Major (then Captain) Raikes married, on the 15th December 1885, Lilian, daughter of H. S. Waddington, Esqr., Indian Civil Service.

Ralfe, Henry, Ensign (1810—1837).—*Grave at Delhi*, No. 67.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1826. Arrived in India at the end of January 1828, and in the following month was sent up to Barrackpore, to do duty with the 66th N. I. On the 1st July following he was posted to the 3rd N. I., which he joined, in the autumn, at Ludhiana. Towards the end of 1830 he marched with the regiment to Nasirabad. In July 1832 he was transferred to the 38th N. I., but that regiment being then at Midnapore, he was permitted to remain and do duty with the 3rd N. I. until the following October. Subsequently, in December, the 38th being under orders to proceed to Benares, he was allowed to remain at that station and do duty with the 54th N. I. until the former should arrive there, and on the 54th leaving Benares in February 1833, he was permitted similarly to do duty with the 66th N. I. He eventually joined the 38th on its arrival at Benares towards the end of August 1833, and he continued serving with it there until December 1835, when he marched with it *en route* to Delhi. He arrived at Delhi with the regiment in February 1836, and at that place he died on the 9th March 1837.

NOTE.—The date inscribed on this officer's tombstone (the 20th March 1837) is incorrect.

Ramsay, Alexander, Lieutenant (1821—1855).—*Grave at Lahore Cantonment*, No. 657.—The eldest son of Colonel Michael Ramsay, Bengal Infantry. Born at Calcutta about the end of March 1821.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1840, and arrived in India in May 1841. He had, in the preceding month been posted, in anticipation of his arrival, to the 42nd N. I. but on the 22nd May, shortly after reaching Calcutta, he was transferred, at his own request, to the 57th N. I., then commanded by his father, and he soon afterwards joined that regiment at Lucknow. In the following December he moved with the regiment to Cawnpore, whence in the spring of 1843 he proceeded with the corps to Hoshangabad, and in the succeeding summer to Saugor. In June 1845 he was appointed acting Interpreter and Quarter-Master of the 39th N. I., at Nowgong, and he held that appointment until the following November, when he rejoined his own regiment at Saugor. At the end of January 1846 he was nominated Adjutant of the 8th Dépot Battalion, to be formed at Etawa, but early in the following March, on the termination of the first Sikh War, the orders for the formation of this and other dépot battalions were cancelled, and rejoining his regiment at Saugor, he moved with it soon afterwards to Dinapore. At the end of July 1846 he was appointed Adjutant of the regiment, and he held this appointment until January 1850, when he was permitted to resign it. In the spring of the same year he accompanied the regiment to Mian Mir, and there in August 1851 he was appointed Interpreter and Quarter-Master to the regiment, but he had held this situation for little more than eighteen months when, at the end of February 1853, he was obliged to give it up, and having been found incapable of performing the active duties of his profession, he was, in

February 1854, transferred to the Invalid Establishment, with effect from the 1st of the preceding month. He continued residing within the limits of the Lahore Division until his death, which (caused by injuries sustained in a fall from his horse) occurred at Mian Mir on the 22nd November 1855.

NOTE.—The date of this officer's death and his age are both incorrectly stated in the inscription on his tomb.

Rawson, John Simpson, Lieutenant (1820—1846) *Tablet at Ferozepore*, No. 444.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1839.—Arrived in India in May of the same year, and in the following month was sent up to Barrackpore to do duty with the 57th N. I. In the following August he was posted to the 63rd N. I., and having joined that regiment at Lucknow, he proceeded with it to Fatehgarh in January 1841. In September 1842 he marched with the regiment *en route* to Ferozepore to join the Army of Reserve, but the corps was, under later orders, halted at Karnal, and, after being detained there for some months, was directed to proceed to Delhi, where he arrived with it early in April 1843. Early in the following month he was appointed acting Adjutant of the regiment, and he continued officiating in the appointment until the end of the succeeding November. In the latter month he accompanied the corps to Ambala, at which station from the beginning of May to the end of July 1845 he officiated as Depy. Pay Master of the Sirhind Division. On the 18th of August following he was again appointed to officiate in that appointment, and he continued acting in it until the 14th November, when he resigned it in order to rejoin his regiment, which had left Ambala in the preceding month, *en route* to Sindh, but had been halted at Ferozepore on account of the threatening aspect of affairs in the Punjab. From a variety of causes he was unable to go on to Ferozepore at once, but on the first Sikh War breaking out in December, he went to the front with the Army of the Sutlej, and was present, with it, at the battle of Mudki. On the 19th December, the day after the battle of Mudki, he was appointed acting Depy. Asst. Quarter-Master General to the Second Division of Infantry of the Army of the Sutlej, and in that capacity he was present with it at the battle of Firozshahr. In the following month, while on duty with the force under the command of Sir Harry Smith, he was present at the battle of Aliwal. Finally, as Offg. Depy. Asst. Quarter-Master General, he was present with the Second Division at the battle of Sobraon, and there fell, whilst gallantly cheering on the men to the assault of the Sikh entrenchments,—10th February 1846.

Raynor, William, V. C., Captain (1796—1860).—*Inscription at Delhi*, No. 165; *grave at Ferozepore*, No. 502. Born in Nottinghamshire in July 1796.—Enlisted into the East India Company's Service in 1812. Arrived in India, in the H. E. I. C.'s ship *Hugh Inglis*, in February 1813, and having been allotted to the Bengal European Regiment (now the 1st Battalion of the Royal Munster Fusiliers), he served in the ranks of that regiment for nearly eight years. As a Corporal and acting Sergeant he served with a detachment of the corps (forming part of the force under the command of Major-General Marley) in the first campaign of the war with Nepal in 1814-15 (India War Medal and clasp). Having attained the position of Sergeant-Major in the regiment, he was, on the 6th November 1820, appointed a Sub-Conductor in the Ordnance Commissariat Dept., and was, soon afterwards, posted to the Arsenal in Fort William. On the 14th January 1823 he was promoted to the rank of Conductor and posted to the Magazine at Cawnpore, at which station he served uninterruptedly for more than twenty years. On the 6th October 1843 he was promoted to the rank of Depy. Asst. Commissary of Ordnance and posted to the Delhi Magazine, in which he served for nearly fourteen years. On the 17th April 1845 he was promot-

ed to the rank of Asst. Commissary of Ordnance, and on the 17th August 1852 he was further advanced to commissioned rank and appointed a Lieutenant on the Veteran Establishment. On the 10th July 1855 he was promoted to Depy. Commissary of Ordnance. In the following year he was posted to the Magazine at Ferozepore, but having been directed to continue doing duty, as a temporary arrangement, at Delhi, the outbreak of the Mutiny found him still at that place. He was one of The Devoted Nine who, on the 11th May 1857, so gallantly defended the Delhi Magazine against an overwhelming host of rebels and mutineers, and eventually blew it up rather than allow it to fall intact into the hands of the enemy; and he, though severely wounded, was one of only three who, after the explosion, succeeded in escaping to Meerat. In recognition of his services and of the gallantry displayed by him on this memorable occasion, he was awarded the Victoria Cross and was promoted to the rank of Captain on the Veteran Establishment, and in the ordinary course he was also granted the Indian Mutiny Medal. He subsequently, when he had partially recovered from his wounds, joined his appointment in the Ferozepore Magazine, and he continued serving there until his death. He died at Ferozepore on the 13th December 1860.

Reade, Frederic, Ensign (1834—1855).—*Grave at Ferozepore, No. 498.*—Son of the Revd. Frederic Reade, of Brighton. Born in 1834.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1853. Arrived in India on the 30th September of the same year, and proceeding to Ferozepore he there joined the 18th N. I., to which, in anticipation of his arrival, he had been posted on the 6th idem. In the following December, however, consequent on the discovery of an error that had occurred in determining his exact standing, this posting was cancelled, but he was directed to continue with the 18th N. I. until an adjustment could be effected. This having been accomplished he was, in January 1854, posted to the 34th N. I., which he joined soon afterwards whilst it was on the march from Wazirabad to Lucknow, and he arrived with it at the latter station towards the end of the following month. In April 1854 he was transferred, at his own request, to the 57th N. I., and he joined that corps at Mian Mir in July. In the following October he marched with the regiment to Ferozepore, at which station he continued serving with it until his death. He died at Ferozepore on the 4th December 1855.

Rees, Crawford Mitford, Captain (1814—1850).—*Grave at Ambala, No. 219.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1833. Arrived in India in August 1834, and before the end of the month was sent up to Barrackpore to do duty with the 50th N. I. In the following November he was posted to the 65th N. I., which he joined at Allahabad on its arrival there from Mhow in February 1835. Towards the end of 1837 he accompanied the regiment to Berhampore, whence, in March 1838, he moved with it to Barrackpore. In April 1838 he was appointed Second Subaltern of the 1st Regiment of Infantry of the Oudh Auxiliary Force,—afterwards styled the 1st Oudh Local Infantry,—which he joined at Sultanpur. In January 1840 he was appointed Adjutant of this corps, and in the following October he was directed to officiate as Station Staff Officer at Sultanpur, in addition to his other duties. In March 1841 he was nominated Adjutant of his own regiment, the 65th N. I., but this was cancelled in the following April, and he remained on with the 1st Oudh Local Infantry, as Adjutant, until August 1845, when he was obliged to vacate the appointment in consequence of his promotion to the rank of Captain. At the end of the following month he rejoined the 65th at Allahabad, whence he accompanied it to Nowgong, in Bundelkhand, arriving there early in November 1845. In February 1846 he moved with the regiment to Benares, and he served with it there until February 1849, when he was appointed Offg. Fort Adjutant of Chunar. Here he served for more than nine months, in the course of which he once (June 1849)

officiated, in addition, as Adjutant of Invalids. In August 1849 he succeeded to the command of the garrison, and this he continued holding until the end of the succeeding November, when he was directed to rejoin and take command of his regiment. Rejoining the 65th accordingly, at Benares, he held command for two months, and in the spring of the following year he accompanied the regiment to Lahore, where he again held command of the corps from June to September 1850. Towards the end of the following November he obtained leave to proceed to the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe on medical certificate, but he did not live to reach his destination, having died at Ambala, on his way down to Calcutta, on the 13th December 1850.

Note.—Captain (then Ensign) Rees married, first, at Allahabad on the 8th November 1838, Eleanor Margaret, the youngest daughter of Samuel Austen, Esqr., of Dublin. This lady having died, Captain Rees married, secondly, at Chunar, on the 23rd November 1849, Elizabeth Mary, daughter of William Edward Rees, Esqr., of the Bengal Civil Service.

Rennie, David Field, M. D., Surgeon (1825—1868).—*Grave at Campbellpur, No. 843.*—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 19th September 1848 as an Assistant-Surgeon in the Ordnance Medical Dept., and he served with various units of the Royal Artillery at various stations, home and foreign, until the autumn of 1857. On the 2^d October 1857 he was promoted to the rank of Staff Surgeon, and having been sent shortly afterwards to Western Australia, he continued serving there until the end of 1859, when he was transferred to China. In the summer of 1860 he proceeded on service with the expedition to the north of China, and, in medical charge of the Artillery of the First Division, he served there throughout the campaign of that year, including the action of Sinho, the capture of Tang-ku, the affair with the batteries on the Peiho river on the 18th August, the storm and capture of the Taku Forts on the 21st, and the subsequent surrender of Tientsin (Medal and clasp). On the 4th June 1861 he was appointed Surgeon to the 31st Foot, then in North China, and he served with that regiment during the occupation of Tientsin, and afterwards in the operations of April and May 1862 against the Taiping rebels in the province of Kiangsu, including the capture of Nan-Hsiang, Kahding, Tsingpu, Tsoling and Najow, and the subsequent affair at Nan-Hsiang. As Senior Medical Officer in North China (which position he held from June 1862 to August 1863) he was present at the repulse of the Taiping rebels from Shanghai, and at the capture of Kahding. In the year last mentioned he served for some time in Japan during the continuance of hostilities in that country. In May 1863 he was again appointed a Staff Surgeon and transferred to India, and having arrived at Calcutta in the succeeding October, he was employed there for more than a year on special duty under the Inspector-General of Hospitals, Bengal Medical Service. In December 1864 his services were placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief, and towards the end of January 1865 he was appointed to the medical charge of the 54th Foot, then stationed in Fort William. At the close of the succeeding month, in connection with the operations then being carried on in the Bhutan Dúárs, he was ordered to take medical charge of the head-quarters detachment of the 80th Foot at Dum-Dum, and with it proceed immediately to Darjeeling and join the five companies of the regiment then stationed at that place. He accordingly accompanied the head-quarters of the regiment to Darjeeling, and he continued serving there with the corps until the beginning of May, when he was ordered down to Calcutta to assume charge of the Kidderpore Dépôt Hospital and of No. 3 Battery, 25th Brigade, Royal Artillery; but he had scarcely taken up these duties when, in the succeeding month, he was sent home in medical charge of invalids and time-expired men. On reaching England in the autumn he learnt that he had been appointed Surgeon of the 20th Hussars,

with effect from the 20th June preceding, and returning to India in the spring of 1866, he joined that regiment at Campbellpur, in the Punjab. At that station he continued serving with the corps until his death, which took place there on the 4th April 1868.

NOTE I.—The date of this officer's death is incorrectly stated in the inscription on his tomb.

NOTE II.—Dr. Rennie was the author of three works,—*The British Arms in North China and Japan; Peking and the Pekingese; and Bhotan and the Story of the Dooar War*.

Renny, Thomas John O'Dwyer, Lieutenant and Adjutant (1846—1879).—*Grave at Kohat, No. 1033.*—Son of Colonel Robert Renny, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, and grandson of Lieutenant-Colonel Hercules Renny, of H. M.'s Service, Inspecting Field Officer of Militia in Nova Scotia, who was a cadet of the family now known as the Renny-Tailyours of Barrowfield, Co. Forfar. Born at Mussoorie on the 15th August 1846.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 11th April 1868 as an Ensign in the 31st Foot, but was transferred on the same day to the 36th, and being in India when he was gazetted, he joined the latter regiment at Peshawar in the succeeding June. In November 1869 he accompanied the regiment to Rawal Pindi, and on the 28th October 1871 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. On the 5th January 1872 he was appointed Second Wing Subaltern in the 4th Punjab Infantry, on probation for the Bengal Staff Corps, into which he was subsequently admitted with effect from that date. He joined this regiment at Abbottabad, and at that station from February 1873 to April 1874 he officiated as Quarter-Master of the corps, acting also as Adjutant, in addition, from the month of January. In April 1874 he was appointed First Wing Subaltern, and still officiating as Adjutant, he, in December of that year, marched with the regiment to Kohat, at which station he continued officiating as Adjutant of the corps until February 1876. From September 1876 to May 1877 he again officiated as Quarter-Master, and during this period a reorganisation of regimental appointments having taken place, his permanent appointment received the designation of "Wing Officer." In August 1877 he took part with the regiment in a raid into the country of the Jowaki Afridis, carried out in reprisal of Jowaki incursions into British territory, and in the following winter, as Adjutant of the regiment (to which post he was permanently appointed in November 1877), he served with the corps throughout the arduous operations against that troublesome clan (India Medal and clasp). On the termination of this campaign he accompanied the regiment to Edwardesabad, arriving there in April 1878, and during the cold season of 1878-79 he was actively employed with the corps in protecting the Tank border against the Mahsud Waziris, who had at that time been making a series of unusually daring raids into British territory. In the autumn of 1879, on the renewal of the Afghan War, he accompanied the regiment to the Kuram Valley, and in December of the same year he took part with it in the expedition against the Zaimukhts, a tribe which had been conspicuously troublesome in its plundering and murdering incursions on the line of communications. In the operations which followed he unfortunately lost his life, having, on the 14th December, fallen mortally wounded (shot through the head) in the assault of Zawa, the Zaimukht stronghold. He died of his wound on the following day, in camp at Chinarak, whence his remains were afterwards removed to Kohat, and there interred.

Repton, William Wheatley, Captain (1822—1858).—*Grave at Abbottabad, No. 910.*—Born at Ealing, Middlesex, in 1822.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1840. Arrived in India in June 1841, and having, in anticipation of his arrival, been posted, on the 1st April preceding, to the 56th N. I., he joined that regiment at Malahi, in the Saran district, in the following December. In April 1842 he accompanied the corps to Luck-

now, whence in the autumn of 1843 he proceeded with it on service in the Gwalior Campaign, and was present with it in the battle of Maharajpur (bronze star). On the conclusion of the operations he marched with the regiment to Agra, arriving at that place in February 1844. In March 1845 he was appointed acting Adjutant of the regiment, and in that appointment he was made permanent in the following July. In November 1846 he accompanied the regiment to Nurpur, in the Jullundur Doab. In the following month he was nominated to officiate as Adjutant of the Nasiri Battalion, which he joined at Jutogh, near Simla, and having been confirmed in that appointment in March 1847 (vacating the Adjutancy of his own regiment) he held it until near the close of the succeeding October, when he was appointed Second-in-Command of the 3^d Sikh Local Infantry, then stationed at Ambala, where he joined it. In September 1851 he was appointed to officiate as Commandant, and, having in the following November accompanied the regiment to Hoshiarpur, he was, in the succeeding month, appointed Commandant permanently. In November 1852, in command of the regiment, he marched from Hoshiarpur towards Hazara, to take part in an expedition against the Hasanzais of the Black Mountain, but, unfortunately for him, the operations had terminated before he could reach the scene of action. In January 1853 he proceeded with the regiment to Abbottabad, where a cantonment was then first established, and at that place he died on the 5th September following.

Reveley, Matthew Hugh, Lieutenant (1829—1857).—*Tablet at Delhi, No. 158.*—Son of Algernon Reveley, Esqr., sometime of the Bengal Civil Service, who was a cadet of the Reveleys of Bryn-y-Gwyn, Co. Merioneth. Born at Boulogne-sur-Mer, in France, in 1829.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1847. Arrived in India on the 16th July of the same year, and on the 28th was ordered up to Benares to do duty with the 9th N. I. At the end of January 1848 he was posted to the 74th N. I., and having joined that regiment at Mhow, in Malwa, he accompanied it to Dacca, in Eastern Bengal, in the spring of 1850, to Barrackpore in May 1852, to Cawnpore in the spring of 1853, and to Delhi in March 1857. He was with the regiment at Delhi when the general Mutiny took place there on the 11th May 1857, and he perished in the atrocious massacre which ensued, having, with other officers of the regiment, been shot down at the Kashmir Gate by the mutineers of the 38th N. I.

Ricardo, William Percy, Second-Lieutenant (c. 1858—1879).—*Tablet at Lahore, No. 633.*—Son of Frederick Ricardo, Esqr., of Paris and London.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 9th January 1875 as a Sub-Lieutenant in the Wiltshire Militia, in which corps he was afterwards promoted to the rank of Lieutenant with effect from the same date. On the 13th March 1878 he was transferred to the regular forces as a Second-Lieutenant in the 9th Lancers, the depot troop of which he joined soon afterwards at Canterbury. Proceeding to India towards the close of the year he joined the regimental depot at Sialkot, the corps itself being then on service with the Second Division of the Peshawar Valley Field Force. In the spring of 1879 he was sent to join a detached squadron of the regiment at Kohat, and having subsequently moved up into the Kuram Valley with the squadron, he, on the renewal of the Afghan War in the following September, accompanied it into the field as part of the force under the command of Sir Frederick Roberts, and with it took part in the action of Charasiah and in the advance on and occupation of Kabul. The rest of the regiment having joined soon afterwards, he served with it in the operations of December 1879 at and around Kabul, until the 11th of that month, when he fell in action while gallantly charging the Afghan host at Kila Kazi, in the Chardah Valley.

Richardson, Tristram Squire, Lieutenant (1830–1856).—*Grave at Ambala, No. 235.*—The eldest son of Lieutenant Charles Welstead Richardson, of the 5th Bengal Light Cavalry, and grandson of Lieutenant-Colonel Tristram Charnley Squire, of the 13th Foot (Somersetshire Light Infantry). Born at Chinsura, in Bengal, on the 9th August 1830.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 18th January 1850 as a Second-Lieutenant in the 1st Battalion 60th Rifles. Proceeded to India and joined the battalion at Kasauli in the following October, and in November 1851 accompanied it to Jullundur. On the 6th June 1854 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. In December 1855 he proceeded with the corps to Meerut, and, his health failing while serving there, in the summer of 1856 he went on leave to the hills. He was still on leave when he died at Ambala on the 15th November 1856.

Richmond, George Mitchell, Lieutenant (1839–1863).—*Grave at Peshawar, No. 944.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1858. Arrived in India in June of the same year, and in the following month was sent up to Delhi to do duty with the 2d European Bengal Fusiliers. In October 1858 he was posted to the cadre of the 54th N. I., with effect from the 24th August preceding, but he continued attached to the 2d Bengal Fusiliers at Delhi until February 1859, when he was directed to do duty with the 23d Punjab Infantry, at the same station. With this corps he served there until February 1860, when, on the 8th Punjab Infantry being augmented for service in China, he was nominated to do duty with that corps, and, in the following month, he embarked with it for Hong-Kong. He thereafter served with it throughout the campaign of 1860 in Northern China, taking part with it in the action of Sinho, the capture of Tang-ku, the storm and capture of the Taku Forts, and the advance on and occupation of Pekin (Medal and two clasps). He returned to India with the regiment early in 1861, landing at Calcutta on the 1st February, and proceeding thence to Ambala, where he arrived with the corps early in the following April. In the succeeding cold season he marched with the regiment,—which had now become the 20th (Punjab) N. I.,—to Peshawar, at which station, from July 1862 to February 1863, he officiated as Adjutant of the corps. In October 1863 he accompanied the regiment on service with the Yusafzai Field Force, and he was thereafter present with it throughout the operations in and about the Ambala Pass, up to the 26th of that month, when, after a display of the most heroic gallantry, he fell mortally wounded in the defence of the "Eagle's Nest" position. He died of his wounds in camp, on the following morning,—the 27th October 1863.

Riddell, Henry Vansittart, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel (1841–1888).—*Grave at Multan, No. 876.*—The second son of Robert Riddell, Esqr., of Grange, Co. Roxburgh,—descended in the fifth generation from Sir Walter Riddell, Bart. (II), of Riddell, in the same county,—and grandson of Vice-Admiral Henry Vansittart, Royal Navy. Born at Woodstock, in Canada, on the 9th October 1841.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1858. Arrived in India in November of the same year, and was ordered to do duty with H. M.'s 19th Foot at Barrackpore, whence he shortly afterwards moved with that regiment to Dinapore. In March 1859 he was posted to the cadre of the late 68th N. I., but he continued doing duty with the 19th Foot, with which, in the spring of 1860, he proceeded to Benares. In May 1860 he was appointed to do duty with the 22d Punjab Infantry, the left wing of which he joined at Nowgong; but in the following July he was removed from the cadre of the 68th N. I., and posted to the 2d European Bengal Fusiliers, and, proceeding to Roorkee, he joined that corps there in the succeeding September. In April 1861 he was appointed Asst. Instructor of Musketry to the regiment, and in the following month he was appointed Offg. Instructor,

but he held this situation only until the end of October 1861, when he was appointed an Asst. District Superintendent of Police in the Punjab. In this appointment he continued until July 1862, when he went home on furlough. On his return to India in the following year, he was appointed, October 1863, to do duty with the 30th (Punjab) N. I., and he continued serving with that corps, at Benares, until January 1864, when he was appointed Quarter-Master to the 31st (Punjab) N. I., at Barrackpore. In September 1864 he was appointed to officiate as Adjutant and Wing Officer of this regiment, but in the same month, after officiating for a week as Second-in-Command, in addition, he was appointed Quarter-Master of the 21st (Punjab) N. I., with effect from the 9th idem; having, however, been detained with the 31st as Offg. Adjutant, he did not join the 21st, then at Allahabad, until the end of the following December. In the spring of 1865 he accompanied the 21st to Mian Mir, at which place he continued serving with the corps until the succeeding July, when his services having been placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept., he was appointed an Asst. Commissioner in the Punjab, and in civil employ in that province the rest of his service was passed. In November 1887, being then Offg. Divisional Judge at Multan, he was granted furlough to Europe on medical certificate, but before he could begin his homeward journey he died at that place on the 14th January 1888.

Rideout, Henry Fortescue, Lieutenant (1822–1846).—See note "Badhowal" after No. 442.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1840. Arrived in India on the 24th January 1841, and was sent up to Barrackpore to join the 47th N. I., to which, in anticipation of his arrival, he had been posted on the 9th of the same month. In the following November he accompanied the regiment to Kyook Phyoo, in Arakan, where he served with it until May 1842. He then returned with the regiment to Barrackpore, whence in the winter of 1842–43 he marched with it to Benares. In the spring of 1845 he proceeded with the regiment to Ambala, from which station, on the outbreak of the first Sikh War in the following December, he accompanied it on service towards the Sutlej. He was present with it in the battles of Mudki and Firozshahr, and was killed by a cannon shot in the affair at Badhowal, on the 21st January 1846, when marching to the relief of Ludhiana with the force under the command of Sir Harry Smith.

Righy Henry, Ensign (1832–1857).—*Grave at Delhi, No. 111.*—The eldest son of General Henry Righy, Royal (late Bengal) Engineers.—Appointed to the Department of Public Works, Bengal, on the 11th January 1856, and nominated Assistant Superintendent of the Western Jumna Canal. He joined the Army before Delhi, as a Volunteer, in August 1857, and on the 25th of that month was appointed (by Brigadier-General Wilson) to the corps of Delhi Pioneers, with the temporary rank of Ensign. With that corps he served at the siege and capture of Delhi. On the termination of the siege he was retained at Delhi with the Pioneers, and he died there, of fever, on the 27th September 1857.

NOTE.—This gentleman is misnamed "RICHY" on his monument at Delhi, No. 111.

Ripley, John Peter, Lieutenant-Colonel (1801–1857).—See No. 113.—Born at Kelvedon, Co. Essex, early in 1801.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1819. Arrived in India in March 1820, and on the 29th of the same month was ordered up to Dinapore to do duty with the Bengal European Regiment; three days later, however, this was altered to duty with the 2d Battalion 18th N.I., and he joined that corps accordingly at Berhampore. In January 1821 he was posted to the Bengal European Regiment, which he joined soon afterwards at Ghazipur. In August 1822 he proceeded on leave to Nagpur, to which station his regiment had been ordered in course of relief, and he rejoined the corps on its arrival there in March 1823. On the European Regiment being formed into two distinct corps, in the reorganisation of

May 1824, he was posted to the 2^d European Regiment, but before the division actually took place he was appointed, June 1824, to act as Quarter-Master to the 1st. In the course of the same month he was appointed Interpreter and Quarter-Master to the 2^d European Regiment, but having been retained with the 1st during its movement up to Ghazipur at the end of the year, he did not join the head-quarters of the 2^d, then at Dinapore, until the spring of 1825. In the following September he moved with the 2^d European Regiment to Berhampore, whence, in November, he accompanied it to the island of Cheduba, on the coast of Arakan, which had been taken from the Burmese in the course of war then going on. On arrival there, early in December, he was appointed Staff Officer to the troops forming the garrison of the island, and this appointment he continued holding until the autumn of 1826, when his regiment was withdrawn to Bengal and ordered up to Agra, at which place he arrived with it in February 1827. On the 2^d European Regiment being amalgamated with the 1st at the end of 1829 he became Interpreter and Quarter-Master to the united corps, which was now designated "The Bengal European Regiment." Early in 1832 he accompanied the European Regiment to Dinapore, and there in June 1832, having attained the rank of Captain, he vacated the office of Interpreter and Quarter-Master. In the following October he proceeded on leave to the Presidency, and while there, at the end of December, he was appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Clothing Board: in this employment he continued until the end of October 1833, when he went home on furlough. He returned to India in December 1836 and rejoined the European Regiment at Agra, at which place he continued serving with it until February 1838, when he proceeded on a year's sick leave to Mussoorie. His regiment having been ordered on service, he rejoined it at Karnal at the end of October 1838, and proceeding with it afterwards to Ferozepore, he, at the end of the year, accompanied it on service to Afghanistan. He arrived at Kandahar with the regiment in April 1839, and having been appointed Fort Adjutant and Postmaster at that place when the Army moved forward at the end of the following June, he continued serving there for upwards of three years, in the course of which he took part in the defence of Kandahar when, in March 1842, the Afghans made a desperate but fruitless attempt to carry the place by a *coup de main*. When the movement to the northward was begun, under Major-General Nott, he was appointed, 31st July 1842, to the charge of the military treasure-chest and post office with the force under the command of that officer, and in that capacity he was present in the actions of Goaine and Ghazni, at the re-capture of the latter place, in the actions of Beni-Badam and Maidan, at the re-occupation of Kabul, and in various actions in the passes between Kabul and Peshawar during the return march to the British provinces in Hindustan (Medal, and promoted to the rank of Major by brevet). On the Army being broken up at Ferozepore, in January 1843, he was left at that place for the purpose of making up his treasure-chest accounts, which duty having been accomplished, his services were, on the 14th March, replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief, and proceeding to Subathu, he there, at the end of the month, rejoined his regiment, which now bore the designation of "the 1st Bengal European Light Infantry." In the following November he proceeded on leave to Calcutta, whence, in January 1844, he went home on furlough. He returned to India towards the close of October 1847, and having in the following month been despatched to the Upper Provinces in command of a large body of European recruits (nearly 700 men), he rejoined the head-quarters of his regiment (now styled "the 1st European Bengal Fusiliers") at Cawnpore early in 1848. In the following October he was appointed Offg. Asst. Adjt.-Genl. of the Cawnpore Division, and he continued in that situation until February 1850, when he rejoined his regiment at Lahore. In March 1851 he moved, in command of the regiment,

to Meerut, and he continued in command of it there until June 1852, when he proceeded on sick leave to Naini Tal, and afterwards to Calcutta, from which place he went home on furlough in January 1853. Returning to India in January 1856, he rejoined and took command of his regiment at Dinapore, whence he shortly afterwards marched with it for Dagshai. In the following March, while still *en route*, his promotion to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel was notified, and having, on the 18th of that month, been posted to the 54th N. I., he joined and assumed command of that regiment at Aligarh. In the succeeding month he marched with the corps to Delhi, and he was still serving with it at that place when the great Mutiny burst forth on the 11th May 1857. When, during the forenoon of that day, the first alarm was given of the disturbance caused by the arrival of the revolted regiments from Meerut, he marched down to the city with eight companies of his regiment for the purpose of repelling the mutineers, but having soon after passing through the Kashmir Gate been met by the mutinous troopers of the 3^d Light Cavalry, and his own men fraternising with those miscreants, he and most of his officers were in an instant shot down or sabred, scarcely any escaping unscathed; he himself, having been cut down by one trooper, cruelly hacked by several others, and bayoneted repeatedly by men of his own regiment, was left for dead with no less than seventeen wounds, but having recovered slightly, and the mutineers having withdrawn temporarily from the spot, he contrived to crawl within the main-guard, where he was found by the garrison surgeon and removed to the Flag Staff Tower, on the Ridge, at which place other refugees from the city and the cantonment were assembled. On the Tower being abandoned and a general retirement begun, late in the evening, he, being then in a moribund condition, was placed in a *duli* and despatched towards Karnal, but of his ultimate fate nothing is known, for, from the moment when the *duli* disappeared from view in the gathering darkness, he was never again seen or heard of by any of his British comrades.

Roberts, Arthur Austin, C.B., C.S.I. (1818-1868).—*Tablet at Lahore*, No. 628.—Son of Captain Brown Roberts, 1st Battalion 25th Bengal N. I., Sub-Asst. Commy.-Genl., by Margaret Mary, his wife, youngest daughter of Major John Anderson, Bengal European Regiment. Born at Benares on the 13th May 1818. Educated at Haileybury.—Entered the Bengal Civil Service in May 1837. Arrived in India in October of the same year, and in June 1838 was placed under the Commissioner of the Benares Division, who, in the following month, placed him under the Magistrate and Collector of Benares. In this position he remained until October 1839, when he was appointed Offg. Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Allahabad. In June 1840 he was detached on special duty to Kalpi, and he remained there until the following year, when he went on leave, subsequently reverting to duty under the Magistrate of Benares. In November 1842 he was appointed Offg. Magistrate and Collector of Allahabad, and he continued there until April 1843, when he was appointed Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Delhi, John Lawrence then holding the appointment of Magistrate and Collector at that place. In this situation he remained until January 1849, when he went home on furlough. He returned to India in November 1851, and in March 1852 he was appointed Magistrate and Collector of Delhi; but he retained this appointment for little more than fifteen months, having at the end of June 1853 been appointed Magistrate and Collector of Moradabad. In September 1854 he was appointed Offg. Civil and Sessions Judge of Saugor, and having been confirmed in that appointment at the end of January 1855, he continued holding it for a period of twenty-one months, in the course of which he is said to have compiled a new Code of Laws for the Saugor and Narbadda Territories. At the end of October 1856 he was appointed Offg. Commissioner

of the Lahore Division, an appointment in which he was confirmed on the 1st May 1857. A few days after this the Mutiny broke out, and during the eventful period which followed he (conspicuous for his vigour and activity, his firmness, and his prudence) rendered very eminent service in frustrating the designs of the mutineers and rebels and in preserving order throughout his extensive division; and this was especially the case in connection with the disarming of the native troops at Mian Mir, the securing of Fort Govindgarh and Amritsar, and the assistance rendered to General Nicholson in intercepting the Sialkot mutineers, at whose defeat and annihilation at Trimmu Ghât he was present (Medal, and afterwards created a Companion of the Order of the Bath in the Civil Division). In April 1858 he was appointed Commissioner and Superintendent of the Jhelum Division, and he held that appointment for three years. On the 1st April 1861, on the formation of the 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles, he was appointed Commandant of the corps, a post which he retained as long as his connection with the Punjab lasted. A few days later he proceeded on leave to Bombay, whence in May 1861 he went home on furlough. In January 1862, during his absence in Europe, he was nominated Judicial Commissioner of the Punjab. Returning to India at the end of October 1862, he was, on the 12th of the succeeding month, appointed an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations; in the spring of the following year he was appointed an Offg. Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William; and in December 1863 he was appointed a Commissioner to examine into the claims of the native government of Oudh. In the spring of 1864 he was again appointed an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations, and he held this position until the end of the year, when he proceeded to Lahore and took up the appointment of Judicial Commissioner of the Punjab. In February 1866 he was appointed a Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab, and in the following May he was nominated a Companion of the Order of the Star of India. He continued serving as a Judge of the Chief Court until March 1868, when he was appointed Resident at Hyderabad, Deccan, and his connection with the Punjab ceased. He died at Hyderabad on the 10th May 1868, only a few weeks after he had taken up his appointment there.

Roberts, Stephen William Thornhill, Lieutenant (1854—1879).—Tablet at Lahore, No. 632.—Son of Arthur Austin Roberts, Esq., C.B., C.S.I., of the Bengal Civil Service.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 12th April 1873 as a First Lieutenant in the Royal Lancashire Artillery Militia. On the 3rd February 1875 he was transferred to the regular forces as a Lieutenant in the 39th Foot, and proceeding at once to India, he joined that regiment at Dagshai before the end of the succeeding month. In the winter of 1875-76 he served with the regiment in the Camp of Exercise at Delhi, returning afterwards to Dagshai, and in the succeeding cold season he accompanied it to the Imperial Assemblage at the same place, whence he proceeded with the corps to Jhansi, arriving there in February 1877, and afterwards accompanying a detachment to Gwalior. On the 25th April 1877 he was appointed an Offg. Wing Officer in the 4th N. I., on probation for the Bengal Staff Corps, into which he was afterwards provisionally admitted with effect from that date. He joined that regiment at Lucknow, but in the following August he was transferred, in the same position, to the 27th (Punjab) N. I., and having joined that regiment at Nowshera he, in the winter of 1877-78, served with it in the arduous campaign against the Jowaki Afridis (India Medal and clasp). On the conclusion of these operations he returned with the regiment to Nowshera, and he continued serving there until the following December, when on the occasion of hostilities with the ruler of Afghanistan, he joined the corps (then in

the field in the First Division of the Peshawar Field Force) at Landi Kotal; thereafter (having in the same month been appointed Offg. Quarter-Master of the corps) he was present with it throughout the first campaign of the Afghan War, 1878-79, and with it took part in various operations on the Khaibar line. During the return march to Peshawar, after the termination of the campaign, he fell a victim to cholera, dying at Landi Kotal on the 16th June 1879.

NOTE.—The provisional admission of Lieutenant Roberts into the Bengal Staff Corps was cancelled after his death (6th October 1879).

Robertson, Henry Archibald, Lieutenant (1825—1855).—Grave at Ambala, No. 231.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 8th April 1842 as an Ensign in the 82nd Foot, and having joined that regiment in Jamaica, he, in May 1843, accompanied it to Canada, where he served with it for nearly three years. On the 8th August 1845 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. On the 14th April 1846 he exchanged into the 53rd Foot, and proceeding to India he joined that regiment at Ferozepore at the end of the year. In February 1848 he accompanied the regiment to Lahore, where he remained with it, in garrison, until nearly the end of the second Sikh War. Early in February 1849 he proceeded on service with six companies of the corps, and with these, forming part of the detached force under the command of Colonel Byrne, (q.v.), he took part in the closing operations of the Punjab Campaign, including the holding of the forts of the Chenab, near Wazirabad, during the battle of Gujerat, and the pursuit of the Sikhs to Rawal Pindi after that victory (Medal and clasp). On the termination of the campaign he was stationed with the regiment at Rawal Pindi, whence in December 1851, on the occasion of Mohmand incursions into British territory, he marched with a portion of the corps to Peshawar, and thence on to the Mohmand border, where he was employed with it until February 1852. He thereafter served with the regiment at Peshawar until the spring of 1854, when he marched with it to Dagshai. In the autumn of the following year he was nominated for duty with invalids going home via Karachi and Bombay, but he did not live to carry out that service, for, having accompanied his regiment (*en route* from Dagshai to Fort William) as far as Ambala, he died at that place on the 30th October 1855.

NOTE.—In the inscription on this officer's tomb the initials of his Christian names are reversed.

Robinson, Francis Wrightson, Ensign (1827—1849).—Monument on the battle-field of Chilianwala, No. 752.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1846. Arrived in India in June of the same year, and was sent up to Dinsaporo to do duty with the 66th N. I. In the following October he was posted to the 5th N. I., then under orders to proceed from Dacca to Dinapore, but he never joined this regiment, and on the 27th of the following month he was removed, at his own request, to the 56th N. I. He joined this regiment at Nurpur, and proceeded with it to Hajipur in April 1847, to Ludhiana in February 1848, and to Ferozepore in September 1848. On the formation of the Army of the Punjab he joined it with his regiment, and served with the corps in the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49, including the passage of the Chenab, the action of Sadulapur, and the battle of Chilianwala, in which last he fell,—13th January 1849.

Robinson, John Graham, Captain (1861—1897).—Grave at Kohat, No. 1040.—Born on the 22nd January 1861.—Entered H. M.'s Service (from the Royal Milly. College) on the 14th January 1880 as a Second-Lieutenant in the 2nd Battalion 1st Foot (the Royal Scots), which corps he joined at Jubbulpore in the spring of the same year. On the 22nd January 1881 he was transferred to the 2nd Battalion 6th Foot, and joined at Cawnpore. On the 1st July 1881 he

was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and on the 1st July 1882 he was appointed an Offg. Wing Officer in the 33^d N. I., on probation for the Bengal Staff Corps, into which he was subsequently admitted with effect from that date. Having joined the head-quarters of that regiment at Baksa, he continued serving there until May 1883, when he was transferred in the same position to the 2^d Gurkha Regiment at Dehra Dun, and in the following September he was appointed a Wing Officer in that corps permanently. In September 1886 he was appointed Quarter-Master of the 1st Battalion 2^d Gurkha Regiment, and he continued holding that post for two years and four months, in the course of which period he twice officiated as Adjutant. At the end of January 1889 he was appointed Adjutant of the battalion, and in March 1890 he went home on leave. Having in January 1891, while still on leave in Europe, attained the rank of Captain, he vacated the Adjutancy, and on returning to India and rejoining, in March 1891, he was appointed Offg. Second-in-Command of the battalion. In the following month he accompanied the corps on service on the expedition to Manipur, where he served with it until the close of the operations (India Medal and clasp). He soon afterwards vacated the appointment of Offg. Second-in-Command, and in November 1891 he returned with the battalion to Dehra Dun. From April 1892 to February 1893 he officiated as a Wing Commander, and he afterwards served with the 2^d Battalion of the regiment, which was also at Dehra, as Offg. Wing Commander from June to October 1894, and as Offg. Wing Officer from October 1894 to March 1895. In April 1895 he went home on leave, and was absent from India for a year. On his return in April 1896 he rejoined the 1st Battalion 2^d Gurkhas at Dehra, and resumed his permanent appointment of Wing Officer, and during the ensuing eighteen months he twice officiated for considerable periods as Second-in-Command and twice as Wing Commander. On the outbreak of the Frontier War in June 1897 he accompanied the battalion on service, and was prominently engaged in the operations for the relief of the posts on the Samana Range, in the course of which he was wounded in the rear-guard action near Gogra on the 11th September. In the following month he proceeded with the battalion on the Tirah Expedition, and fell mortally wounded in the storming of the heights of Dargai. He died three days later in the base hospital at Shinaori,—23^d October 1897.

NOTE.—The date of this officer's birth is incorrectly stated in the inscription on his tomb.

Rogers, John, Second-Lieutenant (c. 1814—1839).—*Grave at Subathu, No. 413.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1832, as a Cadet of Artillery. Arrived in India in June 1833, but being a supernumerary he remained unposted for nearly three years. In the interval he did duty with the Artillery at Dum-Dum until August 1834, when, having fallen into a bad state of health, he went home on sick leave. In May 1836, while still on leave in Europe, he was brought on the effective strength of the Artillery, and in the following month he was posted to the 3^d Troop 2^d Brigade, Horse Artillery. He returned to India in July 1837, and early in the following month was transferred to the 3^d Company 5th Battalion, Foot Artillery, which he joined at Cawnpore. In April 1838 he proceeded on six months' sick leave to Simla, on the expiry of which he was granted leave for a year to remain at Subathu. He died at the latter place on the 23^d May 1839.

Ross, Claye Ross, Captain (1861—1895).—*Grave at Gilgit, No. 1142; tablet at Ferozepore, No. 449.*—Son of General Sir Campbell Claye Grant Ross, K.C.B., Bengal Staff Corps. Born at Peshawar on the 21st December 1861.—Entered H. M.'s Service (from the Royal Mil. College) on the 23^d October 1881 as a Lieutenant in the 2^d Battalion Gloucestershire Regi-

ment (the 61st Foot), which he joined at Quetta before the end of the year. In March 1883 he moved with the battalion to Karachi, whence he was afterwards sent with a detachment to Hyderabad. On the 27th December 1883 he was appointed an Offg. Wing Officer in the 14th (Sikh) Bengal N. I., on probation for the Bengal Staff Corps, into which he was subsequently admitted with effect from that date. He joined that regiment at Agra, whence in February 1885 he accompanied it to Jhelum, and in the same month he was appointed a Wing Officer permanently. In April 1886 he was appointed Offg. Quarter-Master of the regiment, and in the following October he was made permanent in that appointment. In February 1887 he was appointed Offg. Wing Commander, and Offg. Adjutant in addition, and he continued holding the former appointment until the following June and the latter until January 1888, when he went home on furlough. He returned to India in January 1889, and having rejoined the regiment at Jhelum, he was appointed to officiate as Adjutant of the corps. In February 1890 he moved with the regiment to Peshawar, and towards the end of that year he vacated the appointment of Quarter-Master. From November 1890 to May 1891 he officiated as a Wing Commander; he then again became Offg. Adjutant, and he continued in that position until November 1891, when he again went home on leave. Returning to India in November 1892 he rejoined the regiment at Peshawar, at which station he continued serving with it as a Wing Officer until September 1893, when he was again appointed an Offg. Wing Commander. In January 1894 he accompanied the regiment to Ferozepore, whence in the summer of the same year he was sent to Gilgit in command of a detachment of two companies of the corps. He was still serving there when the Chitral disturbances broke out in March 1895, and on the 7th of that month he marched from Mastuj, with a party of about ninety men, for the purpose of giving aid to a detachment which was in danger of being cut off by the insurgents at Reshan. On the following day, however, he was attacked by the enemy in overwhelming numbers in a defile near Koragh, and on the 10th, after three days' desperate fighting, the remains of his detachment were compelled to retreat, having lost three-fourths of their numbers, and he himself having fallen that day in a gallant but unavailing effort to storm one of the enemy's sangars.

Ross, David, Lieutenant-Colonel (c. 1801—1857).—*Grave at Leiah, No. 884.*—The eldest son of David Ross, Esq., a merchant of Calcutta (by Marian, his wife, daughter of Major Lawrence Gall, Bengal Army, sometime a member of the personal staff of Warren Hastings,—which lady married, secondly, Major the Hon'ble Alexander Mackay, who eventually, in 1847, became the 8th Lord Reay), and grandson of David Ross, Lord Ankerville, a Lord of Session in Scotland. Born in Calcutta on the 8th July 1801.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1821. Arrived in India in August 1822, and was sent up to Barrackpore to do duty with the 1st Battalion 23^d N. I., but in the following month he was ordered to proceed to Gwalior to do duty with Sindhi's Contingent. In October 1822 he was posted to the 1st Battalion 2^d N. I., and in September 1823 he was transferred to the 1st Battalion 26th, which latter afterwards, in the reorganisation of May 1824, became the 51st N. I., but, continuing with Sindhi's Contingent, he never joined either of those corps, and though he was borne on the rolls of the 51st for nearly thirty-four years, and rose in it from Ensign to Lieutenant-Colonel, it is doubtful whether he ever so much as saw the corps. With Sindhi's Contingent (to which he remained attached for nearly eleven years) he had considerable experience of service in the field. From June to October 1824 he was actively employed against Man Singh Rao Patankar, the rebellious governor of Powagahr, on the borders of Guzerat, and was present at the action of Goda, the occupation of Champanir,

and the blockade and surrender of Powaghar. In 1824-25 he was employed in the pursuit of the notorious Pindari Shaikh Dulla, and in the defeat and dispersal of his horde of banditti. From October to December 1828, he was again employed against Man Singh Rao Patankar, who, having once more rebelled, had seized Ujjain, and he served throughout the operations resulting in the rebel's expulsion from that place. In June 1833 he was appointed Assistant to the Resident at Gwalior, and in that post he was successfully employed, in 1835-36, in settling affairs on the Gwalior and Bundelkhand frontiers, where serious disorder (raiding and counter-raiding) had long prevailed. Early in 1838 he was removed from Gwalior and appointed Offg. Superintendent of the Bhatti Territory. In January 1839 he was appointed Superintendent of the Jhansi Territory, an important charge, which he held until the close of 1845. He was then appointed Superintendent of Jaloun, where he served for nearly two years and a half, after which he officiated for ten months (May 1848 to March 1849) as Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent for the Affairs of Sindha's Dominions. Finally, in April 1849, he was appointed a Commissioner in the Punjab, and having been posted to the Leiah Division, he continued in that employment for the remainder of his service, without any break except when he went home on six months' leave from May to November 1855. Having attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on the 27th June 1857, he was, on the 2d September following, posted to the 11th N. I., but he never knew of this transfer, for, on the 3d September 1857, the day after it was gazetted, he died at Leiah after a brief illness.

Ross, Hugh Rose, Lieutenant (1854-1879).—*Grave at Kandahar, No. 1146.*—The second son of George William Holmes Ross, Esq., of Cromarty House, Co. Cromarty, Honorary Colonel of the Highland Rifle Militia, and sometime Lieutenant in the 92nd Highlanders. Born on the 31st May 1854.—Entered H. M.'s Service (from the Royal Milly. Academy, Woolwich) on the 29th October 1873 as a Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery with temporary rank. In the following month he was posted to No. 3 Battery 23rd Brigade, then at Peshawar, and in June 1874, he was removed to "F" Battery 19th Brigade, then at Cawnpore, but he did not join either. Later in the same year he was transferred to "E" Battery 19th Brigade, at Sitapur. On the 24th November 1874 his temporary commission was made permanent and ante-dated to the 29th April 1873, and he then proceeded to India, and at Sitapur joined his battery, which, in March 1877, was renamed "E" Battery 5th Brigade. He continued serving with this battery at Sitapur until it went home towards the end of 1877, when he was transferred to "I" Battery 5th Brigade: this he joined on its arrival at Sitapur in December 1877. In November 1878 he was appointed to do duty with "G" Battery 4th Brigade, which, on the outbreak of war with Afghanistan, had been detailed to form part of the First Division, Multan Field Force. He joined this battery at Mian Mir, and with it moved forward into Southern Afghanistan, but his career came to an end at a very early stage of the campaign. He died at Gulistan Karez on the 12th January 1879.

Ross, William Henry Drummond, Lieutenant (1824-1854).—*Grave at Ambala, No. 230.*—Son of Surgeon Andrew Ross, of the Bengal Medical Service. Born at Nagpur, in January 1824.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1842. He was already in India when he was admitted into the service, and in April 1842 he was appointed, at his own request, to do duty with the 15th N. I. at Delhi, at which station his father then held the post of Civil Surgeon. In June 1842 he was posted to the 28th N. I., and having joined that regiment at Barrackpore, he accompanied it to Sylhet in the following December, and to Lucknow in the spring of 1846. In December 1846 (after having officiated in the post for a

short time) he was appointed Interpreter and Quarter-Master of the regiment. In the spring of 1848 he moved with the regiment to Hoshiarpur, at which place, in April of that year, he was appointed Offg. Station Staff Officer. During the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49 he served with the regiment within the limits of the Jullundur Doab. In the spring of 1850 he proceeded with the regiment to Peshawar, and in August of the same year he was appointed Offg. Cantonment Joint Magistrate at that place: this appointment he continued holding until the regiment left Peshawar in December 1852, when (having already, on the 19th November, resumed his position as Interpreter and Quarter-Master) he marched with the corps for Ambala. He arrived at that place in February 1853, and (with the exception of a brief period in the winter of 1853-54, during which the regiment was on escort duty with the Commander-in-Chief, and during which he held the additional office of Superintendent of the bazaar attached to His Excellency's camp) he continued with it there until the end of his service. In November 1854 he was granted four months' leave to the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, but he was too ill even to begin the journey, and he died at Ambala on the 20th of the succeeding month.

Notes.—Lieutenant Ross was married, at Sylhet on the 1st October 1845, to Anna Maria Elizabeth, daughter of Major M. A. Bunbury, 40th N. I.

Ross, William Hercules, Captain (1811-1849).—*Monument on the battle-field of Chillianwala, No. 752.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1827. Arrived in India in August 1828, and in the following month was sent up to Cawnpore to do duty with the 51st N. I. In November 1828 he was posted to the 31st N. I., then under orders for Sikrora, in Oudh. Proceeding to that station, he was directed to do duty there, with a detachment of the 56th N. I., until his own regiment should arrive, which it did in February 1829. In July 1830 he was transferred to the 30th N. I., and joining that regiment at Mirzapur, he proceeded with it to Almora at the end of 1831. In November 1833 he was appointed acting Adjutant of the Kamaon Local Battalion, and he held that appointment until the end of April 1834. In March 1835 he proceeded with his regiment to Meerut, whence he marched with it to Neemuch at the end of 1837. Towards the close of the following year he marched with the regiment to Mhow, for duty there, temporarily, and he returned with it to Neemuch in February 1839. In the following August he accompanied the regiment into the field on the occasion of a demonstration against the Raja of Jodhpur, and in the succeeding month, having been selected to raise an additional (or 9th) company for the corps, he proceeded to Delhi, and joined the 3^d Dépôt Battalion there, for that purpose. In February 1840 he proceeded with this battalion to Aligarh, and in the following October he was appointed acting Adjutant to the battalion and Station Staff Officer at that place. In this position he continued until November, when the battalion was broken up, and he marched for Ferozepore as Adjutant of a detachment which included the ninth company of his own regiment. He rejoined the 30th at Ferozepore in December, and he continued serving with it there until near the end of November 1841, when he marched with it *en route* to Peshawar on service. Reaching that place on the last day of the year, he served with the regiment in the operations undertaken for the relief of Jalalabad, and was present in the actions of the 19th, 23rd and 24th January 1842 at the entrance to the Khaibar Pass. Subsequently, in April 1842, he was present with the regiment at the forcing of the pass, and in the advance on Jalalabad. On a forward movement towards Kabul being planned in the following August, he proceeded with the regiment to Dakka, from which place, in September, he, as acting Adjutant, accompanied a wing of the regiment detached on escort duty with treasure and stores for the force moving

on Kabul. He afterwards returned with the wing to Dakka, and remained there with the regiment until the return of the troops from Kabul in October. During the withdrawal of the Army towards Peshawar he was present in the action near Garhi Lal Beg on the 3^d November, on which occasion he was wounded. For his services during the campaign he afterwards received the Kabul Medal. During the march back to Hindustan he was appointed, December 1842, to officiate as Adjutant of the regiment. On the Army being broken up at Ferozepore, in January 1843, he proceeded with the regiment to Lucknow, arriving there in March. On attaining the rank of Captain, in February 1844, he would, under rule, have ceased to act as Adjutant, but he was specially directed to continue officiating, and did so until the end of April 1844. In November 1845 he accompanied the regiment to Delhi, from which place, in the following month, on the outbreak of the first Sikh War, the corps was ordered to join the Army of the Sutlej, but having been detached, in command of two companies, on treasure escort duty, and detained at first at Karnal and afterwards at Ambala, he was cut off from taking any part in the campaign. He afterwards rejoined the regiment at Ludhiana, and in March 1846 he accompanied it to Jullundur, where he officiated for a short time as Brigade-Major. In December 1846 he proceeded with the regiment to Delhi, from which place, in May 1847, he went on leave to the Malabar coast and Bombay. He rejoined the regiment at Delhi in April 1848, and in the following October marched with it to Ferozepore and joined the Army of the Punjab. Thereafter he served with the corps in the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49, and was present at the passage of the Chenab and the battle of Chilianwala, in the latter of which he fell, 13th January 1849, whilst gallantly leading on his men to the assault of the Sikh position.

Rothney, James Hay, Assistant-Surgeon (c. 1816—1843).—Grave at Karnal : see No. 196.—Entered the Medical Department of the Bengal Army in 1839, with rank as Assistant-Surgeon from the 4th September of that year. Arrived in India in February 1840, and in the same month was appointed to the medical charge of a detachment of recruits of H. M.'s Service under orders to proceed from Chinsura to the Upper Provinces. He accompanied the detachment when it set out on its voyage up the river in June, and on reaching Cawnpore he was appointed, 17th November, to the medical charge of the 3^d Light Infantry Battalion. On the 12th of the following month he was appointed to the medical charge of the 6th Battalion of Artillery; but three days later he was directed to resume charge of the 3^d Light Infantry Battalion, with which in the following April he marched to Meerut. In October 1841 his services were placed at the disposal of the Officer Commanding at Delhi, by whom he was appointed to the medical charge of the 22^d N. I., but in February 1842 he returned to Meerut and resumed charge of the 3^d Light Infantry Battalion. At the end of May he accompanied the battalion to Delhi, and he served with it there until it was broken up in the following November. He was then ordered to Karnal for duty under the orders of the Superintending Surgeon of the Sirhind Division, and on the 7th November he was appointed to the medical charge of the Panipat Jail, to which the charge of the Station Staff of Karnal was added on the 10th. In February 1843 he was appointed further to the temporary medical charge of the 63^a N. I. at Karnal. He died at Karnal on the 3^d March 1843.

NOTE.—The initial letter of this officer's second Christian name is incorrectly stated in the list on page 32, Part I.—(No. 196).

Russell, Claud William, Captain (c. 1823—1857).—Grave and tablet at Delhi, Nos. 89 and 162.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1840. Arrived in India on the last day of June the same year, and a few weeks

later proceeded on leave to Rangpur. Towards the end of the following August he was posted to the 23^d N. I., then at Agra, but being on leave at the time he did not join the regiment until it arrived at Jamalpur in March 1841. He served there with the corps until December 1842, when he was transferred to the 54th N. I., which was then being re-formed after the disasters it had experienced in the retreat from Kabul. He joined this regiment at Cawnpore in January 1843, proceeded with it to Delhi in November 1844, and accompanied it to Ferozepore in March 1845. He was serving there with the corps, in the following December, when the first Sikh War broke out, and accompanying it into the field, with the Division under the command of Sir John Littler, he was present with it at the battle of Firozshahr (Medal). He returned to Ferozepore with the regiment on the 25th December, and served with it there until the middle of February 1846, when, as acting Adjutant, he accompanied the right wing on escort duty to Lahore with the Governor-General. He returned to Ferozepore with the wing in April, and soon afterwards went on leave to Simla. In January 1847 he accompanied the regiment to Lahore, where he served with it until near the end of the year, and then marched with it to Agra. In November 1847 he was appointed acting Adjutant of the regiment, and having been confirmed in the appointment in January 1848, he held it for nearly seven years. Early in 1850 he proceeded with the regiment to Barrackpore, whence, in the winter of 1851-52, he accompanied it to Aligarh, and was appointed Station Staff Officer there on arrival in March 1852. In December 1854 he vacated the Adjutancy of the regiment in consequence of his promotion to the rank of Captain. In April 1856 he left the regiment at Aligarh and proceeded on leave to Calcutta, on return from which he rejoined the corps at Delhi in October. He was with the regiment at that place when it mutinied on the 11th May 1857, but succeeded in effecting his escape to Meerut. From that place, towards the end of the same month, in the capacity of Orderly Officer to Brigadier Wilson, he accompanied the force under that officer in its movement on Delhi, and was present with it in both the actions on the Hindan, near Ghaziuddin-nagar. Subsequently when Brigadier Wilson joined the Delhi Field Force under Sir Henry Barnard, he accompanied him in the same capacity, and was present with him at the action of Badli-ki-Serai on the 8th June 1857. On that occasion, however, at the very opening of the action, he fell mortally wounded by the same shot that killed the Adjutant-General, Colonel Chester (*q.v.*). He was carried along with the field force as it advanced towards Delhi, and expired by the way just before reaching the cantonment.

Ruxton, Arthur Upton Fox, Captain (1832—1868).—Grave at Kohat, No. 1032; tablets at Kohat, Nos. 1043 and 1044.—Born in Ireland on the 17th May 1832.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1849. Being already in the country, he was formally admitted into the service in January 1850, and in the following month was directed to do duty with the 15th N. I. at Ambala. In the succeeding April he was ordered to do duty with the 66th (Gurkha) N. I., and joining that regiment as it, coming from Amritsar, passed through Ambala, he accompanied it to Jutogh. In May 1850 he was posted to the 71st N. I., then at Peshawar, but being on leave in Simla at the time, he did not join this corps, and in the following September he was transferred, at his own request, to the 66th, which, on the expiration of his leave, in October, he rejoined at Jutogh. Early in 1851 he accompanied the regiment to Peshawar, and from October of that year to February 1852 he was employed with it on service against the Mohmands, taking part in several skirmishes in the neighbourhood of Matta and Michni. In March 1852 he accompanied the corps on an expedition against the Ranizais. In the

following May he served in the operations against the Utman Khels, including the affair at Prangarh, and in the same month he was with the regiment in a second expedition against the Ranizais and was present in the sharp action at Skakot. Towards the end of January 1853 he was directed to assume temporary charge of No. 2 Company of the Sappers and Miners at Peshawar; in the following July he was regularly appointed to the command of this company, and he subsequently led it in two of the frontier expeditions of the time,—first, in that against the Jowaki Afridis of Bori in November 1853, and, afterwards, in the capture and destruction of the Mohmand stronghold of Shah Mansur Khel, at the end of August 1854. In the summer of the following year he moved with the company to Attock. In November 1855 he was nominated to officiate as Asst. Executive Officer of the Peshawar District Works, but having just then proceeded on sick leave, he never took up this appointment. He continued holding the command of the sapper company until the latter end of the succeeding month, when he was appointed Adjutant of the 3rd Punjab Infantry, and joined that regiment at Kohat. In March and April 1856 he officiated for a short time as Second-in-Command. In the following July he was again appointed Offg. Second-in-Command, and in this position, in October 1856, he accompanied the regiment on the expedition into Miranzai and Kuram, returning with it to Kohat, on the termination of the operations, at the end of December. In March 1857 he was made permanent in the appointment of Second-in-Command, and in the following September he was appointed Station Staff Officer at Kohat. In April 1858 he was appointed Offg. Commandant, and in the winter of 1859-60 he commanded the corps in the expedition against the Kabul Khel Waziris, on the termination of which he proceeded with the regiment to Dera Ghazi Khan. In February 1860 he was appointed Commandant of the regiment, and in the succeeding April and May he commanded it in the Mahsud Waziri expedition, taking a prominent part in the storming of the Barari Pass, in which he greatly distinguished himself, and was severely wounded. On the conclusion of the operations he returned with the regiment to Dera Ghazi Khan, whence in October 1860 he proceeded on leave to Bombay, and thence home on furlough at the close of the following month. In August 1861, during his absence in Europe, he was admitted into the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from 18th February preceding. He returned to India in October 1863, but having lost his appointment of Commandant of the 3rd Punjab Infantry, in consequence of his not having been able, through illness, to rejoin within the prescribed period, he was ordered, 12th November, to proceed to Ferozepore and do duty with the 27th N. I. On the 21st of the same month he was directed to proceed onwards to Mian Mir, for general duty, but he had not been there many days when he received instructions to proceed and join the 3rd Punjab Infantry, then forming part of the Yusafzai Field Force. He joined accordingly, and had the good fortune to be in time to take part in the closing operations of the Ambela Campaign,—the storming of the Conical Hill, the capture of Lalu, and the advance into the Chamla valley, in all of which he commanded the regiment. On the termination of the campaign he marched with 3^d Punjab Infantry to Dera Ismail Khan, and there on the 22^d February 1864 he was re-appointed Commandant of the regiment. In January 1866 he accompanied the corps to Bannu, and in November 1867 he moved with it to Kohat. He was serving at that place in March 1868 when the Bizoti Urakzais, in great force, made a predatory incursion into the district, and on the 11th of that month he fell in a sharp action in the Ublan Pass, whilst gallantly leading on his regiment against the invaders.

Ryan, Thomas, C.B., K.H., Major and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel (c. 1789—1846).—Grave at Kasauli,

No. 276 : see also note to No. 44.—Entered H.M.'s Service on the 10th October 1805 as an Ensign in the New Brunswick Fencible Infantry, and with that corps (which subsequently became the old 104th Foot) he served in North America for two years. On the 28th April 1808 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in the 50th Foot, and, returning home, he joined the 2^d Battalion of that regiment at Brabourne Lees, in Kent. In February 1809 he was transferred to the 1st Battalion, on its return from Spain after the Corunna campaign, and in the following July he accompanied the corps on service on the expedition to Walcheren. Returning thence in December, he served with the battalion at Hastings and Lewes until September 1810, when he proceeded with it on service to Portugal, and having landed at Lisbon at the end of the month, he afterwards served with it in the Lines of Torres Vedras, and was present at the affair of Sobral. In the spring of the following year, on the retreat of the French Army from before the Lines, he served with his battalion in the general advance into Spain, and after taking part in various affairs with the enemy, he was severely wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Fuentes d'Onor in May 1811. Having been removed to France, he was detained there as a prisoner-of-war until April 1814, and having shortly afterwards rejoined the 50th at Cork, he continued serving with the regiment in Ireland (at Enniskillen, at Londonderry, and in Dublin) until January 1819, when he embarked with it for Jamaica. On the 30th September 1819 he was promoted to the rank of Captain. He returned home with the regiment in March 1827, and after serving with it in various places in England, he accompanied it to Ireland in July 1830. On the 13th August 1830 he was promoted to the rank of Major, and four years later he was appointed a Knight of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order. At the end of 1834 he embarked with the regiment for New South Wales, and he thereafter continued serving with it in the Australian colonies for nearly six years. In January 1841 he embarked with the corps for Bengal, and landing at Calcutta in the following April he served with it for some time in Fort William and at Chinsura. In the summer of the same year he proceeded on leave to Singapore, but the regiment having been ordered on service, he rejoined it in November at Moulmein, whither it had been sent in anticipation of hostilities with the Sovereign of Burma. The war-cloud having passed, he returned to Calcutta in April 1842, in command of the left wing of the regiment, and having served with the corps for some months at Chinsura, he afterwards accompanied it to Cawnpore, arriving there in November. In January 1843 he was nominated to the command of the Convalescent Depôt at Landour, and he continued there until the following December, when, his regiment having been detailed for service with the Army of Gwalior, he obtained leave to proceed to Agra for the purpose of rejoining it; not being able, however, to effect his object, the 50th being with the Left Wing of the Army, which was moving through Bundelkhand, he was permitted to join the Third Division, with the Right Wing, and General Littler, commanding that Division, having attached him to the 39th Foot, he served with that regiment at the battle of Maharajpur, in which he was prominently engaged and had his horse shot under him (bronze star, and promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet). Early in January 1844 he rejoined his own regiment, on its arrival at Gwalior, and he continued with it until the Army was broken up at the end of the month, when he returned to Landour. His appointment at that place ceased soon afterwards, but he remained there on leave until the end of October, when he rejoined the 50th, then en route to Ludhiana, where he arrived with it in December 1844. On the outbreak of the first Sikh War, in December 1845, he, being then in command of the 50th, accompanied the corps into the field in

the Second Brigade of Infantry of the Army of the Sutlej, and he thereafter took a prominent part in all the operations of the campaign, including the battle of Mudki (in the course of which he succeeded to the command of the Second Brigade, and had his horse shot under him), the battle of Firozshahr (throughout which he commanded the Second Brigade), and the battles of Aliwal and Sobraon (in both of which he commanded the regiment). In the decisive battle last mentioned he received a dangerous wound, from the effects of which he died at Kasauli on the 9th April 1846.

NOTE.—In recognition of his services in the Sutlej Campaign, Lieutenant-Colonel Ryan was, on the 3rd April 1846, nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath, but the notification did not reach India until after his death.

S.

St. John, Charles, M. D., Inspector-General of Hospitals (1791–1853).—*Grave at Ambala, No. 227.*—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 8th August 1811 as an Hospital Mate for general service, and was immediately afterwards sent out to join the British forces on the East Coast of Spain. On the 3d September 1812 he was appointed an Asst.-Surgeon in the 1st Battalion 58th Foot, which formed a part of the forces to which he was attached, and with this corps he served throughout the remainder of the operations in that part of the Peninsula, inclusive of the battle of Castalla and the siege of Tarragona. Soon after the conclusion of peace in Europe, in the spring of 1814, he embarked with his battalion for Canada, and served with it there during the closing operations of the American War, including the passage of the Saranac and the battle of Plattsburg. In the spring of 1815 he accompanied the battalion to Europe, whither it had been recalled on the return of Napoleon from Elba, landed with it at Ghent, and marched with it to Paris, where he served with it in the Army of Occupation until the end of the year. From 1816 to 1822 he served with the 58th in Jamaica. On the 14th February 1822 he was promoted to the rank of Surgeon in the 61st Foot, also in Jamaica, with which corps he returned home in the following May. He served with the 61st at Plymouth until the spring of 1824, and moving with it then to Ireland, he served there (at Cork, Limerick, Athlone, Birr and Dublin) until October 1827, when he returned with it to England, and was stationed at Chatham. At the end of June 1828 he embarked with the regiment for Ceylon, and landing there in the following November, he continued serving with it in that island until December 1836, when he was appointed a Staff Surgeon. On the 4th January 1839 he was promoted to the rank of Asst. Inspector-General of Hospitals, and he served in that capacity at the Mauritius for several years. On the 20th October 1843 he was advanced to the rank of Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, and was posted to Ceylon, where he served until the spring of 1846. He was then transferred to the Madras Presidency, in which he served for four years. On the 19th July 1850 he was promoted to the rank of Inspector-General of Hospitals and was appointed Inspector-General of H. M.'s Hospitals in India, in which capacity he usually remained attached to the headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief in India. He died at Ambala on the 12th September 1853.

Sale, Henry Penny, Lieutenant (1826–1851).—*Grave at Subathu, No. 425.*—A younger son of Major-General Sir Robert Henry Sale, G.C.B., H. M.'s Service.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1845. Being already in India when he was nominated a Cadet, he was formally admitted into the service on the 6th February 1846, and on the 21st of the same month was directed to join and do duty with the 9th N. I. at Ludhiana. Towards the end of the following August he was posted to the 13th N. I., and he joined that regiment at Cawnpore on the 1st October. In the

autumn of 1848 he marched with the regiment to Lahore, whence, in November, on the Army taking the field for the Punjab Campaign, he accompanied the corps to Ramnagar, and he afterwards served with it in the force which, operating on both banks of the river, held Wazirabad and guarded the fords of the Chenab during the final movements ending with the battle of Gujerat (Medal and clasp). A few days after the battle he proceeded on leave, but he rejoined the regiment at Rawal Pindi in April 1849, and in February 1850 he accompanied it to Delhi. Early in the succeeding August he was nominated Adjutant and acting Second-in-Command of the Shekhawati Battalion, but on the 13th of the same month this was cancelled, and he was appointed Adjutant of the Nasiri Battalion instead. Being then at Simla, on leave, he joined immediately at Jutogh, and at the end of the following November he was appointed to officiate as Second-in-Command, in addition. He continued officiating in this appointment until his death, which (the result of a lamentable accident) took place on the 30th April 1851. On that date, being on a shooting excursion in the valley of the Gamphar, he unfortunately fell from a lofty cliff near the suspension-bridge over that river, below Haripur, and was killed upon the spot. His remains were removed to Subathu, a few miles distant, and there interred with military honours.

Sale, Sir Robert Henry, G.C.B., Colonel and local Major-General (1782–1845).—*Grave at Terozapore, No. 463; tablet at the same place, No. 441.*—Son of Colonel Robert Sale of the Madras Army. Born at Vellore on the 19th September 1782.—Entered H. M.'s Service (in India) on the 19th January 1795 as an Ensign in the 36th Foot, which he joined at Trichinopoly, and with which he afterwards served at Negapatam and Warior. On the 12th April 1797 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. The 36th being under orders to return home, he, being desirous of remaining in India, exchanged into the 12th Foot on the 8th January 1798, and joining that regiment at Fort St. George, he accompanied it soon afterwards to Tanjore. In the spring of the following year he accompanied his regiment into the field and served with it throughout the campaign of 1799 in Mysore, including the action of Malavelli and the siege and capture of Seringapatam (Medal). After the fall of Seringapatam he did garrison duty in the fortress for some time, but in the autumn he was again called into the field with his regiment, and served with it in the operations against Dhúndia Wagh. He subsequently returned to Seringapatam with the regiment, and accompanying it thence on the expedition to Wynnaad, in December 1800, he served throughout the arduous operations of 1801 in that country. On the conclusion of this campaign he again returned with the regiment to Seringapatam, whence, in October 1801, he proceeded with it to Trichinopoly. In August 1805 he went back to Seringapatam with the regiment, and while serving at that place, on the 23rd March 1806, he was advanced to the rank of Captain. In May 1807, he proceeded with the regiment to Cannanore, whence, in December 1808, in consequence of the outbreak of Travancore, he accompanied it on service to Quilon. Subsequently, in the early months of 1809, he was employed with it in the brief campaign in Travancore, and took part in the forcing of the celebrated Travancore Lines. On the conclusion of the operation he accompanied the regiment to Trichinopoly; he afterwards proceeded with it to Wallahjabad, and in September 1810 he embarked with it on the expedition against the Isle of France (Mauritius), in the operations resulting in the conquest of which, in the following November and December, he was actively engaged. He continued serving in the Isle of France until April 1813, when he proceeded with the corps to the island of Bourbon, where the remainder of the year. In the spring of 1814 having been promoted to

the rank of Major on the 30th December 1813, and posted to the 2^d Battalion of the regiment, he went home and joined it in Ireland, subsequently proceeding with it to England and, later, from July to December 1815, serving with it in the Army of Occupation in France. On the disbandment of the battalion in January 1818 he was placed on half-pay, and so remained until the 28th June 1821, when he exchanged to full pay in the 18th Foot. He joined this regiment in Dublin, and in July 1822 he accompanied it to Liverpool and thence to Edinburgh, where he remained with it on duty during the visit of H. M. King George the Fourth. In September he proceeded with the regiment to Chatham, and in January 1823 embarked with it for Calcutta, where he arrived in the following May. He served with the regiment in Fort William until April 1824, when he embarked in command of it on the expedition to Burma. In that country he served with it throughout the campaign of 1824-25, taking a distinguished part in a long series of arduous operations, including the capture of Rangoon, the expulsion of the Burmese from the immediate vicinity of that place, the capture by storm of the stockades of Kemendine, Kamaroot and Pagoda Point, the defeat of the enemy before Rangoon on the 1st and 5th December, on both of which occasions he led columns of attack, the action in rear of the Shwe-Dagon Pagoda, the storm and capture of Kokien, in which he was very severely wounded, and (in command of the force employed) the reduction of Bassein. On the 2^d June 1825 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. On the renewal of hostilities after the termination of the rainy season, he was appointed by Sir Archibald Campbell, 30th November 1825, to the command of the First Brigade of the First Division of the Army, and he led it in all the subsequent operations, including the actions of Simbik and Napadi, near Prome, and the storming of Melloon, in which he headed the assaulting column and was again severely wounded. For his distinguished services during the war he was created, December 1826, a Companion of the Order of the Bath. On the conclusion of peace, he returned with the regiment to Bengal (April 1826), and was stationed with it at Berhampore until the following winter, when he accompanied it to Dinapore. In the cold season of 1831-32 he proceeded with the regiment to Agra, where he held command of the fort and station as long as the 18th remained there. In December 1835 he marched with the regiment for Karnal, arriving at that station in the following month. On the 28th June 1838 he was promoted to the rank of Colonel by brevet. On the formation of the Army of the Indus, in September 1838, he was appointed a Brigadier and posted to the command of the First Bengal Brigade, which formed the Advance during the subsequent movement into Afghanistan. In May 1839, after the arrival of the Army at Kandahar, he was detached in command of a force of 1,700 men, with nine guns, to reduce the fort of Girishk, on the Helmand river; the place was, however, found to have been abandoned by the Afghans, and he returned to Kandahar before the end of the month. In the subsequent movement on Ghazni he again led the Advance, and at the capture of that fortress, on the 24th July 1839, he commanded the storming party and was wounded in a hand-to-hand combat in the assault (Medal). He was subsequently present at the occupation of Kabul, and for his eminent services during the campaign he was advanced, on the 20th December 1839, to the dignity of a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath. On the withdrawal to Hindustan, towards the end of 1839, of the greater part of the troops which had formed the Army of the Indus, he was left at Kabul with his brigade, as part of the Army of Occupation, and in September 1840 he was sent into the Kohistan of Kabul, in command of a field force, for the purpose of suppressing disturbances which had broken out there, instigated by the deposed

Amir, Dost Muhammad Khan. In the course of his operations in that part of the country he captured the towns and forts of Titamdarrah, Julgarh, Babukhushgarh and Kardarrah, and, notwithstanding the misconduct of his cavalry, defeated Dost Muhammad Khan at Parwandarrah and drove him from the place in headlong flight, an event which led to the almost immediate surrender of the ex-Amir, and the consequent return of the field force to Kabul. On the 23^a November 1841 he was granted the local rank of Major-General in India. Previous to this, however, in October 1841, in consequence of the rising of the Eastern Ghilzais, he had been despatched from Kabul, with a brigade, to open the passes to Jalalabad, which the insurgents had closed; he moved forward on this mission on the 12th, and on the same day forced the Khurd Kabul Pass after a severe conflict, in the course of which he was himself shot through the leg; but notwithstanding the severity of his wound and that he was unable to ride, he still retained the command of the force, and pushing forward on the 22^d he drove the enemy from the heights of Tezin; a week later he forced the Jagdalak Pass, and on the 12th November he took possession of Jalalabad, which he resolutely held against all the efforts of the Afghans, until the 7th April 1842, when he sallied forth and inflicted a crushing defeat upon the enemy, and put an end to the siege (Medal). In the meantime, on the reorganisation of the forces in Afghanistan taking place in February 1842, he had been appointed to the command of the First Brigade of the Army serving to the west of the Indus, under General Pollock, and in the subsequent advance of the Force in August, he led this brigade and was prominently engaged in storming the heights of Jagdalak (slightly wounded), in the general action of Tezin, and at the re-occupation of Kabul, and he commanded the force which was immediately afterwards despatched towards Bamian to cover the rescue of the numerous captives then in the hands of the Afghans (Medal). For his eminent services during the war, and especially for his gallant defence of Jalalabad, he was, on the 16th June 1842, advanced to the dignity of a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath. On the breaking up of the Army at Ferozepore, in January 1843, he rejoined the 13th and accompanied it to Kasauli, arriving there in March. On the 15th December 1843 he was appointed Colonel of the 13th Light Infantry, and early in the following year he went home on leave, via Bombay. Having on the 29th March 1844 been appointed Quarter-Master-General of Her Majesty's Forces in India, he returned to Bengal in January 1845, and having joined Army Head-Quarters at Sikandarpur, near Saharanpur, on the 27th February, he in the usual course, proceeded to Simla in April. On the outbreak of the first Sikh War, he, as Quarter-Master-General, accompanied the Commander-in-Chief into the field, but in the very first engagement of the campaign,—at Mudki on the 18th December 1845,—he fell dangerously wounded, his left thigh having been shattered by a grape-shot. He lingered for three days, but the case was a hopeless one from the first, and on the 21st, in the little fort at Mudki, he succumbed to his wound.

Note.—Sir Robert Sale, then a Captain in the 12th Foot, was married at Mangalore, on the 16th May 1809, to Florentia, daughter of George Wynch, Esqr., of the Madras Civil Service, and grand-daughter of Alexander Wynch, Esqr., sometime Governor of Fort St. George. This was the Lady Sale who was so prominently before the public in 1842-43 in connection with the disasters in Afghanistan, an account of which she published. She died in South Africa on the 6th July 1858.

Salkeld, Philip, Lieutenant (1830-1857).—*Tablets at Delhi, Nos. 162 and 164.*—Son of the Revd. Robert Salkeld, M.A., Rector of Fontmell-Magna, near Shaftesbury, Co. Dorset. Born at Fontmell-Magna on the 13th October 1830.—Entered the Bengal Army on the 9th June 1848 as a Second-Lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers. After going through the usual

course at Chatham he was sent out to India with the cadets of 1850, and arrived at Fort William in June of that year. In the same month he was sent to the Upper Provinces to do duty with the Corps of Sappers and Pioneers, joined the head-quarters of that body at Ludhiana, and was posted soon afterwards to the 2nd Company of Pioneers, which he joined at Simla. On the Sappers and Pioneers being reorganised in April 1851 and becoming the Corps of Sappers and Miners, he was posted to the 3rd Company, which he joined at Ludhiana on the 23rd August. Later in the same year he was transferred to the 1st Company at Attock, but he was soon afterwards removed to the 7th Company at Murree, and with this company, in December 1852 and January 1853, he served in the expedition under Colonel Mackeson (*q. v.*) against the Hassanzais of the Black Mountain, Hazara. On the termination of the operations he returned with the company to the Murree hills, and he continued serving with it there until June 1853, when he was appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer of the Meerut Division. In the following November he was transferred, as Executive Engineer, to the Eighth Division of the Grand Trunk Road, and in February 1854 he was removed, in the same position, to the Fifth Division, with his head-quarters at Aligarh. Here he remained until December 1856, when he was appointed Executive Engineer of the Delhi Division, a position which he was still holding when the Mutiny broke out in May 1857. He was at Delhi at the time, but, with other officers of the garrison, he escaped to the village of Harchandpur, whence the party were taken into Meerut by a rescue detachment from that place. On the formation of the Delhi Field Force, he was appointed (7th June) Superintendent of the Engineer and Sapper Parks, and in this capacity was present at the action of Badliki-Serai and the seizure of the Delhi Ridge. On the 10th he was appointed a Field Engineer, and as such was present throughout the siege of Delhi and was prominently engaged at the storming of the place on the 14th September. On that memorable occasion he was one of the two engineer officers detailed to lead the explosion party to whom had been entrusted the desperate duty of blowing in the Kashmir Gate in open day in the face of the enemy, a duty which was carried out with admirable precision and with a display of heroic gallantry which has never been surpassed. But in the performance of this duty, whilst endeavouring to fire the charge of powder laid against the gate, he fell desperately wounded, shot through the arm and the leg. He was removed to camp, and, after lingering for nearly a month, he died there of his wounds on the 11th October 1857.

Salwey, Edward, Lieutenant (1833—1857).—*Grave at Simla, No. 344.*—The eldest son of the Revd. Thomas Salwey, B.D., Vicar of Oswestry, Co. Salop, and Rector of St. Florence, Co. Pembroke, who was a cadet of the ancient family of the Salweys of the Lodge, in the former county. Born on the 22nd January 1833.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1852 as a Cadet of Artillery. Arrived in India at the end of September in the same year, and in June 1853 was posted to the 4th Company 1st Battalion, Foot Artillery, which he joined at Fort Govindgarh, Amritsar. In the following September he was transferred to the 2nd Company 1st Battalion, which he joined on its arrival at Fort Govindgarh, in October. In December 1854 he was removed to the 1st Company 2nd Battalion (No. 7 Light Field Battery attached), and having joined it at Peshawar, he continued serving with it there until March 1857, when he was transferred to 4th Troop 3rd Brigade, Horse Artillery, at Multan. At that place in the following June he was present at the disarming of the 62nd and 69th N. I., the mutiny of which was imminent. He was subsequently sent to join the force before Delhi, where he was attached to the 3rd Troop 3rd Brigade, and took part in the siege and capture of the place, being employed in No. 1 Breaching Battery in the final

bombardment. On the fall of Delhi, being greatly broken in health in consequence of privations and exposure, he proceeded on sick leave to Simla, and he died at that place six weeks later, on the 29th October 1857.

Samueils, Alexander Pringle, Captain (1843—1880).—*Grave at Rawal Pindi.*—Son of Edward Alexander Samueils, Esqr., Bengal Civil Service. Born at Muzaffarpur, Tirhoot, on the 8th August 1843.—Entered H. M.'s Indian Military Forces, Bengal, in 1860. Arrived in India at the end of December of the same year, and early in January 1861 was sent up to Lucknow to do duty with the 4th European Regiment, with which corps he continued serving until it was disbanded in the following November. He was then sent to Meerut on duty with volunteers for the 104th Foot (late 2nd European Bengal Fusiliers), and having arrived there in January 1862, he was directed to do duty with that regiment until further orders. In the following May, however, he proceeded to Mussoorie on sick leave, on the expiry of which, in November, he was permitted to join and do duty with the 7th Foot (the Royal Fusiliers) at Ferozepore. Towards the end of November 1863 he was appointed to do duty with the 1st Punjab Infantry, then with the Yusafzai Field Force in the Ambela Pass, and was directed to proceed express to Nowshera for further instructions: he had, however, already marched towards Yusafzai with the 7th Fusiliers, and having accompanied that corps to Ambela, he served with it in the final operations of the campaign, including the actions of Lalu and Ambela on the 15th and 16th December, which brought the war to a conclusion (India Medal and clasp). Immediately after these events he joined the 1st Punjab Infantry, with which, on the breaking up of the Yusafzai Field Force, he proceeded to Abbottabad, and he continued doing duty with that regiment there until nearly the end of 1864. He was then sent to do duty with the 7th Fusiliers at Ferozepore, and he remained with that regiment until September 1865, when he was appointed to do duty with the 32nd N. I. (Pioneers) at the same station. On the 6th of the succeeding month this appointment was cancelled and he was directed to do duty with the 9th Bengal Cavalry at Peshawar, but the 32nd having been detailed for service, he was permitted to remain with it, and he eventually never joined the 9th B. C. at all. Accompanying the 32nd to Baksa, he served (part of the time in command of a Coolie Corps) in the last campaign of the Bhutan War (clasp to India Medal), and on the conclusion of the operations he marched with the regiment to Dewangiri, and thence in the winter of 1866-67 back to Baksa. In June 1867 his appointment to do duty with the 9th Bengal Cavalry was cancelled, and he was formally permitted to continue doing duty with the 32nd, in which corps, on the 16th December following, he was appointed Second Wing Subaltern, on probation for the Bengal Staff Corps. In May 1868 he was appointed acting Adjutant of the regiment and, at the same time, Offg. Station Staff Officer at Baksa, and he continued in the latter appointment until the following December, when the regiment left the place for Dinapore. Arriving at Dinapore towards the end of January 1869 he there, in the following month, vacated the acting Adjutancy, and in the following June, having failed to qualify for the Staff Corps by passing in the native languages, he lost his probationary appointment of Second Wing Subaltern, and reverted to the position of an attached officer. Towards the end of 1869 he accompanied the regiment to Ramnagar, in the Moradabad district, and he was thereafter employed with it for nearly two years on the construction of the Ranikhet road, in the course of which period, in May 1871 (having qualified in the native languages in the preceding October), he was appointed Offg. Quarter-Master of the regiment. In the winter of 1871-72 he accompanied the regiment to the Camp of Exercise

at Delhi, whence in February 1872 he marched with the corps to Ambala, and having in May 1872 been confirmed in the appointment of Quarter-Master, he in the following month went home on leave. Returning to India in June 1874, he rejoined the regiment in camp at Baridpur, where it was then employed on the construction of the Darbangha railway, and at the end of the following October he was appointed to officiate as Adjutant. About the same time he returned with the regiment to Ambala. In May 1875 he vacated the appointment of Offg. Adjutant, but at the end of the following month he was again appointed to officiate in the same post, and he continued holding it for nearly nine months, in the course of which, in the following winter, he accompanied the corps to the Delhi manœuvres, subsequently returning with it to Ambala in February 1876. In March 1876 he was appointed an Offg. Wing Officer, and in the following June he was appointed to officiate as Second-in-Command, but this was only for a short time, and he soon afterwards reverted to the situation of Offg. Wing Officer, in which he continued until the end of the year, moving with the regiment in the meantime to Jhelum. In January 1877, in the reorganisation that then took place, he became Wing Officer and Quarter-Master, and a few days later he was appointed to officiate as a Wing Commander. In the following April he was advanced to the substantive appointment of Wing Commander, and he then for a short time officiated as Second-in-Command. In the cold season of 1877-78 he marched with the regiment to Quetta. On the outbreak of the Afghan War he accompanied the corps into the field, and served with it during the campaign of 1878-79 in Southern Afghanistan, including the occupation of Kandahar and the advance to the Helmand. During the return march to India, by the Thal-Chotiali route, he was, on the death of Colonel Fellowes (*q. v.*) in April 1879, appointed Offg. Second-in-Command of the regiment, with which he arrived at Jhelum towards the end of the following month. Early in September 1879 he was appointed Offg. Commandant, but at the end of the month he reverted to the post of Offg. Second-in-Command, and in that capacity he, in January 1880, proceeded on service with the regiment, thereafter serving with it on the Khaibar Line during the second phase of the Afghan War, and taking part with it in the action of Mazina and in the expedition into the Kama district. Shortly after these events, being in bad health, he was invalided to India, and he died at Rawal Pindi on the 7th July 1880.

Note.—Captain Samuels married, in 1874, Georgiana Margaret, the eldest daughter of George Paterson, Esqr., of Castle Huntly, in the Carse of Gowrie, Co. Perth. This lady survived her husband nineteen years, dying on the 2d August 1899.

Sanctuary, Philip James, Captain (*c.* 1826-1857).—*Tablet at Delhi*, No. 148.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1842. Arrived in India in May 1843, and in the following month was ordered up to Benares to do duty with the 22d N. I. A few days later, however, he was posted to the 5th N. I., and, passing on, he joined that regiment at Jaunpur. In November 1844 he accompanied the corps to Dacca. His health failing, he proceeded on leave to the Presidency in June 1845, and thence, in August, to the Cape Colony and New South Wales. He returned to India in August 1847 and rejoined his regiment at Dinapore, but his health being still in a bad state, he, in the following month, proceeded to the Presidency, and thence, in October, went home on furlough. He returned to India, via Bombay, in March 1851, and rejoining his regiment at Mian Mir (Lahore), he served with it there for nearly four years. In January 1854 he was nominated to the temporary charge of No. 3 Company of the Sappers and Miners, proceeding to Simla, but within three days, on the 6th of the same month, this nomination was cancelled, and he was appointed Adjutant of

his own regiment: this appointment was also cancelled, however, on the 3d March following. In February 1855 he marched with the regiment to Ambala. In April 1857 he proceeded on leave to Kashmir, but the outbreak of the Mutiny brought him back, and he was eventually sent down to join the force before Delhi, where, on the 10th September, he was appointed by Brigadier-General Wilson to do duty with the 1st Baluch Battalion (now the 127th Indian Infantry). With this corps he served during the short remainder of the siege, at the storming of the place on the 14th September, and in the six days fighting which ensued within the city. He, however, survived the capture of Delhi little more than a fortnight, dying there on the 5th October 1857.

Note.—From the circumstance that Captain Sanctuary's name appears in the Memorial tablet of the 2d European Bengal Fusiliers, it may be assumed that he served with that regiment during some part or another of the siege of Delhi, but no official record of the fact can be found.—It is to be noted that the initial letter of his first Christian name is incorrectly entered on the tablet.

Sanderson, Algernon Robert, Ensign (*c.* 1844-1863).—*Grave at Mardan*, No. 1006.—Entered H. M.'s Indian Military Forces, Madras, in 1861, with rank as Ensign from the 8th June. Arrived in India towards the end of that year, and was sent to Bangalore to do duty with the 1st Madras Fusiliers. In January 1863 he accompanied that regiment to Cannanore. Having volunteered for general service he was placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief in India for appointment to the 101st Foot (Royal Bengal Fusiliers), and, accordingly, on the 18th April 1863, he was appointed an Ensign in that corps, which he joined soon afterwards at Rawal Pindi. In October 1863 he accompanied the regiment (forming part of the Yusafzai Field Force) on service against the Hindustani fanatics and their allies, and was present with it throughout the operations in the Ambela Pass up to the 20th November, on which day he fell whilst gallantly rallying his men to re-take the Crag Picquet position, which had been carried by a sudden and overwhelming rush of the tribesmen.

Note.—This officer is mis-named "Saunderson" in the inscription on his grave.

Sandford, Daniel Augustus, Ensign (1829-1849).—*Grave at Lahore*, No. 604.—The third son of the Ven'ble John Sandford, B.D., Archdeacon of Coventry, Honorary Canon of Worcester, and Rector of Alvechurch, Worcestershire, a cadet of the Sandfords of Sandford, Co. Worcester. Born on the 12th August 1829. Educated at Rugby, which he entered in 1842, shortly before Dr. Arnold's death.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1846. Arrived in India in March 1847, and before the end of the month was sent up to Benares to do duty with the 9th N. I. At the end of the following September he was posted to the 2d European Regiment (now the 2d Battalion of the Royal Munster Fusiliers), and he joined that regiment at Subathu early in the succeeding November. On the outbreak of the second Sikh War he accompanied his regiment into the field, and served with it throughout the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49, including the affair of Ramnagar, the passage of the Chenab, the battles of Chilianwala and Gujarat (slightly wounded), and the pursuit of the Sikhs to Peshawar, at which place he served with the corps for some time after the close of the campaign. He subsequently marched with the regiment to Lahore, arriving there in May 1849, and at that place, on the 20th of the following month, he died of a fever resulting from the hardships and privations of the campaign.

Note.—Ensign Sandford was the author of *Leaves from the Journal of a Subaltern during the Campaign in the Punjab*.

Sandford, Harry Coddington, Captain (1869-1899).—*Tablet at Kohat*, No. 1053.—The third and

youngest son of Colonel Richard M. F. Sandford, Royal Engineers, a cadet of the ancient family of the Sandfords of Sandford, Co. Salop, and nephew to Ensign Daniel Augustus Sandford, 2^d Bengal European Regt. (q. v.). Born on the 8th March 1869.—Entered H. M.'s Service (from the Royal Mil'y. Academy, Woolwich) on the 27th July 1888 as a Second-Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery, and having been posted to the 2^d Battery 1st Brigade, North Irish Division (afterwards styled the 3^d Battery, Western Division), he served with it for some time in Bermuda. Having volunteered for the Indian service and been allotted, in November 1889, to the Madras Presidency, he proceeded thither in the following spring, and on the 17th March 1890 was appointed an Offg. Wing Officer in the 10th Madras Infantry, on probation for the Staff Corps, into which he was subsequently admitted with effect from that date. That regiment, however, having just then been reconstituted as a Burma battalion, he was, in the following month, transferred in the same position to the 24th Madras Infantry, and having joined the corps at Thayet Myo, in Lower Burma, he, in the following July, accompanied it to Minbu, whence he was sent with a detachment to Pagan. In January 1891 he returned with the regiment to Thayet Myo, and in the succeeding March he moved with it to Rangoon. In August 1891 he was transferred, still in the same position, to the 33^d Madras Infantry (the 3d Burma Battalion), and having joined that corps at Fort Stedman, he accompanied it to Bhamo in the following October. In the winter of 1891-92 he served, in command of a detachment of the regiment, in the operations carried out in the country to the north-east of Bhamo, and took part in the relief of Sadon (India Medal and clasp). In the spring of 1892 he proceeded to India on sick leave, and in the following July he was transferred, as an Offg. Wing Officer, to the 1st Punjab Infantry, at Kohat, at which place he was left, in command of the dépôt, when, in the succeeding October, the regiment was sent to join the force in the Kúram Valley. He rejoined the regiment on its return to Kohat in May 1893, and marched with it to Abbottabad; and in the same month he was appointed a Wing Officer in the corps permanently. In October 1894, having in the interval officiated twice as Adjutant and three times as Quarter-Master, he was made permanent in the latter appointment, and from March to May 1895 he officiated as a Wing Commander. He was then appointed to officiate temporarily as a Wing Officer in the Infantry of the Corps of Guides, attached at the time to the Chitral Relief Force, but he was not in time to take any part in the operations of that force, and on the return of the Guides to Mardan he rejoined the 1st P. I. at Abbottabad. At the end of August 1896, having in the meantime officiated for brief periods both as Wing Commander and as Adjutant, he was confirmed in the latter appointment. In January 1897 he proceeded with his regiment to the Tochi Valley. On the outbreak of the Frontier War, in the following summer, he accompanied the corps into the field, thereafter serving with it throughout the Tochi Campaign of 1897-98 (India Medal and clasp). On the termination of the war he moved with the regiment to Edwardshabad, whence in the following June he proceeded on leave, eventually going home in the succeeding August. On the outbreak of the Boer War in the following year he proceeded to South Africa for service with the Mounted Infantry; on arrival there, however, he was attached to the Bechuanaland Protectorate Regiment, with which he served in the earlier part of the defence of Mafeking; and in a sortie from that place, to assail a Boer post styled the Gum-tree Fort, he unfortunately fell, — 26th December 1899.

Sanford, Charles Ayshford, Captain and Brevet-Major (1829-1858).—Tablet at Kohat, No. 1043.—The fifth and youngest son of Edward

Ayshford Sanford, Esqr., of Nynshead Court, Co. Somerset, by Henrietta, his wife, the elder daughter of Sir William Langham, Bart. (VIII), of Cottesbrooke, Co. Northampton. Born at Nynshead Court in 1829.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1850. Arrived in India on the 16th September of the same year, and having, on the 2^d of that month, in anticipation of his arrival, been posted to the 3^d Light Cavalry, he proceeded to the Upper Provinces and joined that regiment at Nowgong, in Bundelkhand. On the 31st May 1853 he was appointed acting Adjutant of the regiment. On the 1st July following his services were placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department, by which, on the 5th of the same month, he was appointed to officiate as Adjutant of the 2^d Cavalry, Gwalior Contingent, but ten days later this appointment was cancelled, at his own request, and he continued officiating as Adjutant of the 3^d Light Cavalry. In January 1854 he accompanied the regiment to Meerut, and in the following month the permanent appointment of Adjutant of the regiment was conferred upon him. He resigned the Adjutancy of the regiment in January 1857, and in the course of the same month he was appointed Interpreter and Quarter-Master, but he had to vacate the appointment within a few days, in consequence of his promotion to the rank of Captain. He, however, continued officiating in the appointment for some months. He was with the regiment when, on the 10th May, it mutinied at Meerut and, after perpetrating many atrocities, marched off to Delhi, and a few days later he was sent up to Ambala with despatches. Having subsequently joined the Army before Delhi, he was appointed, on the 20th July, to do duty with the Cavalry of the Corps of Guides, to the command of which he was nominated on the following day. In command of the Guides Cavalry he served during the remainder of the siege of Delhi and of the operations in the vicinity of that place, including the action of Najafgarh, in which he commanded the only squadron of the corps present. In the operations of the 14th September he commanded the Guides Cavalry in the brigade under Brigadier J. Hope Grant, which was employed in protecting the right flank of the British position, and had to remain stationary for many hours under a galling fire from the ramparts of the city. After the fall of Delhi he was employed with the corps in various operations in the neighbouring districts, and he was present with it in the severe action of Narnoul on the 16th November, when the mutinied Jodhpur Legion was defeated and destroyed. For his services before Delhi he was promoted to the rank of Major by brevet. On the 7th January 1858 he was appointed Second-in-Command of the 5th Punjab Cavalry, and nominated to the command of the squadron of that regiment then in the field with the Army under the Commander-in-Chief. In command of this squadron he took part in the final operations against Lucknow, being attached to the portion of the Army employed, under the command of Sir James Outram, on the left bank of the Gumti. In the course of these operations, on the 10th March 1858, he was unfortunately killed, having been shot through the head while reconnoitring a village held by a body of the enemy.

Sanford, John Frederick, Lieutenant (1789-1816).—(Grace at Karnal, No. 171.)—Entered the Bengal Army in 1803. Arrived in India in June 1805, and was shortly afterwards sent up to Cawnpore with a large party of young unposted officers. Soon after reaching that station he and the rest of the party were sent on to join the two battalions of the 10th N. I., then proceeding to the front to join the Army under Lord Lake, and having arrived at Muttra with these battalions on the 6th October, he was, on the same day, appointed to do duty with the 2^d Battalion 22^d N. I., and directed to proceed at once and join that corps, then forming part of a force under the command of Colonel Ball at Chatta. With this force he was in

the field during Lord Lake's last campaign against Holkar, and having moved with it towards Rewari, he took part in the unsuccessful attempt to intercept that Chief when he dashed past on his way to the Punjab. On the 14th January 1806 he was posted to the 2d Battalion 19th N. I., and proceeding to the Lower Provinces, he joined that corps at Dinapore, whence in the course of the same year he moved with it to Kishanganj, and afterwards to Barrackpore. At the end of 1807 he accompanied the battalion to Cuttack, and in the winter of 1809-10 he proceeded with it at first to Midnapore and afterwards to Berhampore. In November 1810 he marched with the corps en route to Lucknow, where he arrived in January 1811, and in the cold season of 1812-13 he proceeded with it to Moradabad. In November 1813, on a field force being assembled for the purpose of coercing the Rao-Rajah of Alwar, he was appointed to the charge of the Treasure and Pay Department of the force, with which he took part in the advance on Alwar, but the Rao-Rajah having submitted without fighting, the force was broken up, and he rejoined his battalion at Moradabad. Early in October 1814 he was appointed to the charge of the Timber Agency at Moradabad, but the Gurkha War having broken out shortly afterwards, and his battalion having been detailed for service with the force under the command of Major-General Ochterlony, he was ordered, on the 6th December, to deliver over charge of the Agency to the official nominated to receive it, and rejoin his corps with all possible expedition. He accordingly rejoined the 2d Battalion 19th in General Ochterlony's camp in the hills above Rupar, and with it he served throughout the remainder of the campaign in the North-Western Hills, taking part in various movements and operations, including those resulting, in April 1815, in the reduction, after severe fighting, of the strong hill-fort of Malaon. On the termination of the campaign he proceeded with the battalion to Karnal, where he continued serving with it until his death. He died at Karnal, very suddenly, in consequence of the rupture of a blood-vessel, on the 16th May 1816.

NOTE.—Lieutenant Sanford married, at Berhampore on the 18th October 1810, Eliza, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Brietzcke, of the Bengal Infantry, and grand-daughter of Major-General Christopher Green, of the Bengal Artillery. This lady married, secondly, at Shamli on the 6th June 1817, Lieutenant Robert Cauty, 2d Bn. 19th N. I., who died at Nasirabad on the 7th July 1819.

Saunders, George Nicholson, Major (1833-1875).—*Tablet at Kohat, No. 1042.*—Born at Eltham, in Kent, on the 18th October 1833.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1853. Arrived in India at the end of January 1854, and in the following month was sent up to Benares to do duty with the 42d N. I. In the following August he was posted to the 24th N. I., and having joined that regiment at Wazirabad, he accompanied it to Peshawar in November 1855. In February 1857 he was appointed acting Quarter-Master, and he held that situation until the regiment, having been found to be disaffected, was disarmed at Peshawar in the following May. On the 25th of that month he was appointed to do duty with the 6th Punjab Infantry, and on joining that regiment at Kohat on the 29th, he was appointed to officiate as Second-in-Command; on the 4th of the following month, however, he was relieved of the duties of this situation and was appointed to officiate as Adjutant. In July 1857 he was detached to Nowshera in command of three companies of the regiment, and at the head of these, on the 3d of the succeeding month, he took part in the capture and destruction of the village of Narinji, on the Yusafzai border. He rejoined the regiment, with his detachment, at the end of November 1857, and continued officiating as Adjutant until the end of May 1858, when he was appointed to officiate temporarily as Second-in-Command, in addition. In the following July the permanent appointment of Adjutant was conferred upon him, but he continued officiating

as Second-in-Command, and from September to December he was in command of the left wing of the regiment, detached to Bannu. In January 1859 he accompanied the regiment to Dera Ismail Khan, at which station, in the following May and June, he was for a short time in command of the corps. In December 1859 and January 1860 he served with the regiment in the expedition against the Kabul-Khel Waziris, returning afterwards to Dera Ismail Khan. In March 1860 he was detached to Tank in command of three companies of the regiment, to defend that place against a threatened Waziri raid, and at the end of the same month he was similarly detached to Rori. In April and May 1860 he served with the regiment in the Mahsud-Waziri Expedition, and was prominently engaged in the forcing of the Barara Pass, on which occasion he led the skirmishers of the left column of attack (India Medal and clasp). On the termination of the expedition he returned with the regiment to Dera Ismail Khan, at which station he continued officiating as Second-in-Command of the corps until January 1861. The appointment of Adjutant he continued holding until the 18th June following, when his services were replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief, and his connection with the 6th Punjab Infantry terminated. In the succeeding month he was appointed to do general duty at Peshawar, but he shortly afterwards proceeded on leave, and in September 1861 he went home on furlough. He returned to India, via Bombay, in November 1863, and on arrival at Multan in February 1864, was directed to do duty at that station. In the following November he was directed to do duty at Rawal Pindi, and he remained there until April 1865, when he was appointed an Offg. Wing Officer in the 3d Punjab Infantry. He joined that regiment at Dera Ismail Khan, and in January 1866 accompanied it to Bannu. In April 1866 he was appointed Offg. Second-in-Command of the regiment, and in the following September he was admitted into the Bengal Staff Corps. In February 1867 he was appointed a Wing Officer in the regiment, but he continued officiating as Second-in-Command until the end of the year. In November 1867 he marched with the regiment to Kohat, and he was with it there, and present in the action in the Ublan Pass, on the occasion of the raid of the Bizoti Urakzais in March 1868. He soon afterwards proceeded on leave to Abbottabad, where he was afterwards appointed Offg. Station Staff Officer. He rejoined the regiment on its arrival at Abbottabad in December 1868, but he continued officiating as Station Staff Officer until the end of the following year. For three months in 1870 he served as Staff Officer of the detachment in the Agror Valley. In September 1870 he was appointed Offg. Second-in-Command of the 2d Punjab Infantry, with which he served at Kohat until December 1871, when he was appointed Second-in-Command of his own regiment and rejoined it at the same station, at which it had just arrived from Abbottabad. He was soon afterwards appointed Offg. Station Staff Officer at Kohat, and held the appointment until January 1875, when he accompanied the regiment to Edwardesabad. In the following summer he went on leave on medical certificate, and he died at Multan on the 11th November 1875.

Saunders, Herbert Richard, Captain.—(1853-1888).—*Grave at Murree.*—Born on the 3d October 1853.—Entered H. M's Service on the 30th December 1871 as a Sub-Lieutenant in the 32d Foot, which he joined at King William's Town, Cape Colony, South Africa, in the following year. On the 30th December 1872 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. In August 1874 he accompanied a detachment of the regiment to the Mauritius, and he continued serving in that island with the right wing of the corps until July 1876, when he returned with it to King William's Town and rejoined head-quarters. In

September 1877 he returned home with the regiment, and disembarking at Plymouth, he served with the corps at Fort Tregantle and Devonport for nearly a year. On the 21st August 1878 he exchanged into the 33^d Foot, and proceeding to India he joined that regiment at Kamptee, in the Madras Presidency, before the end of the following month. In the succeeding year he served for some time as Asst. Instructor of Musketry to the corps. In December 1879 he moved with the regiment to Lucknow, and while serving there in April 1881 he was appointed Instructor of Musketry to the corps,—which in the following July became the 1st Battalion of the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding) Regiment. In January 1883 he accompanied the battalion to Nowshera, and he there continued holding the situation of Musketry Instructor until the end of the following March, when the appointment was abolished. In August 1883 he was appointed acting Pay Master of the battalion, and he continued in that position until the end of March 1884, when he was appointed to officiate as Adjutant. On the 12th June 1884 he was promoted to the rank of Captain. In the following November he marched with the battalion to Rawal Pindi, and at that station he continued officiating as Adjutant of the corps until April 1885. In May 1885 he accompanied the battalion to Kuldana in the Murree Hills, but he returned with it to Rawal Pindi in the following October, and he continued serving with it there until September 1886, when he was appointed a Sub-Asst. Commr. Genl. for Transport, for service in Burma during the operations then being carried on there. He continued in this employment until March 1887, when, his health having failed, he went home on sick leave. On his return to India, in the spring of the following year, he rejoined his battalion at Mian Mir, but he had not served there many weeks before he was obliged to proceed on leave to Murree, and at that place he unhappily fell a victim to cholera on the 4th August 1888.

Scatcherd, Carroll Hessey, Ensign (1825—1846).—See Note to No. 444.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1843. Arrived in India at the end of June of the same year, and in the following month was sent up to Singapore to do duty with the 65th N. I. On the 65th leaving that station in the following October, he was appointed to do duty with the 32^d N. I. On the 10th November he was posted to the 41st N. I., which he joined at Gorakhpur in the following month. In January 1844 he marched with the regiment to Cawnpore, but a few days after its arrival the corps was ordered to go on to Ambala, and he arrived with it at that station in the following March. He continued serving with it there until the outbreak of the first Sikh War in December 1845, when he proceeded with it to join the Army of the Sutlej, but the corps having been detained on escort duty the junction was not effected until the 19th, the day after the battle of Mudki; and the regiment having been left there, to protect the sick and wounded, when the Army went forward on the 21st, he missed the battle of Firozshahr as well. He was, however, present with the corps at the decisive battle of Sobraon, on the 10th February 1846, but on that occasion he fell mortally wounded in the assault of the Sikh entrenchments, and having been removed to camp at Akbarwala, he died there of his wounds the evening of the same day.

Note.—It is to be noted that in the list on page 67, Part I, this officer's second Christian name has been misprinted "Henry."

Scheberras, Rinaldo, Captain (c. 1809—1845).—Tablet at Ferozepore, No. 442.—A native of Malta.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 16th March 1826 as an Ensign in the 80th Foot, which he joined in Malta. In May 1828 he accompanied the regiment to the Ionian Islands, where he served with it (at Santa Maura, Corfu and Cephalonia) for three years. In the spring of 1831 he accompanied the regiment

to England, and he thereafter served with it in various places in the three Kingdoms for nearly six years, in the course of which, on the 16th April 1833, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. Early in 1837 he proceeded with the regiment to New South Wales, and he subsequently served with detachments of the corps in Tasmania, in New Zealand, and in various other parts of the Australian colonies. On the 17th March 1843 he was promoted to the rank of Captain. In the autumn of 1844 he embarked with the regiment for Bengal, and landing with the head-quarters detachment at Fort William in November, he afterwards accompanied the corps to the Upper Provinces, and arrived with it at Agra towards the close of March 1845. In the following November he moved with the regiment to Ambala, and the first Sikh War breaking out shortly afterwards, he accompanied the corps into the field with the Army of the Sutlej. He was present with the regiment in the battle of Mudki, and three days later, on the 21st December 1845, he fell in the sanguinary battle of Firozshahr.

Scott, John Alexander, Brigade-Surgeon (1836—1900).—Grave at Nahar, No. 908.—Born in Dublin or the 13th February 1836.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 11th October 1859 as a Staff Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces, and was posted to Belfast. He was sent out to Bengal towards the end of 1860, and on arrival was appointed to do duty with the dépôt of H. M.'s troops at Dum-Dum. On the 29th January 1861 he was posted to the 70th Foot, then serving in Bengal, and joining that corps, he accompanied it, in the spring of the same year, to New Zealand, where he served with it in the Maori campaigns of 1861-62. On the 11th April 1862 he was re-appointed a Staff Assistant-Surgeon, and he continued serving as such in New Zealand until the following July, when he was re-transferred to the Staff in Bengal. On arrival there, early in 1863, he was appointed to do duty with the 97th Foot at Saugor, and he remained there until the following summer, when he was directed to do duty with a detachment of the 91st Foot at Nagode. On the 2^d May 1864 he was provisionally posted to this regiment by the Commander-in-Chief in India, but the posting was not confirmed by the War Office, by which, on the 20th September, he was posted to the 20th Brigade of the Royal Artillery; this, however, was shortly afterwards cancelled, and on the 30th December following he was regularly posted to the 91st, with the Nagode detachment of which he had been serving all along. Towards the end of 1865 he proceeded with the regiment to Dum-Dum, and in February 1867 he accompanied it to Hazaribagh, where he received the additional charge of the Station Staff. In March 1867 he was appointed to do duty at the Kasauli Convalescent Dépôt, and in the following September the medical charge of the dépôt and station fell to him. In December he rejoined his regiment at Allahabad and with it proceeded to Kamptee, whence he went home with it in November 1868. In the following month he was again removed to the Staff, and during the next two years he served as a Staff Assistant-Surgeon at various stations in Ireland. In January 1871 he was again sent out to Bengal. On arrival, in the following month, he was appointed to do duty in the Sirhind Circle, and during the succeeding three years he at various times held medical charge of the Ambala Divisional and Brigade Staff and once, temporarily, of the 32^d N. I. (Pioneers), while at others he did duty with the 20th Hussars, "C" Battery "F" Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, the 54th Foot (at Jullundur) and the 72nd Foot. On the 1st March 1873 he was promoted to the rank of Surgeon, and in the following October the local rank of Surgeon-Major in India was granted to him, with effect from the 11th October 1871. In January 1874 he was sent to Ferozepore to do duty with the 2^d Battalion 12th Foot, and in the following March he was appointed, in addition, to the medical charge of the Staff at that sta-

tion. On the 11th March 1875 he was promoted to the rank of Surgeon-Major. About the same time he was appointed to do duty at the Convalescent Dépôt at Landour, where he remained until the autumn. In the winter of 1875-76 he was employed at the Camp of Exercise at Delhi, and having shortly afterwards been appointed to the medical charge of the 15th Hussars at Meerut, he served there with that corps until October 1878, when he was appointed to the medical charge of the Landour Convalescent Dépôt. He continued in this situation until the beginning of 1881, when he was ordered to South Africa, and having served there for some months during the Boer War he went home in January 1882. After serving in England for nearly a year he was again sent out to India, and arriving in the country at the end of January 1883, he was appointed to the medical charge of the Station Hospital at Nowshera, where he served until the spring of 1885, when he was transferred to the charge of the Station Hospital at Ambala. On the 16th December 1885 he was advanced to the rank of Brigade-Surgeon, and on the 29th May 1886 he was appointed Honorary Surgeon to the Viceroy. He continued in charge of the Station Hospital at Ambala until October 1888, when he was ordered home, and arriving in England in the following month, he was posted to Aldershot. At this place he continued serving until the 20th August 1890, when he retired from the service. He subsequently returned to India, and he died at Nahan on the 4th February 1900.

NOTE.—In the inscription on his tomb this officer is described as a "Lieutenant-Colonel" and as belonging to the Royal Army Medical Corps: both statements are incorrect. Combatant military rank, such as that indicated above, was not granted to medical officers until the 23^d June 1898, and the organisation of the R. A. M. C., from the Medical Staff, had effect from the same date. When these changes were introduced, Brigade-Surgeon Scott had been out of the service for nearly eight years, and he consequently did not in any way affect the rank and position he held when he retired from the service. He should have been described as "late Brigade-Surgeon, Medical Staff".

Scott, Montague Alexander, Ensign (1839-1858).—*Grave at Ambala*,—see No. 274.—The youngest son of Major John Augustus Scott, 1st Bengal Light Cavalry. Born at Neemuch on the 24th May 1839.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 18th November 1857 as an Ensign in the 1st Battalion 9th Foot, then at Shorncliffe. He was in India at the time, and, before he could go home and join the corps to which he had been posted, he died at Ambala on the 1st February 1858. His appointment was subsequently cancelled,—5th August 1859.

Scott, Thomas Knox, Lieutenant (c. 1818-1845).—*Tablet at Ferozepore*, No. 442.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 13th March 1835 as an Ensign in the 62nd Foot, and proceeding to the East Indies he joined that regiment at Moulmein towards the end of the year. On the 16th June 1837 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. About that time he went home on leave, and having subsequently become a student at the Staff College, Sandhurst, and been afterwards attached to the regimental dépôt at Chatham, he did not return to India until December 1842. He rejoined the regiment at Dinaore in February 1843, and he continued serving with it there until December 1844, when he marched with it *en route* to Ambala. While he was on his way up, in January 1845, he was appointed acting Interpreter to H. M.'s 80th Foot, then on its way from the Presidency to Agra, and having joined that regiment *en route* on the 5th March, he arrived with it at its destination towards the close of that month. He continued in this appointment in the 80th until the middle of the following May, when he proceeded on sick leave to Simla. In the following November he was appointed acting Interpreter to his own regiment, the 62nd, and about the same time his sick leave was extended for a year, but learning that, in consequence of the threatening state of affairs on the other side

of the Sutlej, his regiment was likely to be employed in the field, he threw up the remainder of his leave and rejoined his regiment at Ferozepore on the 9th December. Two days later the Sikhs crossed the Sutlej, and on the 21st of the same month he marched out with his regiment (forming part of the Fourth Division of the Army of the Sutlej) to take part in the assault of the enemy's entrenched position at Firozshahr. In the sanguinary engagement that ensued the same afternoon he fell whilst gallantly leading on his men to the attack.

NOTE.—This officer is mis-styled "T. U. Scott" in the inscription at Ferozepore.

Scrivenor, Francis, Lieutenant (1821-1846).—*Grave at Phillaur*, No. 557.—Born on the 12th July 1821.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1839. Arrived in India in August 1840, and at the end of the same month was posted to the 63rd N. I., and having joined that regiment at Lucknow in January 1841, he moved with it immediately afterwards to Fatehgarh. In September 1841, having volunteered for the duty, he was sent to Meerut to join the light company of his regiment, then forming part of the 2^d Light Infantry Battalion at that station. In March 1842 he moved with this battalion to Ludhiana, and in the winter of 1842-43 he served with it in the Army of Reserve at Ferozepore. On the battalion moving towards Meerut, preparatory to being broken up, he marched with it to Karnal, at which place in February 1843, he, with the light company, rejoined his own regiment. In the following April he marched with the corps to Delhi, whence in November 1843 he proceeded with it to Ambala. In October 1845 he was detached to Fatehgarh to take charge of the recruiting dépôt of the regiment at that place, and having been detained there he was unable to rejoin the regiment in time to take part with it in the operations of the Sutlej campaign. Having reached Ludhiana, with a convoy, in February 1846, he was on the 12th of that month appointed to officiate as Adjutant of the 4th Irregular Cavalry, but he did not hold this appointment long, and at the end of the following month he was nominated assistant to the Executive Engineer of the Jullundur district, and appointed to the charge of the station of Phillaur. In this employment he continued until his death, which took place at Phillaur on the 10th September 1846.

NOTE.—Lieutenant Scrivenor was married, at Karnal on the 27th April 1843, to Elizabeth Charlotte Rhoda, daughter of Major-General John Wells Fast, Bengal Infantry, then commanding the Sirhind Division.

Scully, John, Conductor (1814-1857).—*Tablet at Delhi*, No. 165.—Born in Dublin in November 1814.—A labourer by occupation, he enlisted into the military service of the East India Company, in Dublin, on the 31st October 1832. Arriving in India in December 1833, he was posted to the 4th Company 5th Battalion, Bengal Foot Artillery; which he joined at Dum-Dum, and with it he afterwards served in various parts of the Bengal Presidency, rising eventually to the rank of Sergeant. In September 1845 he was appointed Quarter-Master-Sergeant of the 2^d Oudh Local Infantry, which he joined at Sitapur. In May 1848 he was appointed acting Sergeant-Major of the regiment, and in the following December he was transferred in the same position to the 43rd N. I., at Shahjahanpur. In February 1849 he was confirmed in the appointment of Sergeant-Major of the 43rd N. I., and he continued serving with that regiment at Shahjahanpur until the autumn of 1851, when he accompanied the corps to Amritsar. In August 1855 he was placed at the disposal of the Inspector-General of Ordnance and Magazines as a probationer for appointment to the Ordnance Commissariat Department, and after going through a course of training at the Artillery School of Instruction at Meerut, he was, on the 21st December

following, appointed an Extra Offg. Sub-Conductor in the Department referred to. In January 1856 he was posted to the Delhi Magazine, and on the 26th May following he was promoted to the rank of Conductor. He continued serving at Delhi until the outbreak of the Mutiny, and he was one of The Devoted Nine who, on the 11th May 1857, heroically defended the Magazine for six hours against an overwhelming host of mutineers and insurgents, and eventually, when defence was no longer possible, blew it up rather than permit it to fall intact into the hands of the enemy. In that heroic conflict he took a prominent part, and having volunteered for the desperate duty, it was he who, under a hail of bullets from the enemy, fired the train and blew up the Magazine, perishing himself in the mighty explosion. In the following October, the fact of his death not having then been established, he was, in recognition of the eminent gallantry he had displayed, gazetted to the rank of Deputy-Assistant-Commissary of Ordnance with effect from the 11th May 1857, but this was soon afterwards cancelled on its being ascertained with certainty that he had not survived.

Seaton, George Michell, Lieutenant (1846—1878).—*Grave at Attock, No. 848.*—Son of Major-General Sir Thomas Seaton, K.C.B., Bengal Infantry. Born at Agra, in July 1846.—Entered H. M.'s Service (from the Royal Mly. College) on the 29th December 1865 as an Ensign in the 2^d Battalion 9th Foot, and joined the dépôt of that corps at Mullingar early in the following year. In July 1866 he joined the battalion at Yokohama, in Japan, whence he returned home with it in July 1868, and was stationed in Dublin. In June 1869 he moved with the corps to Warley, and in June 1870 he proceeded with it to Aldershot. On the 17th May 1871 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. He afterwards served with the battalion at Shorncliffe and Dover, and on the 12th November 1873 he was appointed Adjutant. In July 1874 he moved with the battalion from Dover to Portsmouth, and on the 23^d October following he embarked with it for India, and having landed at Bombay towards the end of November, he accompanied the corps to Rawal Pindi, arriving there early in January 1875. In the succeeding November he proceeded with the corps to Peshawar. In the winter of 1877-78 he served with the battalion in the expedition against the Jowaki Afridis: in the course of the operations he became dangerously ill from the effects of exposure, and was sent back to Peshawar, whence he was moved to Attock, and, *enteritis* supervening, he died at that place on the 12th January 1878.

Selby, Robert, Captain (c. 1830—1863).—*Grave at Multan.*—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 3rd October 1848 as an Ensign in the 89th Foot. Joined that regiment at Birr, and in October 1849 accompanied it to Dublin, whence in September 1851 he proceeded with it to Clonmel. On the 20th February 1852 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. He subsequently served with the corps at Templemore, Buttevant and Cork, and in April 1854 he accompanied it to Gibraltar. In December 1854 he proceeded with the regiment to the Crimea and joined the Army before Sevastopol, at the siege of which place he served for about two months (Medal and clasp). He attained the rank of Captain on the 16th January 1855, and in the following month, his health having failed, he was obliged to leave the Crimea and return home to the regimental dépôt, which he joined at Limerick. At the end of 1856 he rejoined his regiment, which had in the meantime proceeded to South Africa and was then at East London, on the borders of Kaffraia, and in the following August, consequent on the mutiny of the Bengal Army, he accompanied the corps to India, arriving at Bombay in September 1857, and proceeding thence, immediately, to Ahmedabad, in Guzerat. In the fol-

lowing month he moved with the right wing to Deesa, and in the summer and autumn of 1858 he served with a detachment of the corps in some desultory operations against bands of rebels in Rajputana. In May 1859 he accompanied the right wing to Agra, whence in the following October he proceeded with a detachment to Sipri. He afterwards served with detachments at Goona, at Jhansi, and at various other places, and in March 1861 he accompanied the corps to Ambala. In December 1862 he moved with the regiment to Multan, and at that place he died on the 17th August 1863.

Semple, Charles, Ensign (c. 1826—1844).—*Inscription at Ambala, No. 198.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1843. Arrived in India in June of the same year, and in the following month was ordered up to Dinapore to do duty with the 32^d N. I. In August 1843 he was posted to the 55th N. I., then stationed at Sukkur, in Sindh, and on the 14th January 1844, whilst *en route* to join that regiment, he was unfortunately drowned in the Sutlej, at Ferozepore, as he was embarking in order to complete his journey by boat.

Sewell, Henry Thomas, Lieutenant (1829—1856).—*Grave at Jhang, No. 897.*—The eldest son of Colonel Thomas Sewell, Bengal Infantry. Born at Calcutta on the 6th November 1829.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1848. Arrived in India in December of the same year, and was sent up to Barrackpore to do duty with the 35th N. I. In January 1849 he was posted to the 49th N. I., then on field service in the Punjab, where he joined it, but he was not in time to take any part in the operations. In April 1849 he accompanied the regiment to Nakodar, whence, in the following November, he marched with it to Phullanur. At this station he served with it until October 1854, when he marched with it to Baddi, and thence escorted the camp of the Commander-in-Chief to Lahore, arriving at Mian Mir on the 25th November. In the summer of the following year he was sent to Jhang in command of a detachment of the regiment, and he died at that place on the 8th October 1856.

Sewell, Richard Manuel, Major (1835—1873).—*Grave at Rohtak, No. 15.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1851. Arrived in India on the 1st February 1852, and on the 12th of the same month was ordered up to Benares to do duty with the 27th N. I.; this was afterwards altered to duty with the 16th N. I., at the same station, but on his way up he was stopped at Dinaporo, in March, and directed to do duty with the 14th N. I. at that place. In November 1852 he was posted to the 71st N. I., and in January 1853 he joined that regiment at Nurpur, in the Jullundur Doab. In December 1855 he marched with the regiment *en route* to Lucknow, and having arrived at that station in February 1856, he was with the corps there when the Mutiny broke out in June 1857. On the outbreak taking place he joined the Volunteer Cavalry, and with it was present in the disastrous action of Chinhata, in which his horse was killed under him by a cannon-shot. He served throughout the subsequent defence of the Residency from the 30th June to the 22^d November, rendering excellent service in many ways, and especially in establishing an Enfield Rifle Cartridge Manufactory, for which he received the thanks of Sir Henry Havelock and Sir James Outram, and, afterwards, of the Governor-General, Lord Canning. On the relief of the Residency and the withdrawal of the garrison by Sir Colin Campbell, he accompanied the Army to Cawnpore, and was there present in the action of the 6th December, when the Gwalior Contingent was routed and dispersed. He was subsequently appointed Asst. Baggage-Master of the First Brigade of Cavalry, and in that capacity he was present at the action of Khudaganj or Kali Naddi, at the re-occupation of Fatehgarh, and throughout the siege and capture of Lucknow (Medal and two clasps). In April 1858 he

was permitted to resign the appointment of Asst. Baggage-Master and to join the Regiment of Lucknow at Cawnpore, and in the following month he went home on furlough. In July 1858 his absence from India having been overlooked, his services were placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept., and he was nominated a District Adjutant of Military Police in Oudh : this appointment was cancelled in the succeeding November. On his return to India in February 1860 he was appointed to do duty with the European Recruit Depôt at Barrackpore, and he remained in that situation until the following August, when he was appointed Adjutant of the 1st Gwalior Infantry, and having joined that corps at Morar, he continued with it there until January 1861. His services were then placed at the disposal of the Punjab Govt. for employment in the police of that province, and in the following month he was appointed District Superintendent of Police at Jhelum. During the last months of 1863 he served in the Ambela Campaign as Second-in-Command of the Punjab Police Contingent (India Medal and clasp). In September 1864 he was admitted into the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the 19th February 1861. As a District Superintendent of Police in the Punjab, transferred at various periods from one station to another, the whole of the rest of his service was passed : he was finally posted to Rohtak in 1872, and at that place he died on the 24th June 1873.

Sewell, Thomas, Lieutenant (1812—1836).—*Tablet at Karnal, No. 187.*—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 12th April 1831 as an Ensign in the 13th Foot. Arrived in India in the following October, and joined the regiment at Dinapore. In the winter of 1831-32 he marched with the regiment to Agra, and on the 28th December 1832 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. In the winter of 1835-36 he accompanied the regiment to Karnal, and in the spring of the latter year he proceeded to Landour on leave. At that place he died on the 1st August 1836.

Shakespear, Henry Alexander, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel (1840—1887).—*Grave at Lahore Cantonment, No. 680.*—Son of Lieutenant-Colonel Henry J. C. Shakespear, formerly of the old 25th Bengal N. I., who was for many years employed with the Nizam's Army. Born at Aurangabad, in the Deccan, on the 2^d December 1840.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1858. Arrived in India on the 1st January 1859 and in the course of the same month was sent up to Allahabad to do duty with the 1st European Light Cavalry. In the following March he was posted to the 5th European Light Cavalry, and having joined that regiment at Campbellpur in April, he moved with it to Mian Mir in the spring of 1860 ; and he continued serving with the corps at that station until it was disbanded and broken up in November 1861. In January 1862 he was appointed to do duty with the 19th Hussars at Cawnpore, but in the following month this was altered to duty with the 13th Bengal Cavalry, and he joined that regiment accordingly at Rawal Pindi. In September 1862 he was directed to do duty with the 5th Bengal Cavalry, and having joined at Sitapur, he in the following December accompanied that regiment to Jalpaiguri. In March 1863 he was appointed a paid Doing-Duty Officer, and in January 1864 he became Third Squadron Officer. In the succeeding month he was appointed Offg. Second Squadron Officer, and in that capacity he served with the regiment in the Bhutan campaign of 1864-65, including an affair in the Bala Pass (India Medal and clasp). In March 1865 he reverted to the position of Third Squadron Officer, and he shortly afterwards moved with the regiment to Jalpesh, where for nearly four months, from October 1865, he officiated as Station Staff Officer. Early in January 1866 he was again appointed to officiate as Second Squadron Officer, and having shortly afterwards accompanied the regiment to Sitapur, he from the middle of June to the middle of October officiated as Second-in-Command of the corps. At the end of the

year he was detached on command to Fyzabad, and at that station, for a short time in January, and again from June to August 1867, he officiated as Brigade-Major. In August 1867 he was appointed Second Squadron Officer, and towards the end of the year he, with a squadron which had been detached to Fyzabad, rejoined the head-quarters of the regiment and accompanied the corps to Lucknow, whence he returned with it to Sitapur in March 1868. In September 1868 he proceeded on leave and in the following November he went home on furlough, on return from which, in November 1870, he rejoined the regiment at Nowshera and resumed his appointment of Second Squadron Officer. In December 1871 he moved with the regiment to Jhelum (where he officiated as Station Staff Officer in August and September 1872), and in the winter of 1872-73 he was with the corps in the Camp of Exercise at Hassan Abdal, whence he returned with it to Jhelum in February 1873. In May 1875 he again went home on furlough, on his return from which, at the end of April 1876, he rejoined the regiment at Nowgong, in Bundelkhand, and was immediately afterwards appointed Offg. Second-in-Command. In the reorganisation of January 1877 he became a Squadron Commander, but he continued officiating as Second-in-Command, and in the following October he was appointed Station Staff Officer, in addition, a post which he continued holding for a year. In February 1878 he reverted to his permanent appointment of Squadron Commander, but in the following August he was again appointed to officiate as Second-in-Command, and in October 1878 he became Offg. Commandant. In January 1879 he was appointed Second-in-Command permanently, but he continued officiating as Commandant until the following July, when, on the permanent incumbent rejoining, he reverted to the post of Second-in-Command. In September 1879, however, he was again appointed Offg. Commandant, and early in the following year he moved with the regiment to Peshawar, whence at the end of March 1880 (the Afghan War being then in progress) he accompanied it on service on the Khaibar line, thereafter commanding it throughout the remainder of the campaign of 1880, and being present with a portion of the corps in the action of Mazina (Medal). On the conclusion of the war he accompanied the regiment to Jamrud, whence in the spring of 1881 he marched with it to Sitapur. In June 1881 he reverted to the appointment of Second-in-Command. In June 1882 he moved with the regiment to Bareilly, whence he accompanied it to Lucknow in the following August ; but he returned with it to Bareilly in November, and continued serving with it there until about July 1883, when he went home on furlough. In September 1883, during his absence in Europe, he was appointed Commandant of the regiment, and on his return to India at the end of June 1884, he rejoined and took command of it at Bareilly. At the close of the succeeding October he marched with the regiment for Gumbaz in Baluchistan, but having been taken ill on the way, he was left at Multan, and did not rejoin the corps at Gumbaz until the end of December. He commanded the regiment at Gumbaz and Thal-Chotiali until nearly the end of 1885, having been in command of the Thal-Chotiali Force as well from May to December of that year. Towards the end of December 1885 he marched with the regiment for Mian Mir, where he arrived with it on the last day of January 1886, and at that place he died on the 11th July 1887.

Shakespear, William Talbot, Lieutenant (1811—1838).—*Tablet at Karnal, No. 191.*—The eldest son of William Oliver Shakespear, Esq^r, of the Madras Civil Service.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 25th October 1827 as an Ensign in the 13th Foot (the Somersetshire Light Infantry). Proceeded to India in the following year and joined his regiment at Dinapore. On the 26th October 1831 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. In the winter of 1831-32 he

marched with the regiment to Agra, whence in December 1835 he accompanied it to Karnal, arriving there in January 1836. He died at Karnal on the 8th April 1838.

NOTE.—According to an announcement in the *East India United Service Journal*, 1838, Vol. I., p. 49, this officer died on the 13th April, not on the 8th.

Sharp, John Nixon, Captain and Brevet-Major (1821–1856).—*Grave and tablet at Lahore Cantonment, Nos. 660 and 683.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1828, with rank as Second-Lieutenant of Engineers from the 12th December of that year. Arrived in India in September 1830, and in the following month was ordered up to Delhi to do duty with the Sappers and Miners. With this corps he served, generally in command of a company, until the end of April 1834. In May 1834 he was appointed an Assistant to the Executive Engineer of the Allahabad division of Public Works, and he continued in that position until August 1835, when he was transferred in the same capacity to the Cawnpur division, for the special purpose of superintending the construction of a bridge on the road between Cawnpore and Allahabad. In April 1838 he was nominated Executive Engineer of the Mhow division of Public Works, but having been ordered to remain in charge of the Cawnpore division as a temporary arrangement, he eventually never joined the appointment at Mhow. In the following December he was attached to the force detailed for the siege of Jhansi, but the insurgents having evacuated the fort before the siege had been regularly begun, he was ordered back to Cawnpore, whence he was afterwards sent to superintend the repairs of the Allahabad Fort. In August 1840 he was nominated Executive Engineer of the Dacca division, but having been ordered at the same time to continue on the duty on which he was then employed until it should be completed, he was detained at Allahabad until January 1841. He then proceeded to the Presidency, *en route* to Dacca, but he was soon afterwards recalled to Allahabad, and having, in the spring of 1841, fallen into the temporary charge of the Allahabad division (with, from May 1842, the additional charge of the Trunk Road from Fatahpur to Allahabad) he was, in January 1843, formally appointed to remain in charge of that division until further orders. In the following August he was transferred to the charge of the Agra division as Offg. Executive Engineer, and towards the end of the succeeding October he was made permanent in the appointment of Executive Engineer of that division. In December 1843, his services having been placed, temporarily, at the disposal of the Chief Engineer of the Army of Exercise (afterwards styled the Army of Gwalior), he proceeded on service with the Right Wing of that Army, and was present with it at the battle of Maharajpur (bronze star). On the conclusion of the Gwalior campaign he returned to his appointment at Agra, and he continued serving in that post until November 1846, when he proceeded on leave to the Presidency, whence he went home on furlough in January 1847. Returning to India in January 1851, he was shortly afterwards appointed to officiate as Garrison Engineer in Fort William and Civil Architect at the Presidency, and he remained in that situation until the following October, when he was appointed Offg. Executive Engineer of the Mian Mir division, an appointment in which he was confirmed in May 1854. About the same time he was nominated Offg. Garrison Engineer in Fort William and Offg. Civil Architect at the Presidency, but at his own request this was cancelled in the following month, and he remained on in the Mian Mir appointment for a further period of two years. It was during this time (1851–56) that the Church of St. Mary Magdalene (of which he was the architect) was built at Mian Mir. In June 1856 he was appointed Offg. Superintending Engineer, First Circle, Public Works Dept., Punjab, and this appointment he continued holding until his death. He

died at Mian Mir, of cholera, on the 17th August 1856.

NOTE.—Major (then Lieutenant) Sharp married, at Allahabad, on the 26th February 1840, Sophia, daughter of William Watson, Esqr.

Sharpe, Edmund, First-Lieutenant (1824–1852).—*Grave at Delhi, No. 85.*—Born at Charlinch, near Bridgewater, Co. Somerset, on the 1st September 1824.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1844 as a Cadet of Artillery. Arrived in India in January 1845, and in the following July was posted to the 1st Company 2d Battalion, Foot Artillery, at Dum-Dum. In October 1845 he was removed to the 1st Company 3d Battalion, at the same station. On promotion to the rank of First-Lieutenant he was re-posted, May 1846, to the 1st Company 3d Battalion, but in the following month he was transferred to the 1st Company 9th Battalion, which he joined at Allahabad. At the end of August 1847 he was removed to the 6th Company 8th Battalion, at Bareilly, and in the succeeding November to the 2d Company 6th Battalion, at Agra. On the 16th July 1849 his services were placed at the disposal of the Director of the Ganges Canal, and from the same date he was appointed an Asst. Executive Officer in the Manglaur division of the canal. At the end of December 1850 he was permitted to resign this appointment, and in January 1851 he joined, at Meerut, the 6th Company 7th Battalion, to which he had been removed in the preceding June. In August 1851 he was removed to the 2d Company 2d Battalion, at Peshawar, but before he could join it he was transferred, November 1851, to the 2d Company 7th Battalion, at Budhi Pind. He was on his way to join this company when he died at Garaunda, twelve miles from Karnal, on the 2d January 1852.

NOTE.—The date of this officer's death is mis-stated in the inscription on his tomb.

Sharpe, John Edward, Captain (1824–1857).—*Grave at Sialkot, No. 705.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1842. Arrived in India in June of the same year, and at the end of the month was sent up to Benares to do duty with the 45th N. I. In July 1842 he was posted to the 46th N. I., at the same station, and he joined that regiment on his arrival there. In the following cold season he moved with the regiment to Barrackpore, whence he accompanied it to Berhampore in March 1844, and to Lucknow in the spring of 1845. In the autumn of 1846 he marched with the corps to Jullundur, whence in October 1847 he proceeded with it to Lahore. On the outbreak of the second Sikh War he accompanied the regiment into the field, and with it served throughout the Punjab Campaign of 1848–49, including the action of Ramnagar, the passage of the Chenab, the action of Sadulapur, and the battles of Chillianwala and Gujarat (Medal and two clasps). On the termination of the campaign he marched with the regiment to Ludhiana, arriving there in April 1849, and on the 1st December following he was appointed to officiate as Interpreter and Quarter-Master of the corps; and having been confirmed in that post in January 1850, he continued holding it for nearly seven years. In October 1851 he moved with the regiment to Ambala, whence during the ensuing three months he accompanied the corps on escort duty with the Governor-General, Lord Dalhousie, going with His Lordship as far as Allahabad, and eventually reaching Meerut towards the end of February 1852. At that place for a short time in the spring of 1853 he held temporary charge of the commissariat duties of the station. In the spring of the following year he proceeded with the regiment to Roorkee, but he shortly afterwards returned with it to Meerut, and in February 1856 he accompanied it to Sialkot. In December 1856, consequent on his promotion to the rank of Captain, he vacated the appointment of Interpreter and Quarter-Master, but no other officer being then available for the purpose, he

continued acting in the situation until March 1857. On the 1st June following he was appointed to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate of Sialkot, in addition to his regimental duties. He was with the regiment when it mutinied at Sialkot in the succeeding month, and he died there five days after that event, on the 14th July 1857.

Note.—The date of this officer's death is incorrectly stated in the inscription on his tomb.

Shaw, George William, Conductor (1810—1857).—*Tablet at Delhi, No. 165.*—Born in the parish of St. Pancras, London, in 1810.—A jeweller by trade, he enlisted into the East India Company's Service, in Westminster, on the 1st April 1829. Arrived in India on the 25th September following, and was allotted to the European Regiment (now the 1st Battalion of the Royal Munster Fusiliers), which he joined at Agra in the following year. Early in 1832 he accompanied the regiment to Dinapore, and at the end of 1835 he returned with it to Agra. On the 11th May 1836 (being then a Corporal and acting Sergeant) he was promoted to the rank of Sergeant and appointed Quarter-Master-Sergeant of the 30th N. I., which he joined at Meerut. At the end of 1837 he proceeded with the regiment to Neemuch, at which station, towards the end of the following year, he for some time acted as Bazar Sergeant. In the autumn of 1839 he accompanied the regiment on field service, in the Marwar Field Force, on the occasion of the demonstration against Jodhpur, returning to Neemuch before the end of the year. In February 1840 he was appointed Sergeant-Major of the 11th N. I., which he joined at Saugor, and with it, in March 1841, he proceeded to Etawa. Towards the end of the following year he accompanied the regiment on field service to Bundelkhand, and was actively employed in the suppression of the insurrection in that province, part of the time as Asst. Baggage-Master to the field force under the command of Brigadier Young. After serving for some time at Kalinjar, he proceeded with his regiment to Cawnpore in the spring of 1843, and he afterwards accompanied it to Ludhiana in the early months of 1845. In July 1845 he was transferred, as Sergeant-Major, to the 1st Oudh Local Infantry, and with this corps he served, at Sultanpur and Sitapur, for nearly eight years. In May 1853 he was appointed an Extra Offg. Sub-Conductor in the Ordnance Commissariat Department, with effect from the 22nd February preceding, and was posted to the Cawnpore Magazine. In the following November he was appointed an Offg. Sub-Conductor, and in May 1854 he was awarded a silver medal and a gratuity of £15 for meritorious conduct since his enlistment. In June 1854 he was promoted to the rank of Sub-Conductor, and during the following year he was twice appointed to officiate as a permanent Conductor in the Cawnpore Magazine. On the 1st May 1856 he was advanced to the rank of Conductor, and on the 7th July following he was appointed a permanent Conductor in the Delhi Magazine. He was serving in this appointment when the Mutiny broke out at Delhi, and he was one of The Devoted Nine who, on the 11th May 1857, with heroic constancy defended the Delhi Magazine for six hours against all the efforts of an overwhelming host of mutineers and rebels, and then, when further defence had ceased to be possible, blew it up rather than let it fall intact into the hands of the enemy. On that memorable occasion he fell, gallantly doing his duty to the last.

Note.—In October 1857 the fact of his death not having been authoritatively ascertained, he was, in recognition of his gallant conduct, promoted to the rank of Depy. Asst. Commissary of Ordnance, with effect from the 11th May preceding. This was, however, afterwards cancelled when it was known with certainty that he had been killed.

Shepherd, Alexander Maccaughey, Lieutenant (1826—1849).—*Monument on the battlefield of Chillianwala, No. 752.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1843.

Was already in India when he was admitted into the service, and on the 13th March 1844 he was posted to the 6th Light Cavalry, which he joined at Nasirabad. In the winter of 1844-45 he marched with the regiment to Ludhiana, whence, in the autumn of 1845, he proceeded with it to Sindh, arriving at Shikarpur towards the end of December. In the early part of the following year he served with the regiment in the Sindh Field Force, which was to have moved northwards to take part in the first Sikh War, but the battle of Sobraon having brought the war to an end, the force was broken up, and he accompanied the regiment to Ferozepore, arriving there towards the end of March 1846. In October 1847 he marched with the regiment to Nakodar, where he served with it until the autumn of the following year, when the corps was called out to take part in the second Sikh War. He served with the regiment in the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49, and was present at the passage of the Chenab and the battle of Chilianwala, in the latter of which he fell,—13th January 1849.

Sherriff, David Francis, First-Lieutenant (1835—1857).—*Grave and tablets at Delhi, Nos. 103, 104, 143 and 162.*—The only son of Captain David Sheriff, 48th N. I. Born at Sitapur, in Oudh, on the 10th November 1835.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1855. Was in India at the time of his appointment, and was formally admitted into the service on the 19th June, with effect from the 12th idem. On the 24th he was ordered up to Allahabad to do duty with the 48th N. I., and on the 6th August following he was posted to the 15th N. I., then at Peshawar. On his way up to that place, towards the end of the following October, he was permitted to remain at Lahore and do duty with the 16th N. I., until his own regiment should arrive there on its way to Meerut. He accordingly joined the 15th at Lahore and accompanied it to Meerut, arriving at that place in January 1856. On the 27th June following he was, at his own request, transferred to the 2^d European Bengal Fusiliers, which he joined at Subathu in July. On the outbreak of the Mutiny, in May 1857, he marched down to Ambala with the regiment, and he afterwards accompanied the greater portion of it in the forward movement on Delhi, taking part in the action of Badli-Ki-Sera, the seizure of the Ridge, and the siege of Delhi up to the 12th August. On that date, on the occasion of the expulsion of the enemy from their position near Ludlow Castle, he fell mortally wounded, and, surviving his injuries only two days, he died in camp on the 14th of the same month.

Note.—Though the names of this officer and of Captain Sheriff, 48th N. I., were spelt differently in the Army Lists and in the official records, there is absolutely no doubt as to the former being the son of the latter.

Shore, John Saunders, Captain (c. 1828—1849).—*Monument on the battlefield of Chillianwala, No. 752.*—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 27th March 1840 as an Ensign in the 24th Foot. Joined the regimental depot at Cork, and the regiment at Devonport, on its arrival from Canada, in July 1840. On the 6th May 1842 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. During the next four years he served with the regiment at Glasgow, Dublin, Kilkenny, Limerick and Cork, and in May 1846 he embarked with it for Bengal. Arriving at Calcutta in the following August, he proceeded with the regiment to Ghazipur and thence to Agra, where he arrived in March 1847. On the 19th July 1848 he was promoted to the rank of Captain. In October 1848 he marched with the regiment for Ferozepore, and joining the Army of the Punjab there in the following month, he served with the corps in the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49, including the passage of the Chenab, the action of Sadulapur, and the battle of Chilianwala, in the last of which he fell in a gallant charge on the Sikh guns,—13th January 1849.

Short, George, Captain and Brevet-Major (1808—1847).—*Grave at Kasauli, No. 278.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1824. Arrived in India on the 23^d July 1825, and on the same day was posted to the 45th N. I., which he joined at Dinapore towards the end of the following month. During the succeeding winter he moved with the regiment to Benares, whence in the autumn of 1826 he accompanied it to Betil, in the Saugor and Narbadda Territories. At the end of December 1828 he was appointed acting Adjutant of the 5th Local Horse, and having joined that corps at Bhopawar, he continued holding the appointment until April 1829, when he rejoined his own regiment at Betil. In the cold season of 1829-30 he marched with the regiment to Neemuch, and at that station in November and December 1831 he officiated for about six weeks as Adjutant. In the winter of 1832-33 he accompanied the regiment to Muttra, whence in September 1834 he marched with the right wing to Aligarh, at which station he was in charge of the commissariat duties from February to May 1835. He then rejoined his regiment at Agra, whence towards the end of 1836 he marched with the corps to Sitapur, in Oudh, subsequently accompanying it to Shahjahanpur in October 1837, and to Dacca in the spring of 1841. From September to December 1841 he officiated as Adjutant of the regiment. In the spring of 1842 he accompanied the corps to Benares. In March 1843 he was appointed acting Adjutant to the right wing, detached temporarily to Cawnpore, and from July 1843 to January 1844 he officiated as Adjutant of the regiment. In December 1844 he marched from Benares with the corps *en route* to Ambala, but on the way, at the end of January 1845, he was detached from Karnal to Khaithal in command of two companies, and he did not rejoin the head-quarters of the regiment at Ambala until later in the year. On the outbreak of the first Sikh War in December 1845 he accompanied his regiment to the front, and owing to the illness of Lieutenant-Colonel Williamson and to the absence of all other senior officers, he (being then the most junior Captain except one) commanded the corps throughout the Sutlej Campaign, including the battles of Mudki, Firozshahr and Sobraon, and the advance on Lahore (Medal and two clasps, and promoted to the rank of Major by brevet). In the autumn of 1846, on the occasion of the rebellion of Shaikh Imam-u-din, ex-Governor of Kashmir, he accompanied the corps on service towards that place, but the Shaikh having surrendered, he returned to Lahore, whence in January 1847 he moved with the regiment to Ambala. He shortly afterwards proceeded on leave to Kasauli, and at that place he died on the 8th May 1847.

NOTE.—Major Short married, at Agra on the 15th September 1835, Lucy, the younger daughter of Colonel Charles Parker, of the Bengal Artillery (*q. v.*)

Shortreed, William, Captain (c. 1802—1846).—*Inscription at Subathu, No. 421.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1819. Arrived in India in July 1820, and on the 17th of the same month was ordered up to Dinapore to do duty with the Bengal European Regt. Towards the end of the following October he was appointed to do duty with the 1st Battalion 19th N. I., at Benares, and he continued attached to that corps until January 1821, when he was posted to the 1st Battalion 22^d N. I. Having joined this corps at Sikroora, in Oudh, in the succeeding month, he marched with it to Karnal in the autumn of the same year; and he was re-posted to the battalion in May 1823, on attaining the rank of Lieutenant. In September 1823 he was removed to the Bengal European Regiment, with effect from the 11th July preceding, but being on leave at the time he did not join that corps, then at Nagpur, until March 1824. On the reorganisation of the Army taking place in the following May, he was posted to the 2^d European Regiment, the formation of which was then ordered, and having joined at Dinapore early in 1825, he, at the end of the same year, accompanied the corps to Cheduba Island, off the coast of Arakan. In the autumn of 1826 he returned with the regiment

to Bengal, and proceeding to Agra he arrived there with it in February 1827. From March to October 1827 he was acting Adjutant of the corps, and after twice officiating as Interpreter and Quarter-Master (from October 1827 to January 1828, and from the 1st October to the 15th November 1828) he again officiated as Adjutant from January to August 1829. At the end of October 1829 the 2^d European Regt. was absorbed into the 1st, and in the spring of 1832 he accompanied the amalgamated corps (which now bore the designation of "The Bengal European Regiment") to Dinapore, at which station he served with it for nearly three years, again officiating as Adjutant from August to October 1834. In January 1835 he was appointed to do duty with the Assam Light Infantry, and he joined that corps at Bishnath, but he resigned the appointment at the end of the following September, and having rejoined the European Regiment at Dinapore, he in the succeeding November marched with it for Agra, arriving there at the close of the following month. At the end of March 1836 he was once more appointed acting Adjutant, and on the 26th of the succeeding month he was made permanent in the appointment, but he did not hold it long, having been obliged to vacate it in December 1836, in consequence of his having been promoted to the rank of Captain. In the autumn of 1838 he marched with the regiment to Karnal, whence he proceeded with it to Ferozepore and joined the Army of the Indus, and accompanying it thereafter on service to Afghanistan, he served with it throughout the campaign of 1838-39 in that country, including the storm and capture of Ghazni (Medal) and the occupation of Kabul. In October 1839 he was appointed Brigade-Major to the Fourth Brigade of Infantry, an appointment which he continued holding for thirteen months, and in that capacity he took part in the defeat of Dost Muhammad Khan at Bamian in September 1840. Towards the end of the following November he was appointed Brigade-Major to the detachment (which included his own regiment) proceeding to the British provinces, under Colonel Wheeler, in charge of Dost Muhammad, and he continued in the situation until the detachment was broken up at Ferozepore in January 1841, when he rejoined his regiment (which was now styled "the 1st European Light Infantry") and accompanied it to Karnal, arriving there in the following March. In April 1842 he was appointed Brigade-Major at Karnal, and he retained this post until the 1st October following, when he rejoined his regiment on its moving to join the Army of Reserve at Ferozepore; on the 14th of the same month, however, he was appointed Brigade-Major to the Fourth Brigade of Infantry of that Army, and in that capacity he served with the Army until it was broken up in January 1843. He then accompanied his regiment to Subathu, arriving there towards the end of March 1843; but in November 1843 he marched with it to Ludhiana, and while serving there in the following month he was appointed Brigade-Major to the troops on the (then) North-Western Frontier, with the charge of the military chest at Ludhiana. In April 1844 he was appointed Aide-de-Camp to Major-General G. Hunter, C.B., who was then specially appointed to command the troops at Sukkur, in Sindh, and on arriving there in the following July he was appointed by General Hunter to the temporary command of the 64th N. I., which he held for several weeks. Reverting then to his appointment of Aide-de-Camp, he served with General Hunter throughout the operations conducted by Sir Charles Napier, in 1844-45, against the mountain and desert tribes of Upper Sindh, and took part in the reduction of Trakki, their principal stronghold. Immediately after the termination of this campaign, being in bad health, he proceeded on leave to Bombay, whence he went home on furlough in May 1845. He died in Europe a year later,—on the 14th May 1846.

Shuttleworth, Fletcher, Captain (1816—1846).—*Tablet at Ferozepore, No. 444.*—Entered the Bengal

Army in 1835. Arrived in India at the end of November in the same year, and in the following month was ordered to proceed to Moradabad, and there do duty with the 14th N.I. At the end of June 1836 he was posted to the Bengal European Regiment, which he joined at Agra. In the autumn of 1838 he proceeded with the regiment to Karnal, and thence to Ferozepore to join the Army of the Indus, with which, in December, he proceeded on service to Afghanistan. He served with the European Regiment throughout the campaign of 1839 in that country, and was present at the capture of Ghazni (Medal) and the occupation of Kabul. In the following year he was with the regiment at Jalalabad, and took part in various desultory services in the vicinity of that place. Returning with the regiment to Hindustan at the end of 1840, he proceeded with it to Karnal, where he served with it from the spring of 1841 to the autumn of 1842, and he then accompanied it to Ferozepore, where it formed part of the Army of Reserve. On the breaking up of that Army he proceeded with the regiment to Sabathu, arriving there at the end of March 1843. In November of the same year he accompanied the corps to Ludhiana, whence he afterwards proceeded with it to Ferozepore, returning to Subathu at the end of April 1844. In November 1845 he obtained leave to proceed to the Presidency, preparatory to going home on furlough, but the first Sikh War breaking out a fortnight later and his regiment having been ordered on service, he cancelled his leave and rejoined the corps, with which he was present at the battles of Firozshahr and Sobroon, in the latter of which he fell, having been shot dead while advancing to the assault of the Sikh entrenchments,—10th February 1846.

Sievwright, Francis, Lieutenant (c. 1824—1846).—*Grave at Ferozepore: see note to No. 442.*—Son of Asst.-Surgeon Francis Sievwright, M.D., 59th Foot, afterwards for many years Staff Surgeon at the Mauritius.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 3rd December 1841 as an Ensign in the 9th Foot, and joined the dépôt of that regiment at Chatham. In the summer of the following year he was sent out to Bengal, and landed at Calcutta in October 1842. Towards the end of the succeeding month he was sent to the Upper Provinces, and he joined his regiment in camp at Mubarkpur, between Ambala and Kalka, in March 1843. In the following month he marched with the corps to Subathu, and on the 22nd December 1843 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. In March 1844 he moved with the regiment to Kasauli, whence he proceeded with it to Ambala towards the close of November 1845. On the outbreak of the first Sikh War, in December 1845, he accompanied his regiment into the field, and was present with it in the battles of Mudki and Firozshahr, in the latter of which he received a severe wound, from the effects of which he died at Ferozepore thirteen days later,—on the 3rd January 1846.

Simeon, Richard Godin, Lieutenant-Colonel (1823—1867).—*Grave at Srinagur, Kashmir, No. 1123.*—The second son of Rear-Admiral Charles Simeon, R.N., and grandson of Sir John Simeon, Bart. (I), of Grazeley, Co. Berks. Born at Londonderry, Ireland, on the 3rd July 1823.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1839, as a Cadet of Cavalry. Arrived in India in February 1840, and in the following April was sent up to Sultanpur, Benares, to do duty with the 6th Light Cavalry. In August 1840 he was posted to the 10th Light Cavalry, which he joined on the route from Nasirabad to Ferozepore, arriving at the latter place on the 1st December. Early in January 1842 he marched with the regiment en route to Peshawar on service, and thereafter he served with it throughout the campaign of 1842 in Afghanistan, including the forcing of the Khaibar Pass and the advance on Jalalabad, shortly after arriving at which place he was appointed to act as Adjutant to four troops of the regiment temporarily detached from regimental

head-quarters (Medal). On returning from Afghanistan he accompanied the regiment to Meerut, arriving there in February 1843, but in the following autumn he again accompanied the regiment on service, and was present with it throughout the Gwalior Campaign, including the battle of Maharajpur, in which he was slightly wounded (bronze star). He returned to Meerut with the regiment in February 1844, whence, in the succeeding autumn, he accompanied it to Nowgong, in Bundelkhand, and in the spring of 1846 to Mhow. In December 1846 he was appointed Interpreter and Quarter-Master of the regiment, a post which he retained for six years. In the winter of 1847-48 he marched with the regiment to Kartarpur, and in November 1852 he accompanied it to Peshawar. At the end of the following month he was appointed a Brigade-Major on the establishment, and in January 1853 he was posted to Ferozepore, at which station he was serving when the mutiny broke out in May 1857. In August 1857 he was appointed a Depy. Asst. Adjt.-Genl. on the establishment and was posted to the Meerut Division, with the head-quarters of which he proceeded to Delhi in October. About February 1858 he officiated for a short time as Dy. Asst. Adjt.-Genl. at Cawnpore, but he subsequently returned to Delhi. In April, as Depy. Asst. Adjt.-Genl., he accompanied Major-General Penny in his advance into the Budahn district to co-operate in the reconquest of Rohilkhand, and was present in the affair at Kakrala, in which the General was killed. He subsequently joined the main force under Sir Colin Campbell, and was present in the operations resulting in the expulsion of the rebels from Bareilly in May 1858 (Medal). In May 1858, on the formation of the 4th European Light Cavalry, he was transferred to the rolls of that corps. He continued in the appointment of Depy. Asst. Adjt.-Genl. of the Meerut Division until November 1860, when he was promoted to the grade of Asst. Adjt.-General and re-posted to the Meerut Command. In February 1861 he was admitted into the Bengal Staff Corps. He held the appointment of Asst. Adjt.-General of the Meerut Division for five years and four months without any change, except that he was once, in January 1865, appointed to officiate as Brigade-Major at Meerut in addition to his other duties. In March 1866 his services having been replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief, he was appointed Commandant of the 15th Bengal Cavalry, which he joined soon afterwards at Multan. In the spring of the following year he proceeded on leave to Kashmir, and he died at Srinagar, in that territory, on the 1st July 1867.

NOTE I.—In the official Army Lists and printed records this officer's second Christian name is invariably mis-spelt "Goden." In the inscription on his tomb the name is, by a still worse error, transmuted into "Gordon."

NOTE II.—Lieutenant-Colonel (then Lieutenant) Simeon married, at Allahabad on the 11th October 1847, Charlotte, daughter of Major (Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel) William Henry Earle, 39th N. I.—His eldest daughter, Charlotte Frances (born at Kartarpur, 12th September 1848) was married, at Mian Mir on the 12th December 1867, to Surgeon-Major James Richard Johnson (q. v.), and died on the 18th September 1872.

Simmons, Alfred Angelo, Lieutenant (c. 1820—1845).—*Tablet at Ferozepore, No. 442.*—Entered H. M.'s Service (from the Royal Milly. College, Sandhurst) on the 28th December 1838 as an Ensign in the 73rd Foot, and having in the following year joined that regiment in Canada, he served with it there for nearly two years. He returned home with the corps in July 1841, and was stationed with it at Gosport for nine months. On the 8th April 1842 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in the 29th Foot, and having joined the regiment at Gravesend, he embarked with it for Bengal on the 15th of the same month. Landing early in the following August, he accompanied the regiment to Chinsura, whence towards the end of the year he marched with it to Ghazipur. In October 1843 he moved with a wing of the regiment to Allahabad, but

in March 1844 he returned with it to Ghazipur, whence in the following October he marched with the corps for Agra. Before reaching that place, however, the destination of the regiment was altered to Meerut, at which station he arrived with it in December. In April 1845 he proceeded on leave to Naini Tal and the Hills North of Dehra, and the leave having been extended, on account of illness, he did not rejoin the regiment until the 7th November, when it was at Ambala *en route* to Kasauli. He arrived with it at Kasauli on the 21st of the same month, but the corps had been there little more than a fortnight when, on the outbreak of the first Sikh War, it was ordered down to join the Army of the Sutlej. With the regiment he joined the Army at Mudki on the 19th December, and on the 21st, in command of the grenadier company, he went into action with it in the storming of the Sikh entrenchments at Firozshahr. In the desperate conflict which then ensued he was badly wounded in the foot, and was limping away supported by another officer, when a bullet struck him on the head, and he fell dead.

Simpson, Charles Frederick, Lieutenant (1825—1857).—*Grave at Delhi, No. 122.*—The third son of Richard Simpson, Esqr., of Mellor Lodge, Co. Derby, and the Cliffe, Douglas, Isle of Man, and nephew of Ensign Charles Simpson, of the 3rd Foot Guards, who was killed at Waterloo. Born at Astbury, near Congleton, Cheshire, in 1825.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1845. Arrived in India in June of the same year, and was sent up to Dinapore to do duty with the 23^d N. I. In the following October he was posted to the 8th N. I., which he joined at Agra. In November 1846 he marched with the regiment to Phillaur, whence he proceeded with it to Lahore in December 1847. In July 1848 he accompanied the regiment on service to Multan, and thereafter he served with it throughout the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49, including the first siege of Multan, the action of Surajkhund, the second siege and capture of Multan, and the battle of Gujarat (Medal and two clasps). On the termination of the war he proceeded with the regiment to Ludhiana, arriving there in April 1849. In April 1850 he was appointed to act as Adjutant of the regiment, and with two intermissions of a few days each he continued officiating in that situation until the middle of April 1851. At the end of October 1851 he was appointed to act as Staff Officer to the detachment forming the Commander-in-Chief's escort on tour (in which his own regiment was included). On the 27th of the following month he was appointed Offg. Adjutant of the regiment, and on the 19th December the permanent appointment of Adjutant was conferred upon him. As Staff Officer to the Escort he accompanied the Commander-in-Chief up to Peshawar and back again, and on the termination of this duty he proceeded with the regiment to Shahjahanpur, where he arrived in April 1852, and was immediately appointed to act as Station Staff Officer in addition to his other duties. In November 1853 he was appointed Offg. Brigade-Major at Ambala, and he continued officiating until March 1855, when he was appointed a Brigade-Major on the establishment and was immediately re-posted to the same station. He was still holding the appointment of Brigade-Major at Ambala when the Mutiny broke out in May 1857, and on the formation there of the Delhi Field Force he was appointed, on the 21st of that month, to act as Brigade-Major to the First Brigade of Infantry. In this capacity he accompanied the force in its forward movement, and was present at the action of Badli-ki-Serai, at the seizure of the Ridge, and throughout the siege and capture of Delhi. After the fall of Delhi he was retained at that place on duty, and he died there on the 19th November 1857.

NOTE.—In a list of casualties which occurred in India during the Mutinies, published in the second Supplement to the *London Gazette* of the 4th May 1858, it is stated that this officer was "killed by accident" at Delhi. Nothing is said as to the nature of the accident.

Sims, George, Lieutenant and Adjutant (c. 1810—1845).—*Tablet at Ferozepore, No. 442.*—Served for many years in the ranks of the 62^d Foot, with which regiment he arrived in India in 1830, and was stationed at Bangalore. In 1833 he moved with the corps to Masulipatam, and in the succeeding year he accompanied it to Moulmein, at which place he served with it for six years. Having attained the position of Sergeant-Major, he was promoted to the rank of Ensign in the regiment on the 10th March 1837; on the 31st October 1838 he was appointed Adjutant of the corps; and on the 16th December following he was further advanced to the rank of Lieutenant. In October 1840 he accompanied the regiment from Moulmein to Bengal, and having landed at Calcutta, he moved thence with the corps to Hazaribagh, arriving there in the following December. In the summer of 1841 he went home on sick leave. Returning to India in December 1842, he was sent to the Upper Provinces in the following month as acting Adjutant to a detachment of H. M.'s troops, and having rejoined his regiment at Dinapore in February 1843, he continued serving with it there for nearly two years. In December 1844 he marched with the regiment *en route* to Ambala, but the corps having on arrival at that place been pushed on to Ferozepore, he arrived with it there towards the end of March 1845. He was still serving at Ferozepore when the first Sikh War broke out in December 1845, and on the 21st of that month he marched out with the regiment (then forming part of the Fourth Infantry Division of the Army of the Sutlej) to join the main army under Sir Hugh Gough in the attack on the entrenched position of the Sikhs at Firozshahr. In the sanguinary conflict which ensued, the same afternoon, he fell under the fire of the enemy as he advanced to the assault.

NOTE.—In the inscription at Ferozepore (No. 442) this officer is made to appear under the extraordinary name of "Suns".

Singer, Alexander Stewart, Captain (1803—1845).—*Grave at Simla, No. 311.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1821. Arrived in India on the 4th May 1822, and on the 17th was ordered up to Ghazipur to do duty with the Bengal European Regiment; having, however, on the 31st of the same month, been posted to the 2^d Battalion 23^d N. I., he halted at Dinapore, on his way up, and joined the corps at that station in July. In the following October he was removed to the 2^d Battalion of the 22^d, but he was permitted to continue doing duty with the 2—23^d until the succeeding December, when he proceeded and joined the 2—22^d at Nagpur. Towards the end of September 1823 he was transferred to the 2^d Battalion 8th N. I., which he joined at Hansi, and on attaining the rank of Lieutenant he was re-posted to that battalion in January 1824. On the reorganisation of the Army taking place in May 1824 he was posted to the 24th N. I. (late 2^d Battalion 8th), and with that corps, in the autumn of the same year, he served in the operations then carried on against insurgents in Haryana. Towards the end of the year he accompanied the regiment to Delhi, and there in May 1825 he was appointed Adjutant of the corps. In the cold season of 1826-27 he proceeded with the regiment to Bhopalpur, whence he accompanied it to Cawnpore in the spring of 1828. In January 1829 he proceeded on sick leave to Mussoorie and Landour, for a year, but not having recovered his health he went home on furlough at the end of January 1830, vacating the Adjutancy of the regiment. Returning to India at the close of November 1832, he rejoined his regiment at Benares, and almost immediately afterwards accompanied it on service against the insurgent Kôls and Chuars of Chota Nagpur. On the 1st January 1833, on the fall of Lieutenant Turnbull in action, he was appointed acting Adjutant of the corps, and in that capacity he served with it until the close of the campaign in April 1833, when he was obliged to proceed to Calcutta on sick

leave. On the 22^d May, during his absence on leave, he was re-appointed Adjutant, and having rejoined the regiment at Barrackpore in June, he continued holding the appointment until March 1834, when he vacated it in consequence of his promotion to the rank of Captain. In the following December he was appointed to act temporarily as Brigade-Major at Barrackpore, and he continued in that employment until the end of January 1835. In November 1835 he accompanied the regiment to Midnapore, at which station he continued serving with it until February 1838, when he proceeded on leave to Calcutta, whence, in the following month, he went home on furlough. He returned to India in February 1841, and having rejoined his regiment at Saugor, he for some weeks in March and April officiated as Asst. Adj't. Genl. of the Saugor Division. In June 1841 he was appointed acting Aide-de-Camp to Major-General J. W. Fast, commanding that Division, and when that officer was, at the end of the year, transferred to the command of the Sirhind Division, he accompanied him thither in the same capacity, and was made permanent in the appointment at the end of January 1842. In the following October, on the 24th N. I. being detailed for field service, he rejoined the regiment at Jubbulpore, and in the winter of 1842-43 he served with it (part of the time in command of a detached wing) throughout the operations undertaken for the suppression of the insurrection in Bundelkhand and the Saugor and Narbadda Territories. In April 1843 he returned to Ambala and resumed his appointment of Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Fast, and he continued in that situation until the General resigned his command in January 1845. He then rejoined the 24th N. I. at Delhi, whence in the succeeding March he accompanied the regiment to Ambala. In the following month he proceeded on leave to Simla, and at that place he died on the 20th September 1845.

Sitwell, William Henry, Ensign (1829—1850).—
Grave at Kohat, No. 1027.—The eldest son of Captain William Hurt Sitwell, 26th Foot (a cadet of the Sitwells of Bar Moor Castle, Co. Northumberland, and of the Sitwells of Ferney Hall, Co. Salop), by Sarah Honoria, his wife, daughter of J. Sisson Cooper, Esqr., Comptroller-General of the Stamp Department in Ireland. Born on the 23^d May 1829.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1847. Arrived in India on the 7th April of the same year, and on the 15th was ordered up to Benares to do duty with the 9th N. I. In January 1848 he was posted to the 31st N. I., and he joined that regiment at Ferozepore in the following March. On the outbreak of the second Sikh War he accompanied his regiment to the front, and he thereafter served with it throughout the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49, taking part in the passage of the Chenab, the action of Sadulapur, the battles of Chilianwala and Gujarat, and the subsequent pursuit of the Sikhs and Afghans (Medal and two clasps). On the termination of the war he was stationed for some time, with the regiment, at Attock, whence he afterwards moved up with it to Peshawar. In February 1850 he accompanied the corps on the expedition against the Afridis of the Kohat Pass, and on the 12th of that month he fell in action on the heights above the pass, after a display of heroic gallantry which called forth the admiration of the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Charles Napier, and of all who witnessed it.

Skinner, James, C.B. Colonel (1778—1841).—
Grave and tablet at Delhi, No. 145.—An illegitimate son of Lieutenant-Colonel Hercules Skinner, of the Bengal Infantry, by a native woman. Born in 1778.—In 1796 (at the age of eighteen) he was bound apprentice to a printer in Calcutta, but, not liking the business, he absconded and for some time wandered about the bazaars of the city, earning a precarious subsistence by manual labour of one sort or another. Eventually he fell in with Captain William Burn

of the 6th European Battalion (afterwards, as Colonel, so well known for his defence of Delhi against Holkar in 1804), who sent him up to Cawnpore, to his father; then a Captain in the same corps; and Captain Burn having subsequently given him a letter of introduction to the celebrated General De Boigne, then at Koel, he under the auspices of that officer entered the service of Madhaji Rao Sindha as an Ensign in a *najib* battalion commanded by Captain (afterwards Colonel) Pohlman, and forming part of De Boigne's second brigade at Muttra. Having joined the battalion at that place he, in the course of the same year, marched with it into Bundelkhand, in which province he was employed in the field for six months, taking part in several engagements with various petty chiefs of the country, and receiving, in recognition of his services, promotion to the command of a battalion. In the following year (1797) on the outbreak of a war amongst the Mahratta powers, he proceeded in command of his battalion to Gwalior, where the forces of Daulat Rao Sindha (the successor of Madhaji Rao) were assembled to oppose the army of the Bhais (the widows of Madhaji Rao), and at the head of it he was then prominently engaged in the battle of Kota and in covering the subsequent retreat through the Shergark Pass, his gallant conduct on these occasions gaining him promotion to the rank of Lieutenant and the command of two battalions, which he subsequently led in the desultory fighting with the army of the Bhais, under Lakwa Dada, in the neighbourhood of Chittur. Intelligence having about this time been received of the invasion of the Punjab by Shah Zaman Khan of Kabul and of the advance of that potentate to Lahore, the internecine warfare of the Mahratta chiefs was suddenly brought to an end, and he marched northwards with his battalions to Muttra, taking part, on the way, in the storm and capture of Jhajgarh (on which occasion he was severely wounded by a ball through the hand) and in the reduction of several other Rajput forts. In September 1797 (Zaman Khan having long previously retired from Lahore to his own country) he marched with his battalions to Horal, on the way to Delhi, but he soon afterwards returned with them to Muttra, where, there being no other service immediately on hand, he went into cantonments. In the following year, on war breaking out between Sindha and the Raja of Jaipur, he accompanied his brigade on service to Rajputana, and was prominently engaged in the battle of Malpura, near Sanganir, in March 1798, for his distinguished services on which occasion he was advanced to the rank of Captain-Lieutenant. On the conclusion of this war he accompanied Sindha's army, commanded by General Perron, to Rewari, and he afterwards took part in the siege and capture of Delhi (the *killadar* of which had revolted against Sindha) and in the subsequent operations of 1798-99 against the Sikhs in the country to the north of that place, on the conclusion of which he returned with his brigade to Muttra. In the autumn of 1799 he took part in the siege and reduction of Agra, and in November and December of the same year he commanded a detachment in the siege and storming of a fort on the Chambal, held by a Rajput chief named Rampal Singh. After the fall of this fort he was detached with a battalion to the aid of the Raja of Karauli, who was at war with the Raja of Unara, and in command of this battalion, he, on the 31st January 1800, took part in a battle fought between Unara and Tonk, in which a severe defeat was experienced, his battalion being cut to pieces and he himself left dangerously wounded on the field, where he remained unattended for two days; having then received relief from a *chamar* woman who found him on the field, he was removed to the camp of the victorious Raja, and afterwards to Unara, whence, on release, he was sent to Bharatpur and eventually to Muttra. For his gallant conduct in this disastrous affair, General Perron conferred upon him the command

of his own body-guard, consisting of two battalions, which he joined at Aligarh. These battalions were soon afterwards incorporated in Pedron's brigade, and accompanying that brigade to Bundelkhand on service against Lakwa Dada, now in the field against his old master, Sindhia, he, on the 6th January 1801, took part with it in the battle of Saunda, in which Lakwa Dada was mortally wounded and his army defeated and dispersed. He returned to Aligarh in the following March, and in the autumn of the same year he was employed with the third brigade in the war with the celebrated adventurer George Thomas, in the course of which he took part in the battle of Georgegarh and in the siege and reduction of Hansi. He afterwards served during the operations in Bhattiana, but during the greater part of 1802 he was on leave, visiting his relations in Bengal. In the spring of the succeeding year he accompanied the second brigade to Ujjain, on returning from which place, in June, he was stationed at first at Aligarh, and afterwards at Sikandrabad, in the Bulandshahr district. On the outbreak of war between the British and the Mahrattas in the summer of 1803, General (afterwards Lord) Lake, then Commander-in-Chief in India, having issued a proclamation directing all persons of British origin in the service of the Mahratta powers to return to British territory, and Perron having at the same time dismissed all such officers from Sindhia's army, he left Sikandrabad, intending to proceed to Agra : on arriving at Koel, however, on the 29th August, immediately after the rout of Perron's cavalry, he was induced to present himself to General Lake, and having been kindly received, he accompanied His Excellency in his subsequent movements, and witnessed, with great admiration, the storming of the fort of Aligarh. In September 1803, a few days after the battle of Delhi, having been nominated, on the election of the men themselves, to the command of a body of irregular cavalry, formerly Perron's, which had quitted Sindhia's service and passed over to General Lake, he entered the British Service with the nominal rank of Captain, and proceeding from Koel, where he had been left, to Sikandrabad, he there assumed command of the new corps ; thereafter entering upon the duty specially entrusted to him,—that of keeping open the communication between Aligarh and Delhi, and of clearing all marauders off the road,—he early in the following month had the satisfaction of inflicting a severe defeat on Madhu Rao Phalkia, the Mahratta chief of Malagarh, who had essayed to drive him from his position at Sikandrabad, following up the blow shortly afterwards by reducing the fort of Malagarh, and making a prisoner of the chief himself. Resuming then his former duty of guarding the road and settling the country between Aligarh and Delhi, he continued in that employment until March 1804, when he was directed to join a force under the command of Colonel Burn, which had been placed near Saharanpur for the purpose of repelling the incursions of the Sikhs ; and having on his way routed a considerable body of these people, who were trying to get across the Jumna on a plundering expedition, he joined that officer at the beginning of April, and thereafter continued serving with his force for more than four months. In the following August, in connection with the arrangements made to meet the situation caused by the disastrous retreat of Colonel Monson and the advance of Holkar, he marched with his corps to Muttra, and on that place being temporarily abandoned by the small force assembled there, he moved with the corps to Agra, whence, on the 26th September, he accompanied it into the Doab with a small force under the command of Captain Worsley, sent thither for the purpose of driving out various bodies of Holkar's cavalry, which, after the withdrawal of our troops from Muttra, had crossed the Jumna for purposes of

plunder. On this duty being accomplished he was posted with his corps at Hansiaganj, on the banks of the Jumna, opposite to Muttra, whence he was repeatedly detached for the purpose of collecting supplies and bringing in convoys,—on one occasion rescuing a convoy which had fallen into the hands of the hostile Raja of Hathras, and escorting it in safety to Lord Lake's camp. Having, after bringing in a convoy from Anupshahr, rejoined Lord Lake at Delhi on the 27th October, he with his corps then moved forward with the main army, thereafter taking part in the relief of Shamli, and in the long pursuit of Holkar, until that chief, surprised and routed at Farrakhabad, was driven across the Jumna at Mahaban on the 26th November. He was then detached to Aligarh to recruit, but during the succeeding two months, while recruiting was going on, he was in constant active employment, at first against various recalcitrant chiefs and *kiladars* in the Doab (Nahar Ali of Imlani, Dundia Khan of Komona, &c.), and afterwards in escorting convoys to the British Army engaged in the siege of Bharatpur. Early in February 1805, being then with a force before the fort of Komona, he, with his corps, joined the cavalry detachment under the command of Major-General Smith, with which he was engaged in the pursuit through Rohilkhand of Amir Khan, the Pindari, taking part in the action of Afzalgarh and in several other sharp affairs, resulting, eventually, in the Pindari chief flying across the Jumna with the loss of more than half of his horde. He then returned with his corps to Aligarh, whence he was again sent to Bharatpur in charge of a convoy, and having subsequently been despatched to join Colonel Burn in the northern part of the Doab, he was for some months stationed with his corps at Panipat. On the renewal of the war towards the close of 1805 he took part with the Army under Lord Lake in the pursuit of Holkar into the Punjab, himself leading the advance across the Sutlej and up to the Beas. When, on the submission of Holkar, the Army was withdrawn into the newly-acquired provinces, he proceeded with his corps to Karnal, arriving there in February 1806, and there in the following April the corps was disbanded,—with the exception of 300 men, who were retained on the civil establishment and stationed at Panipat,—he himself being allowed, in recognition of his services, a special pension of Rs. 300 a month. In this situation he remained until the 1st February 1809, when his corps (with the 300 men retained on the civil establishment to serve as a nucleus) was re-established for service in Haryana, with Hansi for its head-quarters station, and so rapidly was the re-formation accomplished that in the following August he was able to take it on service into Haryana, and with it take part in the capture, after a severe conflict, of the fortified town of Bhawani. He continued in command of the corps at Hansi, without the occurrence of any incident beyond an occasional expedition against refractory *zamindars*, until December 1814, when, the Nepal war having been entered upon and the crushing of the Pindari hordes of Central India in sight, he was directed to increase his corps to a strength of 3,000 *sowars*, and the additional men having been raised in the course of the succeeding months, the whole were formed into three corps, all of which remained under his command. In April 1815, in command of a portion of his corps, he took part in the suppression of another violent outbreak at Bhawani. In 1817-18 at the head of the 1st and 2nd Corps of "Skinner's Horse," he served with the Reserve Division of the Grand Army in the Pindari-Mahratta War, taking part in the advance into Rajputana, and in the various movements resulting in the surrender of Amir Khan, the Pindari, and the Peshwa Baji Rao, and on the occurrence of the latter event he was employed with his 1st Corps in escorting Baji Rao, as a prisoner, to Bithur, whence in the following

year he returned with the corps to Hansi. Here (excepting only the time spent in a visit to Calcutta in 1822) he continued in command of his 1st Corps for five years, in the course of which his 3^d Corps was disbanded and his 2^d converted into a separate regiment under the designation of "Baddeley's Horse." In 1824 he commanded his regiment (which was now styled "the 1st Local Horse") on an expedition against the banditti of Bhattiana, on his return from which he was directed to raise a second corps of "Skinner's Horse," and this having been done (the second corps bearing the designation of "the 8th Local Horse") he, in the cold season of 1825-26, commanded the 1st and afterwards (on the second being ordered to join the Grand Army) both corps at the siege and capture of Bharatpur. On the termination of the operations he returned with the two corps to Hansi, and at the end of the year (December 1826) he was, in recognition of his services, granted the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in H. M.'s Service in the East Indies and created a Companion of the Order of the Bath. In 1829 the 8th Local Horse was disbanded, and his command was reduced to that of a single corps only. On the 18th June 1831 he was granted the brevet rank of Colonel. In October 1831, with two *risalas* of the 1st Local Horse, he proceeded to Rupar and joined the force assembled there on the occasion of the meeting between the Governor-General (Lord William Bentinck) and the Maharaja Ranjit Singh, and on the breaking up of the camp, he, with his detachment, accompanied the Governor-General on his tour through Rajputana, returning to Hansi in the spring of 1832. At that station he continued serving until the autumn of 1838, when he was appointed, with the temporary rank of Brigadier, to the command of a brigade of irregular horse forming part of the Army of the Indus : this brigade did not, however, accompany the Army into Afghanistan, and on its being broken up in January 1839, he returned to his former position at Hansi, at which place he continued serving until his death. He died at Hansi on the 4th December 1841, and was in the first instance interred at that place; but in January 1842 his remains were removed to Delhi and re-interred there beside those of his friend William Fraser (q. v.) in St. James' Church, an edifice which had been raised by himself, in 1836, in the discharge of a vow made when he lay grievously wounded and helpless on the field of Unara, thirty-six years before.

NOTE I.—In an autobiographical account of himself (embodied in the *Military Memoir* by J. Baillie Fraser) Colonel Skinner states that he was born in the year 1778, and, in the absence of more exact information (it having been ascertained, beyond the possibility of doubt, that there is no record of his baptism in the registers which record the baptisms of others of his father's illegitimate children), that date has been accepted and entered in the present memoir. As, however, the Colonel adds that his mother (whom he describes as the daughter of a Rajput *zamindar* of Bhojpur) fell into his father's hands near Bijaigarh, in a war with Chet Singh, Raja of Benares, and as our only war with that Chief took place on the occasion of his rebellion in August 1781, Bijaigarh not being captured until the following October, and as, moreover, the eldest of Hercules Skinner's illegitimate children by this woman was born as far back as 1774, at a time when he had been little more than a twelve-month in India and had probably never left the Presidency, the alleged date, as well as the whole of the romantic story circulating around the personality of the "Rajput Zamindar's daughter," must needs be taken with a good deal of reserve. The slenderness of the foundation on which that story rests will be understood from the following facts, which have been exhumed, with much labour, from the official manuscript records of the time, still preserved, though now faded almost to illegibility from the combined effects of age and damp:—During the period from 1777 to 1780 Hercules Skinner was serving with the 20th Battalion of Sepoys at Berhampore, Chandernagore (taken by the British on the outbreak of war with France in 1778), and Barrackpore. At the end of 1780 he accompanied the battalion to Midnapore on its being detailed to form part of the force proceeding to the Carnatic under the command of Colonel Pearse, and he was with it when it mutinied there in consequence of discontents arising out of frauds connected with the distribution of the Chandernagore prize money. On the

reorganisation of the Army taking place on the 10th January 1781 he was posted to the 1st Battalion of the 12th Regiment of Sepoys, with which he accompanied Colonel Pearse's force on its march to the south; he, however, got no further than Ganjam, having (19th February) been recalled from that place to Fort William for the purpose of giving evidence before the Court Martial convened for the trial of Major Peter Grant, the late Commanding Officer of the defunct 20th Battalion. On the 4th April, a week after his arrival at Calcutta, he was transferred to the 1st Battalion of the 36th Regiment of Sepoys, then being raised to replace the late 20th Battalion; at the end of the same month, on the conclusion of Major Grant's trial, he joined his new battalion at Dinsapore; and he was with it there throughout the period of the war with Chet Singh (August to November 1781), in which neither he nor his battalion took any part whatsoever.—When to these two salient facts,—(1) that the woman, whoever she was, came under Hercules Skinner's "protection" (presumably at Calcutta) within two or three months of his arrival in India and at least seven years before the war with Chet Singh, and (2) that Hercules Skinner himself never had anything to do with the operations in Chet Singh's country,—is added the circumstance that James Skinner's countenance, as portrayed in the likeness prefixed to Baillie Fraser's *Memoir*, afforded not the least indication of high Rajput descent, it is fairly deducible that the whole of the romantic story is pure invention, and that the "Rajput *zamindar*'s daughter" was a myth.

NOTE II.—Two of Colonel Skinner's sons found employment in the military service of the E. I. Company: James (q. v.) who commanded the 14th Irregular Cavalry from 1846 to 1852, and Hercules, who (after serving in the Nizam's Army for several years) succeeded his brother in the command of the 14th I. C. in 1852, and continued in the appointment until the regiment mutinied and disappeared in 1857, at which time he was on leave in England.—Of the Colonel's daughters several married officers in the regular service: one, Marian, married, 9th March 1835, Ensign Henry Milne, 2nd N. I. (afterwards General Milne of the Bengal Infantry), and, with two of her children, perished in the massacre at Hissar in May 1857 (see No. 1, Part I, p. 1); another, Elizabeth, married 26th August 1839, Captain Radcliff Haldane, 45th N. I. (q. v.) who died in 1849 of wounds received at Chillianwala; and a third, Louisa, married—28th April 1841—Captain Feregrine P. Turner, 61st N. I., and died on the 31st January 1844.

Skinner, James, Major (1808-1861).—*Grave at Delhi*, No. 144.—The second son of Colonel James Skinner, C.B., Commandant of the 1st Irregular Cavalry (Skinner's Horse). Born on the 13th December 1808.—Admitted into the service on the 18th February 1825 as a Local Lieutenant and Adjutant of the 1st Local Horse, which he joined immediately at Hansi. In the following winter he accompanied the regiment on service, and was present with it at the siege and capture of Bharatpur, during the course of which he was appointed to the command of the dismounted volunteers of the corps, whom it was intended, according to the earlier plan of operations, to employ in the storming of the fortress. On the termination of the siege he returned with the regiment to Hansi, which was then and for many years afterwards the permanent head-quarters station of the corps, and he continued serving with it there until October 1838, when, on the regiment being detailed to form part of the Army of the Indus, he accompanied it to Ferozepore. The strength of that Army having been considerably reduced, only a small portion of the regiment eventually accompanied it to Afghanistan, and in the spring of 1839 he returned to Hansi with the rest of the corps. In March 1843 he proceeded with the regiment (which now bore the title of "the 1st Irregular Cavalry") to Neemuch, but shortly after his arrival there, in April 1843, he returned to Hansi on leave, and he never afterwards rejoined the corps, for, in the following September, the Court of Directors, "to manifest their respect for the memory of his distinguished father," authorised the Government of India "to grant him an unattached commission as Captain in the Army," and he was gazetted to that rank accordingly with effect from the 27th November 1843. This promotion involved his vacating of the Adjutancy of the regiment, which he had held for nearly nineteen years, and it was notified accordingly (G. O. C. C. dated the 11th January 1844) that he was "permitted to resign the situation of Adjutant to the corps without prejudice to the rank and commission of Captain, unattached, granted to him by the Hon'ble the Court of

Directors, or to his future employment in that rank in the 1st Irregular Cavalry." He remained unemployed, at Delhi, until the 2^d January 1846, when, on additional regiments of irregular cavalry being raised in consequence of the outbreak of the first Sikh War, he was appointed Commandant of the 13th Irregular Cavalry. This regiment (which was shortly afterwards numbered the 14th) he raised and organised at Delhi, and later in the same year he marched with it to Hansi. In November 1847 he proceeded with the regiment to Nakodar, and thence, in June 1848, to Lahore, in which place he was in garrison throughout the period of the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49 (Medal). In December 1849 he marched with the regiment to Hoshiarpur, where he served with it until the 21st January 1850. He then proceeded on leave for two years, on the expiration of which, 21st January 1852, he retired from the service on the pension of a Major. In the following June he received permission to reside at Bilaspur, in the Bulandshahr District, where the family *jaghir* was situated, and at that place and at Delhi the rest of his life, it is believed, was passed. On the 28th November 1854 he was granted the honorary rank of Major. He died at Delhi on the 23^d April 1861.

NOTE.—Major (then Lieutenant) Skinner married, at Hansi on the 25th May 1829, Miss Sophia Elizabeth Barlow.

Slater, Stanley, Captain (c. 1825—1861).—*Grave at Delhi, No. 127.*—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 16th April 1842 as an Ensign in the 20th Foot, then serving in Bermuda. On the 13th of the following month he exchanged into the 82^d Foot, which he afterwards joined in Jamaica. In May 1843 he accompanied the corps to Canada, and during the next four years he served with it at Quebec, Kingston and Toronto. On the 4th April 1847 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. In the following September he proceeded with the regiment to Halifax, Nova Scotia, whence he returned home with it in June 1848. During the ensuing six years and a half he served with the corps at Devonport, Portsmouth, Brecon, Manchester, Glasgow, Stirling and Edinburgh. On the 31st January 1855 he was promoted to the rank of Captain. On the regiment embarking for the Ionian Islands in January 1855 he was left with the dépôt at Edinburgh, and afterwards in Ireland, and he did not rejoin the corps until it arrived at Aldershot, on its return from the Crimea, in August 1856. In May 1857 he embarked with the regiment for China, on service, but the outbreak of the Mutiny in Bengal caused the diversion of the corps to Calcutta, and he landed with it there in October. He shortly afterwards proceeded with it to the Upper Provinces, and thereafter he served with it throughout the campaign of 1857-58, including the defence of Cawnpore against the Gwalior Contingent, the defeat of the Contingent at that place, the destruction of Tattia, the action of Khudaganj, the occupation of Farrakhabad and Fatehgarh, the action of Khankar, the action and capture of Bareilly, the relief of Shahjahanpur, the subsequent operations there, the capture of Banai, the destruction of Mahomdi and Shahabad, and the action of Bankagaon (Medal). On the termination of the campaign he was stationed with the regiment at Shahjahanpur, whence in the spring of 1860 he accompanied it to Delhi. At that place he died on the 5th September 1861.

Smalpage, Francis James, Lieutenant (c. 1820—1846).—*Tablet at Ferozepore, No. 443.*—Son of Captain Francis Smalpage, 8th Light Cavalry.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1838. Arrived in India on the 24th May of the same year, and on the 30th was ordered up to Mirzapur to do duty with the 50th N. I. On the 6th of the following month this was altered to duty with the 11th N. I. at Saugor, but on arrival at Benares, in July, he was directed to do duty with the 50th N. I., as at first ordered, and he joined that regiment accordingly at Mirzapur. On the 1st September following he was

posted to the 55th N. I., and having joined that regiment at Lucknow, he accompanied it to Nasirabad in the cold season of 1840-41, and to Ferozepore early in 1842. In the spring of 1843 he proceeded with the regiment to Sukkur, in Sindh, and in June and July of that year he officiated as Adjutant to the left wing of the corps, temporarily detached from that place. In August 1843 he was appointed to do duty with Chamberlain's Horse (the remains of Christie's—late the 1st Regiment of Cavalry of Shah Shuja's Force) at the same station. In the following November he was appointed to the temporary charge of that corps, and (the corps having in the interval been detailed to form part of the new 9th Irregular Cavalry) he retained charge until July 1844, when he was compelled to proceed to Karachi on sick leave. On his return to Sukkur in the following November he was appointed, by Sir Charles Napier, to the post of Lieutenant of Police at Shikarpur, and he served at that place for more than four months. In January 1845 he was appointed Adjutant of the 4th Irregular Cavalry, but he was detained in Sindh until the following April, when Sir Charles Napier directed him to take command of the Sindh detachment of the 9th Irregular Cavalry (late Chamberlain's Horse), and conduct it to the head-quarters of that regiment: he accordingly marched the detachment to Ludhiana, and having made it over to the regiment, he proceeded to Bareilly, and there, in the summer of 1845, joined his appointment in the 4th Irregular Cavalry. Towards the end of the year, on the outbreak of the first Sikh War, he accompanied his regiment to the front, and with it joined the Army of the Sutlej early in January 1846. On the 2^d of that month he was nominated Second-in-Command of the 11th (afterwards numbered the 12th) Irregular Cavalry, the raising of which was then ordered, but on the 14th this appointment was cancelled, and, continuing in his post of Adjutant of the 4th Irregular Cavalry, he was present with that corps in the action of Badhowal and the battle of Aliwal, in the latter of which he fell whilst gallantly charging the Sikh infantry,—28th January 1846.

Smart, Thomas, Captain (c. 1810—1846).—*Grave at Ferozepore, No. 474: see also Note to No. 444.*—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 24th July 1828 as an Ensign in the 53^d Foot, which he joined soon afterwards in Dublin. In the following year he moved with the regiment to Birr, and thence to Cork, where in November 1829 he embarked with it for Gibraltar. On the 14th September 1832 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. In March 1834 he proceeded with the regiment from Gibraltar to Malta, whence in the summer of 1836 he accompanied it to Corfu. On the 12th April 1839 he attained the rank of Captain. He returned home with the corps in June 1840, and during the four years succeeding he served with it at Plymouth, Edinburgh, Belfast, Enniskillen, Newry and Manchester. In August 1844 he accompanied the regiment to Liverpool and embarked with it for Bengal, and having landed with it at Calcutta in the following December, he marched with it for the Upper Provinces in the succeeding month, eventually reaching Cawnpore in March 1845. In the following November he moved with the regiment to Agra, and on the outbreak of the first Sikh War, in the following month, he accompanied the corps to Delhi. Early in January 1846 he marched with the regiment to join the Army of the Sutlej, and a junction having been effected, on the 21st, with the detached force under the command of Sir Harry Smith, he took part with the corps, the same day, in the action of Badhowal, and on the 28th in the brilliant victory of Aliwal. On the 10th of the succeeding month he was present with the regiment in the storming of the Sikh entrenchments at Sobroson, which brought his career to termination, for having been very severely wounded on that occasion, he died in consequence, at Ferozepore, eleven days later,—the 21st February 1846.

Smith, Charles Francis, Captain (c. 1828—1863).—*Grave at Nowshera, No. 998.*—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 30th May 1845 as an Ensign in the 71st Foot (the Highland Light Infantry), and having been posted to the 2d (the Reserve) Battalion of that regiment, he joined it at Kingston, in Canada. On the 19th March 1847 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and having then been transferred to the 1st Battalion of the regiment, he returned home and joined it at Winchester. He subsequently served with the corps at Glasgow and Edinburgh until May 1848, and in Ireland (Naas, Dublin, Mullingar, Newry, Kilkenny, and Cork) from May 1848 to March 1853, when the corps embarked for Corfu, and he was left with the regimental dépôt at Cork. On the 29th December 1854 he was advanced to the rank of Captain. He was retained at the dépôt until the summer of 1855, and having then proceeded and joined the regiment in the Crimea, he served for a short time at the siege of Sevastopol (Medal and clasp). On the withdrawal of the British Army from the Crimea in the summer of 1856, he accompanied the corps to Malta, whence he was subsequently sent to join the regimental dépôt in Scotland. In the autumn of 1858 he proceeded to India and joined the regiment at Gwalior, at which place he served with it until the summer of 1859, when he was compelled to return home on sick leave. He rejoined the regiment at Sialkot in the summer of 1861, and in November 1862 he proceeded with it to Nowshera. In October 1863 he accompanied the regiment (forming part of the Yusafzai Field Force) on the expedition against the Hindustani fanatics and their Pathan allies, and was present with it throughout the operations in the vicinity of the Ambela Pass up to the 18th November: on that day, in one of the many reckless assaults made by the tribesmen on the left front of the British position, he fell severely wounded, and the enemy having shortly afterwards, with a desperate rush, gained momentary possession of the ground, he and Lieutenant Chapman (*q. v.*), who was dressing his wounds, were hacked to death by these savage fanatics.

Smith, Charles Frederic, Major-General (1823—1877).—*Grave at Ambala, No. 256.*—Born in Bengal on the 14th January 1823.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1840. Arrived in India in February 1841, and on the 5th of the following month he was posted to the 39th N. I. He joined that regiment at Karnal in June, and in April 1842 he accompanied it to Ferozepore, where in the following winter he served with it in the Army of Reserve. On the breaking up of that Army he proceeded with the regiment to Nowgong, in Bundelkhand, arriving there in March 1843, and in the succeeding winter he served with it in the Gwalior Campaign and was present at the battle of Paniar (bronze star). On the conclusion of the campaign he returned with the regiment to Nowgong, whence, towards the end of 1845, he proceeded with it to Berhampore. In December 1847 he accompanied the regiment to Dinapore, whence in the early months of 1850 he proceeded with it to Mian Mir. In November 1854 he marched with the regiment to Jhelum, whence in June 1857 he accompanied it to Dera Ismail Khan, to which place the regiment, being disaffected and untrustworthy, was, as a measure of precaution, moved in consequence of the outbreak of the mutiny. In the following August he was appointed to the command of the 6th Punjab Police Battalion, which he held until October 1858, when he was appointed Captain of Police at Dera Ismail Khan. In the summer of 1859 he was removed, in the same capacity, to Delhi, and in the spring of 1860 to Gurgaon, and he held the appointment there until February 1861, when he was appointed District Superintendent of Police at the same place. About the same time he was admitted into the Bengal Staff Corps. As District Superintendent of Police he was transferred to the Delhi District in 1865, but he was re-transferred to the Gurgaon District in the following year, and he continued there until August 1868,

when his services were replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief, and he was directed to do general duty at Lucknow. In August 1872 he was transferred to Ambala, and he continued doing general duty at that place until the 1st November 1874, when he retired from the service, with the honorary rank of Major-General from the 25th of that month. Subsequent to his retirement he continued residing at Ambala, and he died at that place on the 6th December 1877.

Note.—Major-General (then Lieutenant) Smith married, at Mozafarpur, Tirhoot, on the 28th February 1848, Louarda Zeigler, the seventh daughter of James Gibbon, Esqr., of Tirhoot.

Smith, George Haddon, late Lieutenant (c. 1810—1841).—*Grave at Ferozepore, No. 455.*—Son of Major Haddon Smith, of the Ceylon Rifle Regiment, formerly of the 73^d Foot.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 21st April 1827 as an Ensign in the 44th Foot. He arrived in India in the following August and joined the regiment at Ghazipur, whence, towards the close of the year, he moved with it to Cawnpore. On the 22nd October 1833 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. In the winter of 1833-34 he proceeded with the regiment to Chinsura, whence in January 1835 he accompanied it to Fort William. Early in 1837 he moved with the regiment to Ghazipur, and in the winter of 1838-39 he marched with it to Karnal. In October 1840 he proceeded with the regiment to Ferozepore, but being about to retire from the service he was left at that place when the regiment moved on towards Afghanistan in the following month. On the 24th April 1841 he retired from the service by the sale of his commission, and he died at Ferozepore on the 13th September following.

Note.—Lieutenant Smith married, at Chinsura, on the 17th January 1835, a Miss Brand.—In the inscription on his tomb he is incorrectly described as a Lieutenant in H. M.'s 44th Regt., for, having sold out of the service, he had ceased to hold that position nearly six months before his death.

Smith, James, M. D., Surgeon (1786—1846).—*Grave at Ambala, No. 210.*—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 10th June 1812 as an Hospital-Assistant. On the 25th September following he was appointed an Assistant-Surgeon in the 2^d Battalion 4th Foot, and, on the return of that corps from the Peninsula, he joined it at Colchester in January 1813. He continued serving with this battalion until the 25th December 1815, when, on its being disbanded at Deal, he was transferred to the 29th Foot, and having joined that corps in France, he served there with it in the Army of Occupation, until October 1818, when he returned home with it, and accompanied it to the north of Ireland. On the 25th December 1818 he was placed on half-pay, and in that position he continued for upwards of twelve years. On the 10th May 1831 he was brought back on full pay as Asst.-Surgeon in the 17th Foot, with a detachment of which he proceeded to New South Wales the same year. In the spring of 1836 he accompanied the regiment to India, and he continued serving with it at Poona until November 1838, when he proceeded with it to Sindh, *en route* to Afghanistan on service. On the 15th February 1839 he was promoted to the rank of Surgeon in the 61st Foot, and having joined that regiment at Colombo, in Ceylon, he went home with it in the following October. Landing with the regiment at Southampton in March 1840, he served with it in various places in England and Ireland until the end of June 1845, when he embarked with it for Bengal. He landed with the corps at Calcutta in October 1845, and proceeding with it to the Upper Provinces, he arrived at Cawnpore in February 1846. In the autumn of the same year he accompanied the regiment to Ambala, and he died at that place on the very day that the corps arrived there,—the 27th November 1846.

Smith, James Digby, Lieutenant (1830—1857).—*Tablet at Delhi, No. 158.*—Son of Mr. John Davison

Smith, merchant, Calcutta. Born at Calcutta on the 18th August 1830.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1847. Arrived in India in December of the same year, and in the following month was sent up to Benares to do duty with the 48th N. I. In April 1848 he was posted to the 74th N. I., which he joined at Mhow. In the spring of 1850 he proceeded with the regiment to Dacca, whence, in May 1852, he accompanied it to Barrackpore. In the spring of the following year he proceeded with the regiment to Cawnpore, arriving there on the 5th April, and on the 25th of the same month he was appointed Interpreter and Quarter-Master of the corps. From August 1853 to January 1854 he officiated as Adjutant of the regiment in addition to his other duties, and from June 1856 to March 1857 he officiated as Interpreter and Quarter-Master of the 1st N. I., without relinquishing the duties of the corresponding appointment in his own regiment. At the end of January 1857 he was nominated to do duty with the 4th Sikh Infantry, but this arrangement was cancelled at his own request on the 17th of the following month and he remained with his own regiment, with which in March 1857 he proceeded to Delhi. He was serving with the regiment at Delhi when the Mutiny burst forth there on the 11th May 1857, and he was one of the many officers who perished in the massacre at the Kashmir Gate.

Smith, John, V. C., Ensign (1814—1864).—*Grave at Jullundur, No. 532; tablet at Delhi, No. 164.*—Born at Ticknal, Derbyshire, in February 1814.—A shoemaker by trade, he enlisted in London on the 3^d October 1837 for the military service of the East India Company, and landed in India on the 2^d August 1839. On arrival he was allotted to the Corps of Bengal Sappers and Miners, the head-quarters of which he joined at Delhi, and with various companies of which he served during the next eleven years. In 1840 he attained the rank of Sergeant. In November 1841 he marched with the 5th Company towards Peshawar, in the force under the command of Brigadier Wild, and with it, in January 1842, he took part in the advance to Ali Masjid and in the retreat from that place, under Colonel Moseley. He afterwards served throughout the campaign of 1842 in Afghanistan, under the command of General Pollock, and was present at the forcing of the Khaibar Pass, the advance to Jalalabad, the operations in the Shinwari country and action of Mazina, the actions of Mamu-khel, Jagdalak, Tezin, and Haft Kotal, and the occupation of Kabul (Medal). On returning from Afghanistan on the conclusion of the war he rejoined the head-quarters of the corps at Delhi, and was afterwards transferred to the 7th Company, with which he served in the latter part of the Sutlej Campaign and was present at the battle of Sobraon (Medal). With the 3^d Company he served throughout the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49, and was present at the siege and capture of Multan and at the battle of Gujerat (Medal and two clasps). In January 1851, while serving with the 3^d Company at Lahore, his services were placed at the disposal of the Superintending Engineer of the Punjab Circle, for employment in the Dept. of Public Works, and he was appointed an acting Assistant Overseer and attached to the Mian Mir Division of the Department. In March 1854, having passed the prescribed examination, he was permanently appointed an Asst. Overseer, with effect from the 12th January preceding, but two years later, having unfortunately incurred the censure of his official superiors, the Department recommended that he should be remanded to his regiment, and this being acceded to, he was remanded accordingly in July 1856. In carrying out this measure, however, a mistake was made, and he was remanded to the Artillery as a gunner, and posted to the 3^d Company 4th Battalion, at Mian Mir. He appealed against this decision, and the appeal being allowed, the order was rescinded, and in November 1856 he was remanded to the Sappers and Miners in his proper rank of Ser-

geant, with effect from the date of the original remand. He rejoined the corps at Roorkee in the same month, and continued serving with it there until the outbreak of the mutiny in May 1857, when he marched with it to Meerut, where, however, a few days later, the greater part of the corps mutinied and joined the rebels in Delhi. With the faithful remnants of the corps he subsequently joined the force before Delhi, and having served throughout the siege of the place, he was prominently engaged in the storming of the city on the 14th September. On that memorable occasion he was one of three British non-commissioned officers who formed part of the explosion party to whom was entrusted the dangerous duty of blowing in the Kashmir Gate in broad daylight and in the face of the enemy, and he was the only one of the three who survived that desperate service. The distinguished gallantry and daring which he displayed on the occasion was acknowledged by the award of the VICTORIA CROSS. In 1858, with a detachment of Sappers, he was employed in the final operations in Oudh with the force under the command of Brigadier Barker (Medal with clasp for Delhi). In July 1859, in further recognition of his services, he was promoted to the rank of Sub-Conductor and appointed an acting Barrack-Master of the second class at Jullundur and Phialaur. In this position he was subsequently confirmed, and on the 17th March 1860 he was advanced to the rank of Ensign, Unattached. In February 1862 he was transferred to Peshawar as a First Class Barrack-Master, and in the following December he was removed, in the same position, to Subathu, the stations of Dagshai, Kasauli and Jutogh being included in his charge. In January 1864 he was transferred to Darjeeling, but in the following March he was removed from the Barrack Department and directed to do general duty at Ambala. He afterwards proceeded on leave to Jullundur, where he died on the 26th June 1864.

NOTE.—In the inscription on his tombstone his age is incorrectly stated to have been thirty years and four months. It was actually fifty years and four months.

Smith, Joseph Barnard, Lieutenant-Colonel (1790—1849).—*Grave at Wasirabad, No. 742.*—The eldest son of Joseph Barnard Smith, Esqr., of the Bengal Civil Service. Born at Calcutta on the 29th November 1790.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1807. Arrived in India in August 1808, and was sent in the usual course to the Cadet College at Barasat. On the 1st August 1809 he was posted to the 2^d Battalion 17th N. I., which, on his discharge from Barasat, he joined at Agra towards the close of the year. In October 1811 he moved with the battalion to Cawnpore, whence towards the close of 1813 he proceeded with it to Parbatgarh, in Oudh. On promotion to the rank of Lieutenant he was re-posted, December 1813, to the 2^d Battalion 17th, and having in October 1814 accompanied the battalion to Gorakhpur, he served with it, in the force under the command of Major-General J. S. Wood, in the first campaign of the Nepal War, 1814-15, and was present in the action of Jitpur. On the termination of the campaign the battalion was retained at Gorakhpur, and he continued serving with it there for three years. In April 1818 he was appointed acting Adjutant to the right wing of the corps, which was then detached to Kishanganj, and in the following September he was sent down to Barrackpore in charge of a body of men who had volunteered for service in Ceylon. In February 1819 he rejoined the head-quarters of the battalion at Benares, and from April to July of that year he officiated as Adjutant and Interpreter of the corps. Towards the close of the same year he marched with the battalion to Saugor, and in the autumn of 1821 he accompanied it to Ludhiana, at which place he was still serving when, in September 1823, he was transferred (with effect from the 11th July preceding) to the 2^d Battalion 32^d N. I., the formation of which was then ordered, and having joined at Muttra, he, in the following cold season, marched with his new corps to Neemuch.

On the reorganisation of the Army taking place in May 1824 he was posted to the 63^d N. I. (late 1st Battalion 32^d), but he continued attached for some time to the 64th (late 2^d Battalion 32^d), and while he was with it in July 1824 he was appointed to act temporarily as Adjutant of the 4th Local Horse, at Neemuch. He subsequently joined the 63^d at Lucknow, whence he accompanied it to Delhi at the end of the year, and to Muttra in March 1825; but he shortly afterwards returned to Delhi with the regiment, and in the following July and August he officiated temporarily as Fort Adjutant at that place. Towards the end of the year he accompanied the corps on service, and he was present with it at the siege and capture of Bharatpur in the cold season of 1825-26. On the termination of the siege he proceeded with the regiment to Hansi, whence in the winter of 1828-29 he accompanied it to Berhampore, in Bengal; and in March 1831 he went home on furlough. He returned to India in March 1834, but having proceeded to Berhampore, on leave, he did not rejoin the regiment, then at Maláhi, until the succeeding September, and on the corps leaving that place in November, he proceeded in command of the left wing to Gorakhpur. With this wing he subsequently rejoined the head-quarters of the regiment at Sultanpur, in Oudh, at which place he continued serving with the corps until October 1837, when he marched in command of it *en route* to Mhow, in Malwa, arriving at that station in January 1838. In January 1839, while moving in command of the regiment from Mhow to Lucknow, he joined the force assembled for the reduction of the fort of Jhansi, and on the breaking up of that force (the insurgents having evacuated the place) he moved on to his destination, arriving at Lucknow at the end of the month. In January 1840 he succeeded temporarily to the command of the Oudh District, but he held this for only a short time. In January 1841, in command of the head-quarters and right wing of the regiment, he proceeded to Fatehgarh. On attaining the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel he was re-posted, November 1841, to the 63^d N. I., and in the autumn of the following year he marched from Fatehgarh, in command of the regiment, to join the Army of Reserve at Ferozepore; on arrival at Karnal, however, the regiment was halted there, and he afterwards, in April 1843, accompanied it to Delhi, whence, in the succeeding November, he proceeded with it to Ambala. Towards the end of March 1844 he was transferred to the 60th N. I., and taking command of that corps, in the following May, as it passed through Delhi, *en route* from Ferozepore, he accompanied it to Karnal, whence he proceeded with it to Benares in the winter of 1844-45, and to Barrackpore early in 1846. In January 1848 he accompanied the regiment to Mirzapur, and towards the close of the year, on the corps being detailed to form part of the Reserve Division during the campaign in the Punjab, he moved up with it to Ferozepore. On the termination of the war, the Reserve Division having been broken up, he marched with the regiment to Wazirabad, and arriving there in April 1849, he, as senior officer, assumed command of the station. He died there on the 22^d of the following month.

Smith, Lucius Horton, Lieutenant-Colonel (1793-1858).—*Grave at Ambala, No. 242.*—Son of Major Lewis Lucius Smith, of the Bengal Infantry. Born at Fatehgarh on the 28th September 1793.—Sent home for his education in December 1802.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1807 as a Cadet of Infantry. Arrived in India in October 1809, and was sent in the usual course to the Cadet College at Barasat. In December 1809, under instructions from the Court of Directors, he was transferred from the Infantry to the Cavalry branch of the service, but on passing out of Barasat, in January 1811, it being found impracticable to attach him immediately to a cavalry regiment, he was directed to do duty with the 1st Battalion 12th N. I. at

Barrackpore, and intermediately to do duty with the 1st Battalion 25th until the former corps should arrive at that place. In July 1811 he was sent up to Partabgarh, in Oudh, to do duty with the 3^d Native Cavalry, and at the end of the following October, on the 3^d marching for Bundelkhand, he was directed to remain at Partabgarh and do duty with the 8th Native Cavalry. With this corps he continued doing duty for two years. On the 13th March 1813, having hitherto been a supernumerary, he was formally brought on the strength of the Army as a Cornet, and on the 3^d July following he was posted to the 7th Native Cavalry, then stationed at Meerut; on the 9th October, however, he was, at his own request, transferred to the 6th Native Cavalry, and he joined that corps at Sultanpur, Benares. At the end of 1814 he accompanied the regiment to Kaita, in Bundelkhand, where he served with it for more than two years. In 1817, with the corps, he joined the Nagpur Subsidiary Force, and he was with the three troops of the regiment which under the command of Captain FitzGerald, rendered such distinguished good service at the battle of Sitalbaldi, turning what may have been a disastrous defeat into a brilliant victory; on this occasion he greatly distinguished himself towards the close of the action, in leading a dashing charge against a body of the enemy who had rallied and were attempting to renew the conflict. Thereafter he served with the regiment throughout the Mahratta-Pindari Campaign of 1817-18,—part of the time as acting Adjutant to the right wing, detached from regimental head-quarters,—and took part in the battle of Sukandarra, or Nagpur, the storm and capture of Chanda, and in many other affairs. On the conclusion of the campaign he was quartered with the regiment at Nagpur, and in April 1819 he was appointed Interpreter and Quarter-Master of the corps; this appointment he held for four years and a half. At the end of 1819 he accompanied the regiment to Karnal, whence he proceeded with it to Mhow in 1821, and to Kaita in 1823. From January to May 1824 he held the appointment of Post Adjutant at Lohargong. In the spring of 1825 he marched with the regiment to Muttra, and in the winter of 1825-26 he served with it at the siege and capture of Bharatpur (Medal). On the termination of the siege he returned with the regiment to Muttra, whence, at the end of 1827, he marched with it to Sultanpur, Benares. From June to October 1830 he held the temporary command of the 4th Light Cavalry at Meerut. He then rejoined his own regiment, with which at the end of the year he marched to Cawnpore. In November 1833 he was appointed acting Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier-General (afterwards Major-General Sir Robert) Stevenson, commanding the Cawnpore Division, on whose personal staff he remained for five years, in the course of which, in the winter of 1834-35, he accompanied Sir Robert on field service on the occasion of the demonstration against Jodhpur. In November 1838 he rejoined his regiment at Mhow, and while on the march from that place to Benares, at the end of the year, he was engaged with the corps in the movement on Jhansi, then in a state of open rebellion. He reached Sultanpur, Benares, with the regiment, in February 1839, and he served with it there until February 1842, when he was appointed Commandant of the 1st Irregular Cavalry (Skinner's Horse), in succession to the celebrated Colonel Skinner himself, who had died in the preceding December. He joined that corps at Hansi, and in March 1843 proceeded with it to Neemuch. On the outbreak of the first Sikh War, in December 1845, he moved up to Hansi with the regiment, but its services were not required in the field, and in April 1846 he marched back with it to Neemuch, where he continued serving with it until November 1849, when he was permitted, at his own request, to resign the command of the corps. He then rejoined his own regiment at Meerut, and from September 1850 to the end of 1852

he was in actual command of it at that station. On promotion to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel he was re-posted, January 1853, to the 6th Light Cavalry, of which he continued in command until near the end of the following October, when he was transferred to the 5th Light Cavalry. He joined the regiment at Ferozepore in November, and held command of it until the 1st January following, when he proceeded on six months' leave. On the 1st April 1854, before the expiration of his leave, he was transferred to the Invalid Establishment, and in the following July he received permission to reside at Ambala. He died at Kasauli on the 30th September 1858.

Note I.—Place and date of death have been entered according to the official report. According to the inscription on his tomb it would appear that he died at Ambala on the 29th September 1858.

Note II.—Lieutenant-Colonel (then Lieutenant) Smith married, at Mhow on the 2d October 1822, Emma Lydia (née Gardiner), the widow of Lieutenant William Scott Kennedy, 6th Light Cavalry,—born in India in 1802.

Smith, Robert, Ensign (1847—1868).—*Grave at Sialkot, No. 713.*—Entered H. M.'s Service (from the Royal Milly. College, Sandhurst) on the 16th October 1866, as an Ensign in the 38th Foot. Proceeding to India he joined that regiment at Sialkot towards the close of the year, and he continued serving with it there until his death. He lost his life by a deplorable accident, having, while making his rounds, as Orderly Officer, on the night of the 1st March 1868, fallen down a well in the darkness, and been drowned before assistance could reach him.

Smith, Robert Andrew, Colonel (1818—1868).—*Grave at Ambala, No. 249.*—The eldest son of Major Robert Wood Smith, 6th Bengal Light Cavalry. Born at Nagpur on the 11th November 1818.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1836. Arrived in India in October of the same year, and was sent up to Barrackpore to do duty with the 70th N. I. In March 1837 he was posted to the 19th N. I., and having joined that regiment at Cuttack, he accompanied it to Meerut in the spring of 1839, to Karnal in October 1840, to Ferozepore in December 1841, to Sukkur, in Sindh, in the spring of 1842, and back to Ferozepore in March 1843. Early in the following year he marched with the regiment to Bareilly, whence in the autumn of 1846 he accompanied it to Nagode. Towards the end of 1848 he marched with the regiment towards the Sutlej, and during the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49 he served with it in the Reserve Division at Jagraon. On the breaking up of that Division he marched with the regiment to Lahore, arriving there in April 1849, and he afterwards accompanied the corps to Budhi Pind in April 1850, to Cawnpore in 1852, and to Lucknow in April 1853. In October and November 1854 he officiated for about a month as Commandant of the 1st Oudh Local Infantry. In the spring of 1856 he proceeded with the regiment to Berhampore, where, early in the following year, the mutinous outbreak occurred which led to the corps being marched down to Barrackpore and there disbanded in March 1857. In the following year he was sent from Barrackpore to the Upper Provinces in charge of a detachment of recruits. In August 1858 he was appointed to do duty with the Nasiri Battalion and was detailed to command the detachment at Jutogh, the corps itself being then at Meerut, and in this position he remained until the end of 1859, when he was appointed to do duty with the Recruit Dépôt at Barrackpore. In the spring of 1860 he was appointed to do general duty at Meerut, whence in September 1862 he was transferred, in the same position, to Mian Mir. In October 1864 he was removed to Ambala, and he continued doing general duty there until his death. He died at Ambala on the 31st October 1868.

Note.—Colonel (then Lieutenant) Smith married, at Mussoorie on the 12th August 1844, Louise Mary, the eldest daughter of

Surgeon Wm. Sutherland Stiven, Bengal Medl. Service, then Suptdg. Surgeon, Agra Circle, and afterwards Physician-General, Bengal. She was born at Bareilly in 1816.

Smith, Rowland Mainwaring, Captain (c. 1824—1857).—*Grave at Delhi, No. 113.*—Son of Charles Smith, Esq., of Northampton, and grandson of Rowland Mainwaring, Esq., of Four Oaks, Co. Warwick, sometime Captain in the 1st or Royal Regiment.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1842. Arrived in India in June of the same year, and in the following month was posted to the 35th N. I. That regiment being then on service in the field in Afghanistan, he, under an order dated the 6th July, joined the 51st N. I. at Benares, and did duty with it until the spring of 1843, when he proceeded to Agra and there joined the 35th on its return from Afghanistan. In May 1843 he was transferred, at his own request, to the 54th N. I., which he joined soon afterwards at Cawnpore. In November 1844 he accompanied the 54th to Delhi, whence in the spring of 1845 he marched with it to Ferozepore. He was serving with the regiment at that station when the first Sikh War broke out in December 1845, and, marching out with it on the 21st of that month in the Division under the command of Sir John Littler, he was present the same afternoon in the battle of Firozshahr (Medal). He returned with the regiment to Ferozepore on the 25th, and served with it there for the remainder of the campaign. In January 1847 he accompanied the regiment to Lahore, and at the end of the year he proceeded with it to Agra. In August 1849 he proceeded on sick leave to Mussoorie, and was absent from the regiment until February 1850, when he rejoined it at Barrackpore. In the spring of 1852 he proceeded with the regiment to Aligarn, and in April 1856 he accompanied it to Delhi. He was serving with the regiment at that place when the Mutiny took place on the 11th May 1857, and he was one of the many officers who perished that day in the massacre at the Kashmir Gate.

Smith, Weston John, Ensign (c. 1821—1845).—*Grave at Ambala, No. 206.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1841. Being then already in India, he was formally admitted into the service on the 10th March 1841, and on the 18th he was appointed, at his own request, to do duty with the 63rd N. I. at Fatehgarh. On the 1st of the succeeding month he was posted to the 65th N. I. at Dinapore, but he shortly afterwards obtained permission to remain at Fatehgarh, and on the 16th October following he was, at his own request, transferred from the 65th to the 63rd N. I. In the autumn of 1842 he marched with the regiment en route to Ferozepore to join the Army of Reserve, but the corps having, under later orders, been halted at Karnal, he was, on the 15th November, sent on to Ferozepore to join the light company of the regiment, which at that time formed part of the 2^d Light Infantry Battalion. With this battalion he served in the Army of Reserve until it was broken up in January 1843. In the following month (the battalion being then on the march to Meerut, preparatory to being broken up) he, with his light company, rejoined the 63rd on arrival at Karual, whence, in April 1843, he accompanied the regiment to Delhi. In the following November he marched with the 63rd to Ambala, at which place he continued serving with it until his death. He died at Ambala on the 5th June 1845.

Smith, William Edward Clifton, Captain (1866—1897).—*Grave at Etawah, No. 1038.*—Born on the 22nd March 1866.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 23rd June 1886 as a Lieutenant in the 4th Battalion of the Derbyshire Regiment (the Royal Sherwood Foresters Militia). On the 21st December 1889 he was transferred to the regular forces as a Second-Lieutenant in the 1st Battalion Derbyshire Regiment (the 45th Foot), and having joined that corps at Plymouth, he moved with it to Devonport in July 1890. On the 1st September 1891 he was promoted

to the rank of Lieutenant. He subsequently served with the battalion at Colchester, Aldershot and Dublin, and with the regimental depot at Derby, until December 1895, when he proceeded to the West Coast of Africa in an appointment under the Royal Niger Company. He returned thence in September 1898, and on the 21st of the succeeding month he was advanced to the rank of Captain; and having then been posted to the 2nd Battalion of the regiment (the 95th Foot), he proceeded to India and joined that corps at Bareilly early in the following year. In the autumn of 1897 he moved up with the battalion to the North-West Frontier; in October he accompanied it on service in the Tirah Expeditionary Force; and on the 20th of that month he fell in his first fight, having, on the occasion of the storming of the heights of Dargai, been shot dead whilst gallantly leading a charge against the enemy.

Smith, William Lancey Davies, Lieutenant (c. 1829—1849).—*Grave at Wazirabad*,—see No. 746-A.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 14th April 1846 as an Ensign in the 39th Foot. On the 8th of the following month he was transferred to the 29th Foot, then in India, and landing at Calcutta in October 1846, he joined that regiment at Kasauli in the spring of the succeeding year. In September 1848 he accompanied the regiment to Ferozepore, and he afterwards served with it throughout the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49, including the passage of the Chenab and the battles of Chilianwala and Gujarat (Medal and two clasps). In the course of the campaign, on the 19th January 1849, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. On the conclusion of the war he proceeded with the regiment to Wazirabad, where he died on the 29th November 1849.

NOTE.—The date of death given in the note on p. 109, Part I, is incorrect. That is probably the date of burial.

Smyth, James Dutton, Captain (1815—1854).—*Grave at Ambala*, No. 229.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 30th December 1835 as an Ensign in the 64th Foot, which corps he joined in Jamaica in the following year. On the 30th December 1837 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. In October 1840 he accompanied the regiment to Halifax, in Nova Scotia, where he served with it for nearly two years. On the 20th December 1842 he exchanged into the 98th Foot, and proceeding to China, he joined that regiment at Chusan in the succeeding year. In the autumn of 1846 he accompanied the 98th to India, and landing at Calcutta in November, he proceeded with the regiment to Dinsapore, arriving there towards the end of January 1847. In the winter of 1847-48 he moved with the corps to Meerut, whence he accompanied it to Ambala in June 1848. In February 1849 he marched with a wing of the regiment to Ferozepore, whence, in April, he proceeded with it to Lahore, where the whole regiment was then assembled, and at the end of the year he went home on sick leave. On the 6th June 1851 he was advanced to the rank of Captain. Having on the expiration of his leave been appointed to do duty at the regimental depot, he did not return to India until the end of 1853, nor rejoin his regiment until it arrived in Fort William, from Dagshai, in January 1854. In the following spring he was sent up to Subathu to take command of a detachment of the regiment, which had been left there when the corps was withdrawn from the hills in the preceding October, and he was on his way, with this detachment, to rejoin head-quarters in Fort William, when he died in camp at Bassi, between Kalka and Ambala, on the 22nd November 1854.

Snell, George, Lieutenant (1820—1857).—*Tablet at Lahore Cantonment*, No. 684.—The fourth son of the Revd. Thomas Snell, Rector of Windlesham, Co. Surrey, and representative of the Snells of Hertfordshire. Born at Windlesham on the 26th Septem-

ber 1820. Educated at Rugby in the time of Dr. Arnold: afterwards entered at one of the universities and took the degree of B. A.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1844. Arrived in India in September of the same year, and in the following month was sent up to Barrackpore to do duty with the 8th N. I. On the 1st January following he was transferred, for duty, to the 13th N. I., at the same station, and in February 1845 he was posted to the 64th N. I., then at Sukkur, in Sindh. In the following May, the 64th being then on the return march to Hindustan, he was ordered to do duty with the recruit dépôt of the regiment at Aligarh until the corps should arrive, and he eventually joined the regiment there on the 9th June, as it passed down to Cawnpore. Towards the end of the same year he moved with the regiment from Cawnpore to Barrackpore, and in January 1847 he proceeded with the head-quarters and right wing to Midnapore, returning thence to Barrackpore in the following May. He subsequently accompanied the regiment to Allahabad in the spring of 1848, to Agra in December 1850, to Meerut in July 1852, to Lahore in the following December, and to Peshawar in November 1855. In January 1856 he was appointed acting Adjutant of the 1st Oudh Local Infantry, and having joined that corps at Sultanpur, he held the post until the end of the following month, when he was appointed Offg. Second-in-Command of the 2^d Oudh Local Infy., at Sitapur. In March 1856 the duties of Adjutant were imposed upon him in addition, but a few days later, on the 28th of the same month, he was removed from the corps and appointed Second-in-Command of the 10th Oudh Irregular Infantry. He joined this regiment at Sitapur, and in the following cold season he moved with it to Malagon; but he returned with it to Sitapur, in the spring of 1857, and continued serving with it there until the 3^d June following, when the corps joined in the general mutiny of the troops at that station, and he perished in the atrocious massacre which ensued.

NOTE.—Lieutenant Snell married, in 1854, Helen Johnson, the youngest daughter of Surgeon Samuel Davies, Bengal Medical Service, and sister to Colonel Samuel Hugh Davies (q. v.) and to Major-General Sir William George Davies, K. C. S. I. She was born at Patna on the 20th January 1833, and perished with her husband in the Sitapur massacre, as also did their little daughter, Georgina Helen, born at Anarkali, Lahore, on the 21st March 1855.—There is a tablet to the memory of Lieutenant Snell, his wife and child, in the parish church of Windlesham, Surrey.

Snow, William, Captain (1837—1873).—*Tablet at Kohat*, No. 1042.—Born at Madras on the 6th August 1837.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1856. Arrived in India in March of the same year, and on the 28th of the same month was posted to the 63rd N. I., which he joined soon afterwards at Súri, in the Santhal *purganias*. In April 1857 he accompanied the regiment to Berhampore, and he was with it there when it was disarmed on the 1st August following. Towards the close of May 1858 his services were placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal for employment with a detachment of the Indian Naval Brigade at Patna. In the following July he was appointed to do duty with the 2^d Sikh Police Battalion, and he was subsequently employed with that corps in various desultory operations against rebels and mutineers in the Ghazipur and Gorakhpur districts (Medal). In February 1859 he was appointed to officiate as Adjutant of the 1st Punjab Infantry, and he joined that corps accordingly at Kohat. In the following April he was nominated to do duty with the Sirmoor Rifle Regiment, and in the succeeding October he was directed to rejoin the 63rd N. I., temporarily, but both these orders were subsequently cancelled, and, remaining on with the 1st Punjab Infantry, he served with that regiment in the expedition of 1859-60 against the Kabul Khel Waziris, and in that of April and May 1860 against the Mahsud Waziris, including the forcing of the Barari Pass (India Medal and clasp).

At the end of May 1861 he was appointed Adjutant of the regiment, and in the following October he was admitted into the Bengal Staff Corps with effect from the 18th February preceding. In March 1863 he moved with the regiment from Kohat to Abbottabad, and in the following August, by an exchange of appointments, he became Adjutant of the 4th Punjab Infantry, which corps he joined in the following month at Bannu, and he was shortly afterwards appointed to officiate as Station Staff Officer at that place. In February 1864, on a reorganisation of regimental appointments taking place, he was appointed a Wing Officer in the regiment, and from April to November following he officiated as Second-in-Command. In February 1865 he was again appointed Offg Second-in-Command, and in that capacity he accompanied the regiment to Kohat in March, and returned with it to Bannu in the autumn of the same year, continuing to officiate until December. In February 1866 he accompanied the regiment to Dera Ismail Khan, and at that station from July 1866 to November 1867 he for a third time officiated as Second-in-Command. Early in 1869 he marched with the regiment to Kohat, and in February of that year he served with it in the brilliant dash on the Bizoti Urakzai village of Gárá. In March 1869 the permanent appointment of Second-in-Command was conferred upon him. In January 1870 he went home on furlough, and was absent from India for nearly two years. On his return, towards the close of December 1871, he rejoined the regiment at Abbottabad, at which place he continued serving with it until his death. He died at Abbottabad on the 12th November 1873.

Somerset, Arthur William FitzRoy, Major (1816—1845) —*Grave and tablets at Ferozepore, Nos. 469, 442, 445 and 446.*—The eldest son of Lord Fitz-Roy James Henry Somerset (afterwards Field-Marshal Lord Raglan, G. C. B.); grandson of the 5th Duke of Beaufort and of the 3^d Earl of Mornington; and great-grandson of the celebrated Admiral Boscawen. Born in London on the 6th May 1816. Entered H. M.'s Service (from Page of Honour to H. M. King William the Fourth) on the 18th May 1832, as an Ensign and Lieutenant in the Grenadier Guards, with the 1st Battalion of which he served in various parts of the United Kingdom for nearly eight years. On the 24th February 1837 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant and Captain, and in 1840 he was appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief in Ireland, Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Blakeney, G. C. B. In this post he continued until near the end of the following year, when, having been selected by Lord Ellenborough, Governor-General designate, for the situation of Military Secretary, he accompanied His Lordship to India. On arrival at Calcutta, at the end of February 1842, he was formally appointed Military Secretary to the Governor-General; in the course of the same year he accompanied Lord Ellenborough to the Upper Provinces; and, in the ensuing winter, he was with His Lordship in the Camp of the Army of Reserve at Ferozepore. In the following year he again proceeded to the Upper Provinces with His Lordship, and having accompanied him into the field in the Gwalior Campaign, he (while acting temporarily on the Staff of the Commander-in Chief, Sir Hugh Gough) was severely wounded in the battle of Maharajpur, having received three sabre-cuts and been shot through the right arm in a personal encounter with a party of the enemy while defending Major-General C. H. Churchill, who had fallen mortally wounded (bronze star, and promoted to the rank of Major by brevet). In June 1844, on Lord Ellenborough's departure from India, he was appointed Mily. Secretary to the acting Governor-General, the Hon'ble W. W. Bird, and in the succeeding month he was appointed to the same post on the Staff of His Lordship's successor, Lieutenant-General Sir Henry

Hardinge, G. C. B. In the following year he proceeded with Sir Henry to the Upper Provinces, and accompanying him into the field on the outbreak of the first Sikh War, he was present with him in the battles of Mudki and Firozshahr, in the latter of which (21st December 1845) he fell mortally wounded,—shot through the arm and lungs,—while, as the Governor-General expressed it, “conducting himself with the hereditary courage of his race.” He was removed to Ferozepore, where, on the succeeding Christmas-day, he succumbed to the injuries he had received.

NOTE.—Major Somerset married, in Fort William, on the 8th July 1845, Emilie Louise, daughter of Baron de Baumbach (or de Haumbach) of Hesse, and widow of Captain Dietrich G. A. F. H. Mellish, 10th Light Cavalry. This lady married, thirdly, on the 19th March 1850, Henry Boddington Webster, Esqr., and died in 1865.

Somerville, Marcus Richard, Captain (1823—1862).—*Grave at Dera Ghazi Khan, No. 886; tablet at Kohat, No. 1042.*—The second son of James Somerville, Esq., of Ross, Co. Meath, by Frances, his wife, daughter of Skeffington Thomson, Esqr., of Rathnally; grandson of Sir James Somerville, Bart. (III), of Somerville, in the same county; and cousin-german to the 1st Lord Athlumuey. Born in Ireland in 1823.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1841. Arrived in India in September of the same year, and at the end of the following month was ordered up to Benares to do duty with the 9th N. I., but before he could join that regiment he was posted, 13th November, to the 61st N. I., and, proceeding onwards, he joined this corps at Agra in December. Early in 1843 he accompanied the 61st into Bundelkhand, where he was employed for some months in the suppression of the insurrection in that province. In April 1843 he marched with the regiment to Jubbulpore, and having afterwards served with it at Simiria and Kalinjar, he accompanied it to Nagode in March 1845. In April 1846 he proceeded on leave to Almora, whence he rejoined the regiment at Barrackpore in March 1847, and in the following October he went home on furlough on urgent private affairs. Returning to India in April 1850, he rejoined the 61st at Lucknow, whence in the spring of 1855 he marched with the corps to Jullundur. In November 1856 he went on sick leave to Simla and Mussoorie, and he was still on leave when, in June 1857, his regiment mutinied and went off to Delhi. He returned to Jullundur in November 1857, and in August 1858 he was sent from Lahore to Karachi in command of a strong detachment detailed to escort to the port of embarkation mutineer convicts sentenced to transportation beyond seas. He subsequently returned to Jullundur, and continued serving there until the spring of 1859, when, having been appointed acting Second-in-Command of the 1st Sikh Infantry, he proceeded and joined that corps in Oudh, thereafter serving with it in the closing operations against the rebels and mutineers on the frontiers of Nepal (Medal). He afterwards accompanied the regiment to Gonda, whence in October 1859 he marched with it (on escort duty with the Viceroy) *en route* to the Punjab, and in January 1860, while still in progress, he was appointed Offg. Commandant of the corps. Eventually, towards the close of the following March, he arrived with the corps at Bannu, and having about that time been relieved of the office of Offg. Commandant, he was appointed Offg. Second-in-Command of the 5th Punjab Infantry: in this appointment he was made permanent on the 3^d of the succeeding month, and having joined the regiment on its arrival at Kohat on the 11th, he was immediately afterwards appointed to officiate as Commandant. He continued officiating in this post until March 1861, when he was appointed Offg. Commandant of the 3^d Punjab Infantry, which corps he joined soon afterwards at Dera Ghazi Khan. In January 1862 he was admitted into the Bengal Staff Corps,

with effect from the 18th February 1861, and he continued officiating as Commandant of the 3^d Punjab Infantry until his death, which occurred at Dera Ghazi Khan on the 3^d September 1862.

NOTE.—This officer's age is incorrectly stated in the inscription on his grave.

Somerville, William Thomson, Second Lieutenant (1836—1857).—Grave at Delhi No. 106.—The third and youngest son of James Somerville, Esqr., of Ross, Co. Meath, and brother to Captain Marcus Richard Somerville (*q. v.*). Born in Ireland on the 7th March 1836.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1854, as a Cadet of Artillery. Arrived in India in September of the same year, and was soon afterwards sent up to Meerut, where he was appointed to do duty with the 3^d Company 3^d Battalion, Foot Artillery. In January 1856 he was posted to the 3^d Company 8th Battalion, which he joined at Almora. He continued serving with the company at that station until the outbreak of the Mutiny in the following year, in the summer of which he was sent down to join the force employed in the siege of Delhi. He served at the siege for several weeks, but eventually his health broke down, and he died in the camp of the besieging force, on the 5th September 1857, of fever brought on by fatigue and exposure.

Speke, Edward, Lieutenant (1828—1857).—Tablet at Delhi, No. 162.—The third son of William Speke, Esq., of Jordans, Co. Somerset, and a younger brother of Captain John Hamming Speke, 46th Bengal N. I., the eminent African explorer and one of the discoverers of the sources of the Nile. Born in September 1828.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1850. Arrived in India in January 1851, and was sent up to Benares to do duty with the 33rd N. I. In the following March he was posted to the 65th N. I., which he joined at Lahore. In December 1852 he accompanied the corps to Fort Govindgarh, Amritsar, and in the autumn of the following year he moved down to Bengal with it, and embarked with it for Rangoon, arriving there towards the end of January 1854. In the following month he proceeded with the corps to Miaday, and in the succeeding June he accompanied it to Thayet Myo. In April 1856 he was sent to Calcutta in charge of a detachment of the 8th Irregular Cavalry, but he rejoined the 65th in Burma before the end of the month, and was detailed soon afterwards to serve with a detachment of the corps at Miaday, where, at the end of June, he was appointed Station Staff Officer. Early in 1857 he returned with the regiment to Bengal, and accompanying it to Ghazipúr, he arrived there early in March. On the 1st of the following month he proceeded on leave to Mussoorie, and he was at that place when the Mutiny broke out in May 1857. He was subsequently sent down to Delhi, during the siege, and was appointed to do duty with the 1st European Bengal Fusiliers. In the assault of the place on the 14th September he was with the portion of the regiment which formed part of Nicholson's Column in the storming of the Kashmir breach; he got through untouched when the breach was carried, but fell mortally wounded in the subsequent attempt on the Burn Bastion, and having been removed to camp, he died there of his wounds four days later,—the 18th September 1857.

Spence, John, Lieutenant (1822—1825).—Tablet at Ferozepore, No. 441.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1841. Arrived in India in July of the same year, and the 42nd N. I. (to which, in anticipation of his arrival, he had been posted in the preceding May) being then on service in Afghanistan, he was sent to the Upper Provinces to await an opportunity of joining his regiment. In January 1842 he was directed to do duty with the 1st Light Infantry Battalion at Ferozepore, but soon afterwards the desired opportunity presented

itself, and he proceeded and joined the 42nd at Kandahar in the spring of the same year. He took part, with his regiment, in some of the operations around Kandahar, and he subsequently, in August, accompanied it in the movement towards Kabul, under General Nott. In the course of the operations which ensued he was present at the action of Goaine, the re-capture of Ghazni, the actions of Beni Badam and Maidan, the reoccupation of Kabul, the capture and destruction of Istalif, and various actions in the passes between Kabul and Peshawar during the withdrawal of the British forces from Afghanistan (Medal). On the breaking up of the army at Ferozepore he accompanied the regiment to Mainpuri, arriving there in March 1843, and whilst serving there in July 1844 he was appointed Interpreter and Quarter-Master to the corps, a post which he retained until his death. In the autumn of 1845 he marched with the regiment to Ludhiana, and he was serving at that place in December of the same year when the Sikhs crossed the Sutlej. Proceeding with the corps he joined the Army of the Sutlej, and with it advanced to repel the invaders, but he unfortunately fell in the very first engagement of the campaign, having been killed in the battle of Mudki on the 18th December 1845.

NOTE.—In the inscription on the Ferozepore tablet this officer is misdescribed as "Lieutenant J. Spence, 42d Foot."

Spencer, Robert, Captain and Breret Major (1812—1857).—Tablet at Lahore Cantonment, No. 682.—Born in London in 1812.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1827. Arrived in India in October 1828, and in the following month was sent up to Dinapore to do duty with the 13th N. I. In March 1829 he was posted to the 26th N. I., and proceeded to join at Nasirabad, but the hot weather having set in by the time he reached Agra, he was permitted, June 1829, to remain at that place and do duty with the 65th N. I., until the following October, when he went on and joined the 26th. In the autumn of 1832 he accompanied the regiment to Garrawára, and while serving there he officiated for sixteen months (from November 1834 to March 1836) as Interpreter and Quarter-Master to the corps. In the spring of 1836 he moved with the regiment to Meerut. In January 1837 he was appointed Interpreter and Quarter-Master to the corps, but he held this post for only a short time, until towards the close of the succeeding month, when the appointment of Adjutant was conferred upon him. Early in 1840 (after moving about the country for some time, with the regiment, on escort duty with the Governor-General's camp) he proceeded with the corps to Agra, whence in the following November he marched with it to Ferozepore. In January 1842 he accompanied the regiment to Afghanistan, thereafter serving with it throughout the campaign of that year under General Pollock, and taking part in the forcing of the Khaibar Pass, the advance to Jalalabad, the actions of Mamu Khel, Jagdalak, Tezin and Haft Kotal, the reoccupation of Kabul, and the capture and destruction of Istalif, in which last he was slightly wounded (Medal). On the return of the Army to the British provinces he accompanied the regiment (January 1843) to Ludhiana, where he was soon afterwards appointed to officiate temporarily as Station Staff Officer, and was, later, placed in charge of the Military Chest. In November 1843, consequent on his promotion to the rank of Captain, he vacated the appointment of Adjutant. On the outbreak of the first Sikh War he accompanied the regiment into the field, and thereafter served with it throughout the campaign of 1845-46 on the Sutlej, including the battles of Mudki, Firozshahr and Sobroon (Medal and two clasps). On the termination of the war he proceeded with the regiment to Bareilly, arriving there in May 1846; and he continued serving with it there until November 1848, when ill-health compelled him to proceed on leave to Mussoorie.

He rejoined the regiment at Dinapore in December 1850, and at that station, in March 1852 (his services having been placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal for the purpose) he was appointed Offg. Cantonment Joint Magistrate: this post he continued holding until the spring of 1854, when he rejoined his regiment at Delhi. In the following November he accompanied the 26th to Mian Mir, at which place in September and October 1856 he officiated for some time as Cantonment Magistrate. He continued serving with the regiment at Mian Mir until the outbreak of the mutinies in 1857, and he was present and in command of the corps when, on the historic 13th of May, it and the rest of the native troops at that place were summarily disarmed. He continued in command until the 30th July following, when the regiment suddenly broke out into open mutiny: he, though quite unarmed, immediately went amongst the mutineers and endeavoured to reason with them, but one of the miscreants felled him with a hatchet, and in a moment he was hacked to death by the others, Sergeant-Major Potter (*q. v.*), who made a gallant attempt to rescue him, sharing the same fate. The mutineers then evacuated the cantonment and fled, but they were headed off at Ajnala on the following day, and within forty-eight hours of the mutiny the entire body had ceased to exist.

Spens, Colin, Lieutenant (1843—1867).—*Grave at Cherat, No. 995.*—The second son of Nathaniel Spens, Esqr., of Craigsanquhar, Co. Fife, and elder brother of Captain Nathaniel James Spens, 72nd Highlanders, who fell in action on the Asmai heights, Kabul, in December 1879. Born in 1843.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 2^d December 1862 as an Ensign in the 42nd Foot (the Royal Highland Regiment), and proceeding to India he joined that corps at Dagshai early in the following year. In the autumn of 1863 he accompanied the regiment to Rawal Pindi, whither it was moved temporarily in connection with the operations then being carried on in the neighbourhood of the Ambala Pass; but he returned with it to Dagshai in February 1864, and continued serving with it there until the following November, when he moved up to Rawal Pindi with it in the course of ordinary relief. In the summer of 1865 he was sent up to Murree to do duty at the dépôt, and in October of the same year he accompanied the regiment to Peshawar. On the 2^d March 1866 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. In the spring of the succeeding year he accompanied the regiment to Cherat, and he died in camp at that place on the 22^d June 1867.

Spens, James, Captain (1811—1856).—*Grave at Ambala, No. 236.*—The fifth son of Thomas Spens, Esqr., M. D., of the family of Spens of Craigsanquhar, Co. Fife, younger brother of Major-General Andrew Spens, of the Bengal Infantry, and uncle to the Venerable Andrew Nathaniel Wadham Spens, late Archdeacon of Lahore. Born in 1811.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1831 as a Cadet of Engineers. After going through the usual course at Chatham, he was sent out to India and arrived at Calcutta in December 1833. Early in the following month he was sent up to Delhi to do duty with the Corps of Sappers and Miners, and in May 1834 he was detailed to join the 1st Company, then on duty between Benares and Bankura. In April 1835 he was appointed Offg. Superintendent of the new road from Benares to Burdwan. Early in October 1837 he was nominated Assistant to the Superintendent of Firoz Shah's Canal, but a fortnight later he was ordered to continue in charge of his division of the Benares Road, and he remained in that situation until February 1839, when he was appointed Assistant to the Superintendent of the Doab Canal. This appointment he held until November 1842, but for the greater part of the period (that is, from October 1840 onwards) he was on duty

at Karnal. On the 17th November 1842 (from which date he was afterwards enrolled in the Dept. of Public Works) he was specially charged with the erection of buildings for the reception of European troops at Kasauli and Subathu, and in the following April he was appointed to the charge of all public buildings at the latter place. From July to September 1843 he officiated as Superintendent of the Delhi Canals. He then returned to his appointment at Kasauli and served there as Executive Engineer until September 1845, when he was appointed Superintendent of Canals west of the Jumna. In December 1845 he was directed to join the Army of the Sutlej, and having done so he served with it, in the Engineer Department, during the latter part of the first Sikh War, including the battle of Sobraon (Medal). On the termination of the campaign he reverted to his appointment on the canals, the duties of which he continued carrying on until the end of October 1846, when he proceeded on leave. In February 1847 he went home on furlough, and he was absent from India for three years. On his return in February 1850, his services were placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal for employment on a special survey of the Hjili sea-coast and embankments. In the following April he was appointed Executive Engineer of the Midnapur and Kalmijol Division, and in October 1851 he was transferred in a similar position to the Meerut Division of Public Works, with instructions to go on to Ambala and officiate as Executive Engineer there until further orders. He continued officiating at Ambala until the end of September 1853, when he was appointed Executive Engineer of the Western Sirhind Division, Ferozepore. In May 1855, his health having failed, he proceeded on sick leave, and he never rejoined his appointment, having died at Ambala on the 21st November 1856.

NOTES.—While at Home on furlough in 1849 Captain Spens married Penelope Clarina, the third daughter of Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Lionel John Westropp, a cadet of the Westropps of Attyfin, Co. Limerick, sometime Captain in the 58th Foot. This lady married, secondly, on the 31st December 1863, the Revd. Edward James Rhoades, and died on the 14th April 1897.—Captain Spens was the father of Major-General James Spens, C.B., who commanded the 85th Foot in the Afghan War of 1879-80, and a Moveable Column in the South African War, 1890-01.

Spring, Francis, Captain (c. 1821—1857).—*Grave at Jhelum, No. 771.*—A younger son of Lieutenant-Colonel William Collis Spring, of the 57th Foot, a distinguished officer who succeeded to the command of that regiment in the battle of Albuhera, in which he was wounded.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 28th February 1840 as an Ensign in the 27th Foot. On the 6th of the succeeding month he was transferred to the 24th Foot, and having joined the dépôt of that regiment at Cork, he subsequently accompanied it to Fermoy, to Dublin, and to Portsmouth. In August 1841, on the arrival of the 24th from Canada, he joined the regiment at Devonport, where he served with it for twenty months, in the course of which, on the 22^d April 1842, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. In April 1843 he moved with the regiment to Glasgow, whence in the following October he accompanied it to Ireland, thereafter serving with it in that country (at Dublin, Kilkenny, Limerick and Cork, for two years-and-a-half). When the regiment proceeded to India in May 1846, he was left with the dépôt at Chatham, where he continued serving with it until the autumn of 1848. He then embarked for Bengal, and having landed at Calcutta in December, he was sent soon afterwards to the upper country for the purpose of joining his regiment on service in the Punjab; and he was at this time (14th January 1849), in consequence of casualties in the battle of Chillianwala, promoted to the rank of Captain: having, however, been detained at Meerut with a detachment of the corps, he was not

in time to take any part in the operations of the Punjab Campaign, and eventually he did not join the regiment until January 1850, when it was stationed at Wazirabad. In October 1850 he accompanied a wing of the regiment to Sialkot, but the movement was only a temporary one, and he returned in December to Wazirabad. In the spring of 1851 he went home on sick leave. Returning to India in June 1853, he rejoined the regiment at Sialkot, whence in November 1854 he accompanied it to Peshawar. In December 1856 he moved with the 24th to Rawal Pindi, and he was still serving at that place when the great outbreak of 1857 took place. In July 1857 he accompanied a detachment of three companies, sent to Jhelum to aid in the disarming of the 14th N. I.; the attempt to carry out this operation was made on the 7th of that month, but the business was somewhat mismanaged and ended in a sharp conflict with the sepoys, in the course of which this officer fell mortally wounded. He died of his wounds on the following day,—the 8th July 1857.

NOTE.—When at Home on leave in 1853, Captain Spring married Sara Ellen, the only daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Day, of the Bengal Infantry (retired), a cadet of the Days of Kerry, Ireland.—This lady married, secondly, on the 4th August 1859, Thomas Morres Hamilton-Jones, Esqr., of Moneyglass, Co. Antrim.

Sprot, George Hill, Lieutenant (1828—1849).—*Grave on the battle-field of Gujerat, No. 761; tablet at Sialkot, No. 727.*—The second son of Mark Sprot, Esqr., of Garnkirk, Co. Lanark (who was a cadet of the Sprots of Riddell, Co. Roxburgh), and grandson of Dr. Hill, Principal of the University of St. Andrew's.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1845. Arrived in India in October of the same year, and on the 22^d of that month was ordered up to Allahabad to do duty with the 35th N. I.; under subsequent orders, however, he was sent on, with all other unposted Ensigns, to join the Army of the Sutlej, and having joined, he was, on the 11th February 1846 (the day after the battle of Sobroon), appointed to do duty with the 1st European Light Infantry. Attached to that corps he accompanied the Army to Lahore, and he continued serving with it there until the following month, when he was posted to the 2^d European Regiment. Joining this regiment on its movement up from Sindhi, he accompanied it to Subathu, arriving there towards the end of April 1846. In the autumn of the same year he moved with the regiment to the Jullundur Doab, but he returned with it to Subathu in March 1847, and continued serving with it there until October 1848, when, the corps having been detailed to form part of the Army of the Punjab, he accompanied it to Ferozepore. Thereafter he served with the regiment in the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49, and was present with it in the action of Ramnagar, the passage of the Chenab, and the battles of Chilianwala and Gujerat, in the last of which he fell,—21st February 1849,—having been shot through the head in storming the village of Barra Kalra.

Stalkart, George, Ensign (c. 1793—1814).—*Grave at Nahan, No. 907.*—Son of Mr. Stalkart, of Gúseri, near Howrah.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1810. He was already in India when nominated a Cadet, and was formally admitted into the service on the 16th April. In the following month he was ordered to do duty with the 1st Battalion 13th N. I., and having joined that corps at Rewari, he accompanied it, at the end of the year, to Ludhiana. On the 20th September 1811 he was posted to the 1st Battalion 13th N. I., with which at the end of 1812 he marched to Bareilly. In February 1814 he proceeded on leave to the Presidency for the purpose of undergoing an examination for admission, as a student, to the College of Fort William, and having passed the required test, he was admitted into the College on the 7th July. In the autumn of the same year the Gurkha War broke out, and his battalion having been selected to form part

of the force moving into the Dehra Dun, he requested permission to rejoin it. This was conceded on the 30th November, and, travelling express, he succeeded in joining the corps, in the Dehra Dun, on the 23^d December, only four days before the commencement of General Martindell's operations against the stockaded position of Jaithak, near Nahan. On the 27th, with a portion of the battalion, he took part in the attempt to dislodge the Gurkhas from their position, and he fell in the disastrous repulse which ensued.

NOTE.—When the raising of the 30th Regiment of Native Infantry (of two battalions) was ordered, at the end of 1814, this officer was selected for transfer to that corps, with effect from the 16th December; but he was killed before the necessary arrangements could be formally notified.

Stanford, Francis, Lieutenant (1829—1849).—*Grave at Saroke, near Wazirabad, No. 744.*—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 25th November 1845 as an Ensign in the 18th Foot (the Royal Irish), but that regiment being then in China he never joined it. On the 15th February 1846 he was transferred to the 53^d Foot, and proceeding to India in the spring of the same year, he joined that regiment at Ambala, whence in the following October he marched with it to Ferozepore. In February 1848 he accompanied the regiment to Lahore, at which place he served with it during the earlier part of the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49. On the 15th January 1849 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in the 24th Foot, and having, on the 2^d of the succeeding month, joined that regiment in camp near Chilianwala, he was present with it at the battle of Gujerat on the 21st (Medal and clasp). On the termination of the campaign he accompanied the regiment to Wazirabad, at which place he died on the 5th September 1849.

Stein, Robert, Captain (c. 1810—1850).—*Grave at Phillaur, No. 559.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1827. Arrived in India in January 1829, and in the following month was ordered up to Lucknow to do duty with the 49th N. I., to which corps he was regularly posted in the succeeding June. At the end of 1831 he accompanied the regiment to Ludhiana, whence towards the close of 1835 he marched with it to Neemuch, and in the autumn of 1839 he served with it in the Marwar Field Force, on the occasion of the demonstration against Jodhpur. In the spring of 1840 he accompanied the regiment to Cawnpore, whence he moved with it to Dacca in the winter of 1841-42, and to Benares early in 1843. At the end of August 1845 he was appointed Adjutant of the regiment, and he continued holding that post for nearly three years, in the course of which, in the spring of 1847, he moved with the regiment to Ferozepore. In July 1848, in consequence of his promotion to the rank of Captain, he vacated the Adjutancy of the regiment, and about the same time he marched with the corps on service against Multan, thenceafter serving with it throughout the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49 and taking part in the first siege of Multan, in the action of Suraj-khund, in the second siege (resulting in the reduction of the fortress), and, finally, in the march to Ramnagar (Medal and clasp). On the termination of the campaign he accompanied the regiment to Nakodar, whence in November 1849 he moved with it to Phillaur. At that place he died on the 10th June 1850.

NOTE.—Captain (then Lieutenant) Stein married, at Cawnpore on the 29th March 1841, Elizabeth, the youngest daughter of Henry Hopper, Esqr., and niece of Major Edward Hopper, H. M.'s 38th Foot.

Stephen, Arthur Sandeman, Lieutenant (1871—1898).—*Grave at Dera Ghazi Khan, No. 891.*—The only son of Colonel Arthur Stephen, M. B., Bengal Medical Service Born at Dera Ghazi Khan on the 18th October 1871.—Entered H. M.'s Service (from the Royal Milly. College) on the 25th March 1891 as a Second-Lieutenant in the 2^d Battalion of the

Royal Fusiliers (the 7th Foot), and having joined that corps at Dover, he accompanied it to Aldershot in July, and to Woolwich in September of the same year. In January 1892 he was transferred to the 1st Battalion of the regiment, and proceeding to India he joined it at Quetta early in the following June. On the 18th November 1892 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. In the spring of the succeeding year he moved with the battalion to Karachi, and having about the same time been appointed to the command of the Ghizri Sanitarium, he held that post for a short time. On the 23rd June 1893 he was appointed an Offg. Wing Officer in the 36th Bengal Infantry (Sikhs), on probation for the Indian Staff Corps, into which he was afterwards admitted with effect from that date, and having joined that corps at Delhi, he, in the winter of 1894-95, marched with it to Peshawar. In March 1895 he was appointed to serve temporarily, as Offg. Wing Officer, with the 6th Punjab Infantry, then on field service in Waziristan, but he reverted soon afterwards to the 36th B. I., which he rejoined at Peshawar. Towards the end of November 1895 he was appointed an Asst. Commissioner in the Punjab, and was posted to the Gurdaspur district, in which, and afterwards in the Lahore, Hissar and Karnal districts, he served during the succeeding two years. Early in 1898 he was transferred from Karnal to Dera Ghazi Khan, at which place he died on the 22d March of the same year.

Stephens, Francis John, Major (1815-1849).—*Grave at Peshawar,—see No. 932.*—Entered H.M.'s Service on the 12th September 1834 as an Ensign in the 61st Foot. After doing duty for some time with the dépôt at Chatham, he proceeded to Ceylon and joined the regiment at Trincomalee in 1835. On the 24th May 1837 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. In 1844 he attained the rank of Captain. In July 1845 he embarked with the regiment for Bengal, and landing at Calcutta in the following October, he proceeded with it to Cawnpore, where he arrived in February 1846. In the following November he marched with the regiment to Ambala, whence in February 1848 he proceeded with it to Jullundur. On the 30th October 1848 he was promoted to the rank of Major. In the autumn of 1848 he was employed in the field against insurgents in the Jullundur Doab, but, with the corps, he afterwards joined the Army of the Punjab, with which he served during the campaign of 1848-49, including the passage of the Chenab, the action of Sadulapur, the battle of Gujarat and the subsequent pursuit of the Sikhs and Afghans (Medal and clasp). On the termination of the war he was stationed with the regiment at Peshawar, where he died on the 27th July 1849.

NOTE.—This officer was sick in hospital on the day of the battle of Chillianwala.

Steuart, James Frederick, M. D., Surgeon (1799-1846).—*Grave at Ludhiana, No. 581.*—Entered the Bengal Army, in the Medical Department, in 1821. Arrived in India in June 1823, and was directed to do duty in the Presidency General Hospital. In the following month he was sent to Dum-Dum to do duty in the Artillery Hospital at that station, and he remained there until the end of October, when he was ordered up to Cawnpore. In February 1824 he was sent from Cawnpore to Nagpur, at which station, in the following month, he was directed to do duty with the Bengal European Regiment. In May 1825 he was posted to the 69th N.I., but having been directed at the same time to continue doing duty with the European Regiment until relieved, he remained with that corps until

the following September, when he was ordered to Dinanore to do duty with the 39th N. I., until relieved; he eventually joined the 69th at Partabgarh, in Oudh in November 1825. In September 1826 he was removed to the 59th N. I., and having joined that corps at Banda, he accompanied it to Barrackpore in the spring of 1827. In July 1828 he was sent up to Cawnpore, by river, in medical charge of a detachment of H. M.'s troops, and in the following November he was transferred to the 41st N. I., which he joined at Neemuch in December. Early in 1832 he accompanied this regiment to Partabgarh, and in the following December he was removed to the 59th N. I., which he joined at Allahabad, and with this corps, in November 1833, he proceeded to Lucknow. At this station, in the autumn of 1835, he held at different times the additional medical charges of the 47th N. I., the 35th N. I., and the Artillery. In December 1836 he marched with the regiment to Moradabad. On promotion to the rank of Surgeon, he was re-posted, February 1837, to the 59th N. I., with which in the winter of 1839-40 he proceeded to Ludhiana. In August 1840 he was transferred to the 29th N. I., at Lucknow, but he never joined this regiment, and in the following October he was formally re-transferred to the 59th which, in fact, he had never left. He shortly afterwards received the additional medical charge of a troop of Horse Artillery and subsequently of a wing of the 4th Local Horse, which last he retained until March 1841 when he went home on furlough. In November 1841 he was removed to the rolls of the 73d N. I., but in October 1842 he was re-transferred to those of the 59th on which he remained until May 1844, when, on his return from furlough, he was posted to the 65th N. I. He joined this corps at Allahabad in July, but in the following October he was transferred to the 11th Light Cavalry, with which (having joined it on the route from Meerut) he arrived at Nasirabad towards the end of November. At this station, during the following year, he held, for brief periods, the additional medical charges of the 24th N. I., of the Artillery, and of the 18th N. I. At the end of 1845, on the outbreak of the first Sikh War, he moved up towards the Sutlej with the regiment, but was not in time to take part in any of the operations, and the war being ended, he accompanied the corps to Ludhiana in March 1846. In the spring of this year he held the additional medical charge of the 11th Irregular Cavalry for a short time. He died at Ludhiana on the 2d August 1846.

NOTE.—In the inscription on his tombstone this officer's name is mis-spelt "Stewart."

Stevens, John Lucius Cary, Lieutenant (1869-1896).—*Grave at Peshawar, No. 957.*—Son of John Foster Stevens, Esqr., of the Bengal Civil Service, sometime Judicial Commissioner at Nagpur. Born at Dinaore on the 3d September 1869.—Entered H. M.'s Service (from the Royal Mil. College) on the 30th January 1889, as a Second-Lieutenant in the 1st Battalion of the Manchester Regiment (the 63d Foot), which he joined at Tipperary. In the following July he was transferred to the 2d Battalion of the regiment (the 96th Foot), and proceeding to India he joined that corps at Agra in October, accompanying it thence to Sialkot in the spring of 1890. On the 10th September 1890 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. In April 1891, in the capacity of acting Adjutant, he accompanied a wing of the battalion on service, and in that and the succeeding month he served with it in the second Miranzai Expedition, including the closing operations on the Samana Range (India Medal and clasp). On the 14th July 1891 he was appointed an Offg. Wing Officer in the 29th Bengal Infantry, on probation for the Indian Staff Corps, into which he was subsequently admitted with effect from that date. He joined that regiment on the Samana Range, whence he accompanied it to Jhelum in the following December, and to Meerut in the autumn of 1892. In March 1893 he was appointed a Wing

Officer in the 20th Bengal Infantry, and joined that corps at Mian Mir. In October 1894 he accompanied the regiment on escort duty with the Waziristan Delimitation Commission, and was present with it in the action at Wana on the 3rd November, and afterwards throughout the campaign of 1894-95 in Waziristan (clasp to India Medal). The regiment having been detailed to form part of a force temporarily retained in Waziristan after the close of the campaign, he was sent back to Mian Mir, in the summer of 1895, to command the regimental dépôt at that place, but he rejoined the corps at Peshawar, on its return from Waziristan, in February 1896. He was appointed soon afterwards to officiate as Quarter-Master of the regiment, and he continued in that situation until his death, which occurred at Peshawar on the 6th May 1896, and was occasioned by wounds inflicted on him by a fanatic, who had, some days before, attacked and stabbed him on the platform of the Peshawar Railway Station.

Steward, Robert, Captain and Brevet-Major (1812-1855).—*Grave at Lahore Cantonment, No. 655.* Born in Warwickshire in 1812.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1827. Arrived in India in February 1829, and early in the following month was sent up to Cawnpore to do duty with the 44th N. I. In June 1829 he was posted to the 30th N. I., then at Mirzapur, but he never joined that regiment, and at the end of the succeeding month he exchanged into the 16th N. I., at Saugor. At the end of 1832, he moved with the regiment from Saugor to Mhow, whence in the winter of 1835-36 he proceeded with it to Delhi. In the autumn of 1838, on the corps being detailed for field service, he marched with it to Ferozepore, whence he accompanied it to Afghanistan, and he thereafter served with it throughout the campaigns of 1839-42 in that country, taking part with it in the storm and capture of Ghazni (Medal), in various affairs in the Ghilzai country in 1839-40-41, in the actions at and around Kandahar in 1842, and finally in the action of Gcaine, the re-capture of Ghazni, the actions of Beni Badam and Maidan, the re-occupation of Kabul, and various affairs in the passes between Kabul and Peshawar during the return march to Hindustan in October and November 1842 (Medal). On the breaking up of the army at Ferozepore in January 1843, he obtained leave to remain at that place for two months, and afterwards to go home via Bombay, and on his way down to Karachi, through Sindh, he had the good fortune to be attached, for a time, to the army under the command of Sir Charles Napier, with which he was present at the decisive battle of Dabba, near Hyderabad, on the 24th March 1843 (Medal). Proceeding afterwards on his way, he went home from Bombay in May 1843, and he was thereafter absent from India until December 1846, when he rejoined his regiment at Dinapore. In December 1847 he accompanied the regiment to Barrackpore, and during the winter of 1849-50 he was with it in the force assembled near Titalyah for service against the Raja of Sikkim. In the spring of 1850 he marched with the regiment to Benares, whence towards the end of 1852 he accompanied it to Delhi. In the spring of 1855 he proceeded with the regiment to Mián Mir, Lahore, and at that place he died on the 11th June following.

Stewart, Alexander McLeod, Lieutenant-Colonel and Honorary Colonel (1835-1886).—*Grave at Murree, No. 827.*—The eldest son of Lieutenant Charles Stewart, Bengal Horse Artillery, who fell at Gandamak, in the disastrous retreat from Kabul, in January 1842. Born at Meerut on the 5th December 1835.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1852. Arrived in India at the end of July of the same year, and in the following month was sent up to Dinapore to do duty with the 26th N. I. In the following October this order was cancelled, and he was directed to do duty, instead, with the 14th N. I., at the same station, and he continued attached to that regiment until

March 1853, when he was posted to the 64th N. I. Having joined this regiment at Lahore, he in November 1855 accompanied it to Peshawar, and he was still serving with it at that place when the great upheaval of 1857 took place, his own regiment being one of those which it became necessary to disarm. Early in July 1857 he was employed in command of a detachment of irregulars in securing the keep of Fort Mackeson, preparatory to the disarming and expulsion of the sepoy garrison, a critical operation, which, however, was successfully carried out. About the same time he was appointed to do duty temporarily with the 3rd Punjab Infantry at Kohat, and he continued attached to that corps until September, when he was sent down to join the force before Delhi. On arrival there at the end of the month, Delhi having already fallen, he was appointed to do duty with the 2nd European Bengal Fusiliers, with which corps he took part, in the following month, in the operations undertaken for the purpose of clearing the Delhi, Gurgaon and Jhajjar districts of the rebel bands infesting them, and was present at the capture of Jhajjar. On the 30th November he was appointed to the command of the dépôts left at Delhi by the 2nd and 4th Punjab Infantry, and having with these subsequently joined the Army under the command of Sir Colin Campbell, he was, at the end of January 1858, appointed to do duty with the latter regiment. With this corps he was present at the action of Shamshabad and at the siege and capture of Lucknow (slightly wounded at the storming of the Begum Koti on the 11th March). On the 20th March he was appointed acting Adjutant of the regiment, and in that capacity, on the 15th of the succeeding month, he took part with it in the attack on the fort of Ruiya; in consequence of casualties amongst the officers of the regiment on this occasion, he was appointed, 15th April, acting Second-in-Command and Adjutant, and in this position he was present with the corps at the action of Aliganj and at the battle and capture of Bareilly (Medal and clasp). After the capture of Bareilly he marched with the regiment for the Punjab, and a few days after reaching Rawal Pindi, in July, he was appointed to do duty with the 6th Punjab Infantry at Kohat. In the following October he was appointed Offg. Adjutant of this corps, with which, in January 1859, he proceeded to Dera Ismail Khan, and there in the succeeding May and June he officiated as Second-in-Command of the regiment, in addition to his other duties. In November 1859 he was appointed Adjutant of the Fatehgarh Levy (subsequently designated the 38th, and, later, the 34th N.I.), with which corps he served at Fatehgarh, at Mainpuri (in command of a detachment), and at Jhansi, for two years and a half, in the course of which he twice (May to October 1860 and May to October 1861) officiated as Second-in-Command. At the end of May 1862 he was permitted to resign the Adjutancy of the 34th N.I., and was directed to do duty with the 41st N.I., and having joined that regiment at Gwalior, he continued serving with it (part of the time in command of a detachment at Sipri) until the following December, when he was sent to do general duty at Agra. At the end of July 1863 he was appointed a Doing-Duty Officer in the 33rd N.I., at Gauhati, but having been on leave at the time, he did not join this regiment until its arrival at Lucknow in December, and he then served with it for only a month, having in January 1864 been appointed Quarter-Master of the 4th N.I. at Delhi. In December 1864 he was appointed an Offg. Wing Officer in the regiment, an appointment which he held for about six weeks, and about the same time he accompanied the corps to Jhansi. In September 1866 he was admitted into the Bengal Staff Corps, and having been advanced to the rank of Captain he, in consequence, vacated his appointment of Quarter-Master in January 1867; he, however, continued attached to the 4th N.I., with which in the following

December he proceeded to Allahabad, and he remained with it there until the end of December 1870, from which date until July 1872 he did duty with the 33rd N.I. at the same station. In July 1872 he was relegated to general duty at Agra, and he continued in that position until October 1877, when he was sent to Mysore for employment on famine-relief duty. He returned to Agra in the summer of 1878, and in September of that year he was sent to do general duty at Rawal Pindi, where he remained for two years. From September 1880 to May 1881 he was employed in the command of the dépôt of the 21st N.I. at Talagaon. He was then removed, for general duty, to Mian Mir, and on the 31st August following he retired from the service, with the honorary rank of Colonel. He continued residing in India until his death, which occurred at Murree on the 3rd September 1886.

Stewart, Alister, Captain (c. 1806—1846).—*Inscription at Subathu, No. 421.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1823. Arrived in India on the 7th June 1824, and on the 26th of the same month was ordered up to Dinanore to do duty with the 2nd European Regiment. In the following August he was regularly posted to that corps, and towards the close of 1825 he accompanied it to Cheduba Island, in Arakan. Returning thence in the autumn of 1826, he moved with the regiment towards Agra, and while still on the way, in December, he was appointed acting Adjutant of the corps, a post which he continued holding until the regiment reached its destination in February 1827. While he was serving at Agra, at the end of October 1829, the 1st and 2nd European Regiments were amalgamated and formed into a single corps,—the Bengal European Regiment,—and in the spring of 1832 he accompanied this regiment to Dinanore, at which station he continued serving with it until January 1835, when he went home on furlough. He returned to India in December 1837, and having, before the end of the month, been despatched to the Upper Provinces, by water, in charge of a body of recruits, he rejoined his regiment at Agra in May 1838. In the following October, the regiment having been detailed for service in the field, he marched with it to Karnal, and proceeding thence to Ferozepore and joining the Army of the Indus, he accompanied the corps on the march to Afghanistan by the route of Sindh and Baluchistan; but his health having failed, he was obliged to return to the British provinces in the spring of 1839. In the following November he was appointed to do duty with the dépôt of his regiment at Agra, and having in the succeeding month been placed in charge of it, he, in November 1840, proceeded in command of it to Cawnpore. Here he continued until the spring of 1841, when, on the regiment (now styled the 1st European Light Infantry) returning from Afghanistan, he proceeded with the dépôt to Karnal, and there rejoined regimental head-quarters. In the autumn of 1842 he marched with the regiment to Ferozepore, where he served with it in the Army of Reserve, on the breaking up of which he accompanied the corps to Subathu, arriving there at the end of March 1843. In November 1843 he moved with the regiment to Ludhiana, but he returned with it to Subathu at the end of April 1844, and he continued serving with it there until the autumn of the succeeding year. In September 1845 he proceeded on sick leave to Simla, and in the following November, being in a very bad state of health, he was granted leave to proceed to the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe. The furlough having been granted, he embarked for Europe at the end of February 1846; but he did not live to reach his destination, having died at sea, on board the ship *Queen*, on the 31st of the following month.

NOTE I.—This officer's Christian name is mis-spelt in the inscription at Subathu.

NOTE II.—Captain Stewart married, at Allahabad on the 17th May 1838, Harriette, the second daughter of Lieutenant George Hamilton, formerly of H. M.'s 18th Lancers, afterwards Barrack Master at Gibraltar, and, later, at the Mauritius. This lady (who was born in Staffordshire in 1821, and was sister to Mrs. Stuart-Menteth, afterwards Mrs. A. B. Chalmers) married, secondly, at Simla on the 23rd August 1848, Lieutenant (afterwards Major-General) John Douglas Campbell, Bengal Engineers.

Stewart, Houstoun, Lieutenant (1825—1849).—*Grave and tablet at Jullundur, Nos. 536 and 549.*—The third son of Admiral Sir Houstoun Stewart, G. C. B., Royal Navy, and grandson of Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, Bart. (V.), of Greenock and Blackhall, Co. Renfrew. Born in January 1825.—Entered H.M.'s Service on the 6th May 1842 as an Ensign in the 68th Foot, which he joined in Canada. He returned home with the regiment in June 1844, and thereafter served with it in various parts of England for nearly two years, in the course of which, on the 16th December 1845, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. On the 3^d April 1846 he was transferred to the 32nd Foot, and joining that regiment at Fermoy, he in the following month embarked with it for Bengal. Landing at Calcutta in September, he soon afterwards accompanied the corps to the Upper Provinces, and with it arrived at Meerut in February 1847. Early in 1848 he marched with the regiment to Ambala, whence in May he proceeded with it to Ferozepore. He was on sick leave at Simla when, in August 1848, the regiment was ordered on service, but though he was at the time in very bad health, he immediately threw up his leave and rejoined, and accompanying his regiment in the movement on Multán, he thereafter served with it throughout both the sieges of that place, including the attack on the enemy's position under the walls on the 12th September, the action of Surajkhund, the storm and capture of the city, and the surrender of the citadel (Medal and clasp). When, towards the end of January 1849, he regiment marched to join the main Army under the command of Lord Gough, he was left at Multán in charge of the sick and wounded, but he subsequently (after the termination of the war) rejoined the regiment at Jullundur, and he died at that place, of fever, on the 2nd September 1849.

NOTE.—In an obituary notice of this officer which appeared in the *United Service Magazine* for 1849 (Vol. III, p. 638) it is stated that "at the taking of Multán, he killed, in single combat, a Sikh with his own hand, and captured a pair of colours," but there is no mention of this exploit in the Historical Record of the regiment, or anywhere else.

Stewart, John Henry Fraser, Captain (1821—1855).—*Grave at Subathu, No. 427.*—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 15th January 1841 as an Ensign in the 24th Foot, the dépôt of which corps he joined at Kilkenny. He subsequently accompanied the dépôt to Dublin, and thence to Plymouth, and on the arrival of the regiment from Canada in July 1841, he joined it at Devonport. He afterwards served with the regiment at Glasgow and in Dublin, and on the 2nd February 1844 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in the 7th Foot (the Royal Fusiliers). This corps being then at Gibraltar, he joined the dépôt at Brecon, and on the 10th May following he exchanged into the 52nd Foot. After serving for some time with the dépôt at Cork, he, later in the same year, joined the 52nd at Quebec, and he thereafter served with it in various parts of Canada until July 1847, when he returned home with it, landing at Portsmouth in the succeeding month. In March 1848 he moved with the regiment to Preston, and thereafter (having been promoted to the rank of Captain on the 16th June 1848) he served with it in various places in the north of England for nearly three years. In January 1851 he accompanied the regiment to Ireland, and he afterwards served with it at Limerick, Dublin and Cork until June 1853, when he embarked with it for Bengal. Arriving at Calcutta in the following October, he subsequently accompanied the regiment to the Upper Provinces, reaching Ambala early in February 1854, and when, in the following August, the regiment was moved up to Subathu, he was left at the

former place in command of a detachment of two companies. He rejoined head-quarters on the return of the regiment to Ambala in December, and after taking part in the proceedings of the Camp of Exercise at that place ("the Ambala Chobham"), he, in March 1855, moved with the regiment to Meerut. In the following summer he was sent up to Subathu to take command of a detachment of the regiment there, and at that place he died, of liver complaint, on the 20th August 1855.

Stewart, Peter, Sergeant (1820—1857).—*Tablet at Delhi, No. 165.*—Born in the parish of Barony, Glasgow, Co. Lanark, in 1820.—A tailor by trade, he enlisted into the East India Company's service on the 4th February 1840, in Westminster, and arrived in India on the 10th September following. Having been allotted to the Horse Artillery, he was posted to the 3rd Troop 2nd Brigade, which he joined at Ludhiana in the following year. Early in 1842 he accompanied the troop on service, and was present with it throughout the campaign of that year under General Pollock, including the forcing of the Khaibar Pass, the advance to Jalalabad, the action of Tezin, and the re-occupation of Kabul (Medal). On returning from Afghanistan he proceeded with the troop to Meerut, whence he again accompanied it on service towards the end of 1843, and was present at the battle of Maharajpur (bronze star). Returning with the troop to Meerut he served with it there until December 1845, when, on the outbreak of the first Sikh War, he accompanied it to the front and took part in the latter part of the Sutlej Campaign, including the action of Badhowal and the battles of Aliwal and Sobraon (Medal and clasp). He afterwards served with the troop at Ambala until the autumn of 1848, when it was called into the field on the outbreak of the second Sikh War, and he thereafter served with it, in the rank of Sergeant, throughout the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49, including the passage of the Chenab, the action of Sadulapur, and the battles of Chillianwala and Gujerat (Medal and two clasps). He afterwards served with the troop at Ferozepore, Jullundur and Ambala until the end of January 1852, when he was transferred to the Ordnance Commissariat Department and appointed Saddler-Sergeant in the Cawnpore Magazine. In April 1857 he was sent to do duty in the Delhi Magazine, and he had only recently arrived there when the mutiny burst out and the Magazine was attacked,—11th May 1857. On that memorable occasion he was one of The Devoted Nine who, with heroic determination, defended the Magazine against an overwhelming host of rebels and mutineers, and afterwards, when defence was no longer possible, blew it up rather than permit it to fall intact into the hands of the enemy, and he was one of the five who perished in the explosion or in the conflict which preceded it. On the 2nd October 1857, the fact of his death not having then been fully established, he was, in recognition of his gallant conduct, promoted to the rank of Sub-Conductor, but this was afterwards cancelled on its becoming known that he had not survived the explosion of the Magazine.

Stewart, William, Lieutenant (1825—1850).—*Grave at Kangra, No. 517.*—Born in June 1825.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1841. Arrived in India on the 1st June 1842, and on the 9th of the same month was ordered up to Benares to do duty with the 45th N. I., but having on the 20th been regularly posted to the 20th N. I., he went on and joined that regiment at Nasirabad. In the spring of 1844 he marched with the regiment to Cawnpore, whence he accompanied it to Barrackpore in the autumn of the succeeding year. In the cold season of 1847-48 he moved up to Allahabad with the regiment, and in the following autumn he proceeded with it to Ferozepore. Thereafter he served with the corps throughout the Punjab campaign of 1848-49, and was present with it at the passage of the Chenab and at the battles of Chillianwala and Gujerat (Medal and two

clasps). On the termination of the war he was stationed with the regiment at Jhelum, and towards the end of April 1849 he was appointed acting Adjutant to a wing of the corps detached to Peshawar; this appointment he held until the wing rejoined regimental head-quarters at the end of the following month. During the cold season of 1849-50 he proceeded with the regiment to Nurpur, whence in January 1850 he accompanied the right wing to Kangra. At that place, on the 9th March following, he was accidentally killed by the bursting of a gun.

Stirling, Robert Gange, Lieutenant-Colonel (1772—1825).—*Grave at Karnal, No. 173.*—Prior to entering the service of the East India Company, this officer served for some years in the Yeomanry of the County of Londonderry, in a corps styled the Bovagh Cavalry, in which he was appointed a Lieutenant on the 31st October 1796. Having obtained a Cavalry Cadetship in the Bengal Army in 1798, he resigned his commission in the Bovagh Cavalry and came out to India, landing at Fort William in December 1799. There being no vacancy in the cavalry at the time, he was directed, a few days after his arrival, to do duty with the 1st Battalion 3rd N. I., but on an augmentation of the cavalry taking place in the following year, he was appointed a Cornet with rank from the 29th May 1800, and on the 5th July following he was posted to the 2nd Native Cavalry, which he joined at Fatehgarh. On a re-adjustment of rank taking place in May 1801, he was advanced to the rank of Lieutenant from the 5th October 1800, and was re-posted to the 2nd N. C. In November 1802 he accompanied the regiment to the Cavalry Camp of Exercise at Kanauj, and he remained with it there until near the end of January 1803, when he proceeded with it on service for the reduction of various forts held by refractory chiefs and *samindars* in the Jumna Doab. In the course of this service he took part in the reduction of the forts of Sasni, Bijai-garh and Kachaura, and on the conclusion of the operations, in March 1803, he marched with the regiment to Khasganj. On the outbreak of the Mahratta War in the autumn of 1803, he proceeded with his regiment and joined the Army under Lord Lake; thereafter he served with it throughout the campaigns of 1803-04-05, and was present at the action of Koel, the capture of Aligarh, the battle of Patparganj, or Delhi, the siege and capture of Agra, the battle of Laswari, the relief of Delhi, the battle of Dig, the siege and capture of Dig, and the abortive siege of Bharatpur, besides various minor affairs. In April 1805, on the formation of the 7th Native Cavalry, he was transferred to that corps, with effect from the 11th March preceding, and having joined it at Ghazipur, he was appointed Adjutant of the corps on the 16th May. In July 1807 he resigned the Adjutancy, and in the following October, on the regiment leaving the station in course of relief, he proceeded on leave and was absent for nearly six months. He rejoined the corps at Partabgarh, in Oudh, in April 1808, and served with it there until the following autumn, when he marched with it *en route* to Muttra, at which station he arrived early in January 1809. Within a fortnight, however, he was ordered, with the regiment, to Delhi, and thence, later on, to Gurgaon, from which station, after taking part in some operations against insurgents in Haryana, in the summer of the same year, he went on leave to Buxar in April 1810. He rejoined the regiment at Ludhiana in the summer of 1811, and towards the close of 1812 marched with it to Meerut. In December 1813 he went home on furlough, and was absent from India for two years and a half. Returning in June 1816, he rejoined the regiment at Muttra, whence in the spring of 1817 he accompanied it on service and was present with it at the siege and capture of Hathras. On the termination of the siege he returned with the regiment to Muttra, and served with it there until the autumn, when he proceeded with it to join the Grand Army. With the Centre Division of that Army, and

afterwards with the Division under the command of Sir Dyson Marshall, he served throughout the Mahratta-Pindari campaign of 1817-18, and was present at the reduction of Dhamoni and at the siege and capture of Mandala, besides taking part in numerous small affairs with bodies of the enemy, and going through much harassing and fatiguing service. He subsequently served with the regiment at Hoshangabad and Nagpur, and in 1819 proceeded with it to Kaita, in Bundelkhand, whence towards the close of 1820 he accompanied it to Karnal. In the autumn of 1822 he marched with the regiment to Neemuch, and he was serving with it there when, in May 1824, his connection with it was severed by his promotion to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. On attaining that rank he was posted, June 1824, to the 4th Light Cavalry, and joining that regiment at Karnal, he continued in command of it until his death. He died at Karnal on the 29th April 1825.

NOTE.—Colonel (then Lieutenant) Stirling married, at Buxar on the 18th February 1807, Elizabeth Mary, daughter of Major-General Sir William Toone, K.C.B.—Mrs. Stirling died at Buxar on the 29th March 1811.

Stokes, Samuel William, First-Lieutenant (1825-1854).—*Grave at Asni, No. 895; tablet at Kohat, No. 1042.*—Born on the 30th August 1825.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1841 as a Cadet of Artillery. Arrived in India in July 1842 and, after doing duty at Dum-Dum for five months, was, in the following December, posted to the 3rd Company 1st Battalion, Foot Artillery, at that station. In August 1843 he was transferred to the 1st Company 3rd Battalion, and that company being then at Agra, he was directed to defer joining it until it should have arrived at Dum-Dum, and in the meantime, in December 1843, he was ordered to do duty with the 3rd Company 3rd Battalion at Dum-Dum, and to assume charge of No. 3 Elephant Battery, attached to it. He joined the 1st Company 3rd Battalion on its arrival at Dum-Dum in April 1844, and the Elephant Battery having been transferred to that company, he continued in charge of it until February 1845, when he was directed to do duty with the 2nd Company 3rd Battalion, then at Dum-Dum, and to accompany it to Benares, acting as Adjutant to a considerable detachment of Artillery then moving to that place, and with this detachment he arrived there at the end of the succeeding month. On attaining the rank of First-Lieutenant he was re-posted, June 1845, to the 1st Company 3rd Battalion, and on a reorganisation of the Artillery taking place in the following month, he was posted to the 2nd Troop 2nd Brigade, Horse Artillery (now the 52nd Field Battery, Royal Artillery); having, however, been directed, early in August to officiate as Adjutant to the detachment of Artillery at Beures until the 15th of that month, and then to take charge of the 3rd Company 3rd Battalion, at the place, until he could be relieved, he was unable to join the troop, at Meerut, until September 1845. In the following winter, on the troop being ordered to join the Army of the Sutlej, he accompanied it into the field, and was present with it at the battle of Subraon (Medal). He subsequently returned with the troop to Meerut, at which station, from April to September 1848, he officiated as Adjutant and Quarter-Master to the 3rd Brigade of Horse Artillery. In October 1848 he accompanied the troop to Ferozepore, and thereafter he served with it throughout the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49, including the passage of the Chenab, the battles of Chilianwala and Gujerat and the pursuit of the Sikhs and Afghans to Rawal Pindi and thence to Peshawar (Medal and two clasps). On the termination of the war the troop was retained at Peshawar, and there he officiated for some time, in March and April 1849, as Adjutant to a detachment of two troops of Horse Artillery. He continued serving at Peshawar with the troop until January 1851, when he was appointed to officiate as Depy. Commissary of Ordnance at that place; this appointment he held until the end of March, when he vacated it on

proceeding to Kashmir on leave. He was shortly afterwards nominated to raise and command a company of *golandáz* for service in the Derajat, and having formed this company,—which afterwards became No. 4 (Garrison) Company of Artillery of the Punjab Irregular Force—he commanded it for some time at Bannu, and afterwards at Dera Ismail Khan. At the end of November 1851 he was appointed to the charge of the Ordnance Commissariat of the Punjab Irregular Force, in addition to the command of his company of *golandáz*. In January 1852 he was transferred from the Horse Artillery to the 5th Company 8th Battalion, Foot Artillery, and in the following September he was removed from this company to the 1st of the 8th Battalion; these transfers were, however, merely nominal, and he continued serving with No. 4 (Garrison) Company, a detachment of which he commanded in the expedition against the Shiranis in the spring of 1853. In June 1853 he was appointed Commandant of No. 2 Light Field Battery, Punjab Irregular Force (now the 21st Mountain Battery), and having joined it at Bannu, he moved with it to Asni towards the close of the same year. Early in 1854 he was appointed, in addition, in the Civil Engineer's Dept., to the post of Executive Officer of the Lower Derajat. He died at Asni on the 21st May 1854.

NOTE.—In the casualty list in the official Army List this officer is stated to have died at bannu.

Stoliczka, Ferdinand, (Ph. D. (1833-1874).—*Grave at Leh, No. 1139.*—Born in Moravia on the 7th June 1833.—Having acquired some reputation as a naturalist and geologist in the Imperial Geological Survey of Austria, he, in 1862, entered the service of the Government of India in the Department of the Geological Survey. He afterwards held the appointment of Palaeontologist to the Survey of India, and wrote on the Cretaceous Fauna of Southern India. In 1873 he accompanied Sir T. Douglas Forsyth's Mission to Kashgar, and on the 19th June 1874, during the return march from that place, he died, of exposure, at Búlak-i-Murghai, twelve marches from Leh.

NOTE.—In the Latin inscription on this gentleman's grave January is erroneously substituted for June in the dates both of his birth and of his death. Buckland, in his *Dictionary of Indian Biography*, gives the date of the Doctor's death as "June 9th, 1874."

Stones, Alfred, Lieutenant (1828-1851).—*Grave at Lahore Cantonment, No. 650.*—Born in London in 1828.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1845. Arrived in India in June of the same year, and towards the close of the month was sent up to Allahabad to do duty with the 35th N.I. In the following October he was posted to the 57th N.I., and having joined that corps at Saugor, he served with it there until the spring of 1846, when he moved with it to Dinapore. In the spring of 1850 he accompanied the regiment to Mian Mir, and there he continued serving with it until his death. He died at Mian Mir on the 26th August 1851.

NOTE.—This officer's age is mis-stated in the inscription on his grave.

Storrs, John, Ensign (1807-1851).—*Grave at Ludhiana, No. 587.*—Born in Yorkshire in 1807.—A butcher by trade, he enlisted at Barnsley on the 21st February 1826 for the East India Company's Infantry, and having been despatched to Bengal, he landed at Fort William on the 29th October following. Here he was allotted to the 2nd European Regiment, and having joined that corps on its return from Cheduba, in Arakan, at the end of the year, he proceeded with it to Agra, arriving there in February 1827. In October 1829 the 2nd European Regiment was absorbed into the 1st and with the united corps (which was designated "The European Regiment") he moved to Dinapore in the spring of 1832, and back to Agra at the close of 1835. In the autumn of 1838 he marched with the European Regt. to Karnal, and afterwards to

Ferozepore, whence in December he accompanied it on service to Afghanistan with the Army of the Indus. Thereafter he served with it throughout the campaigns of 1838-39-40 in that country, and was present with it at the storm and capture of Ghazni, in which he received three wounds (Medal), at the occupation of Kabul, in the attack on Pishut, and in the operations in the Waziri Valley, including the reduction of the Kajja forts. He returned from Afghanistan with the regiment in the spring of 1841, and was stationed with the corps at Karnal, where he served with it for more than a year. Having attained the rank of Sergeant in his regiment, he was on the 27th April 1842 appointed Quarter-Master-Sergeant of the 48th N. I., and having joined that corps at Aligarh, he marched with it to Ludhiana in the autumn of the succeeding year. On the 1st November 1845 he was advanced to the position of Sergeant-Major of the 48th N. I., and accompanying the corps into the field on the outbreak of the first Sikh War, he served with it throughout the Sutlej Campaign of 1845-46, including the battles of Mudki, Firozshahr and Aliwal (Medal and two clasps). Immediately after the termination of the campaign he was placed, 23d February 1846, under the orders of Major Mackeson, Superintendent of the Cis-Sutlej Sikh States, and on the 10th of the following month, in recognition of the conspicuous bravery he had displayed in the battles of Mudki and Firozshahr, he was promoted to the warrant rank of Conductor. Later on, after reference had been made to the Court of Directors, he was further advanced, 3d July 1846, to the rank of Ensign, unattached, on the Veteran Establishment, his commission being dated the 10th February preceding,—the day of the final victory at Sobraon, though he himself was not present in that action. In October 1847 he was placed at the disposal of the Superintending Engineer, North-Western Provinces, to superintend the construction of a line of road from Ludhiana to Ferozepore, and he continued in that situation until January 1850, when he was relieved of the duty. He subsequently remained unemployed until July 1851, when he was appointed to do duty with the Sylhet Light Infantry Battalion, but before he could proceed to join that corps, he died at Ludhiana on the 10th September 1851.

NOTE.—In the inscription on his tomb this officer's age is mis-stated, and he is erroneously styled "Adjutant" of the Sylhet Light Infantry; no such appointment was ever conferred upon him.

Stott, Thomas, Surgeon (1807-1850).—*Grave at Delhi, No. 84.*—Born in September 1807.—Entered the Bengal Army, in the Medical Department, in 1830. Arrived in India in May 1831, and was appointed to do duty in the Presidency General Hospital. In the following September he was ordered up to Cawnpore, and in January 1832 he was sent from that place to Sitapur to do duty with the 20th N. I. In March 1833 he was directed to do duty with the 40th N. I., and he joined that regiment at Aligarh. In April 1834 he was ordered to proceed to Agra, and there, in the succeeding month, he was appointed to do duty with H. M.'s 13th Foot. In the following August he was appointed to the medical charge of a wing of the 45th N. I., detached from Muttra to Aligarh, with which he remained until September, when he was posted to the 68th N. I., and directed to proceed and assume medical charge with all possible despatch. He joined that regiment accordingly at Mainpuri, and marching with it shortly afterwards *en route* to Rajputana on service, he took part with it in the demonstration against Jodhpur. He subsequently proceeded with the regiment to Mhow, arriving there in December 1834, and he served with it there until October 1835, when he was transferred to the 20th N. I., at Delhi. In November 1836 he accompanied that regiment to Ludhiana, at which station, in October 1838, he received the additional medical charge of the 17th N. I., and of the 4th Troop 3rd Brigade, Horse Artillery. His regiment having been ordered

to join the Army of the Indus, he accompanied it to Ferozepore in November 1838, but it was eventually not required to proceed with the Army to Afghanistan, and he returned with it to Ludhiana in January 1839. At that station in the course of that and the succeeding year he received at different times the additional medical charge of the Artillery, of the jail, and of the 59th N. I. Early in 1841 he accompanied the 20th N. I. to Nasirabad, at which station in September 1841 he was appointed temporarily to the additional medical charge of the 55th N. I., and in November 1843 to that of a detachment of the Merwara Battalion. In December 1843 he proceeded on leave to Bombay, whence in March 1844 he went home on furlough. Returning to India in September 1846 he rejoined the 20th N. I. at Barrackpore, but before the end of the month he was transferred to the 13th N. I., and proceeding to the Upper Provinces he joined that regiment at Cawnpore. In November 1846 he was sent up to Meerut in medical charge of a detachment of H. M.'s 61st Foot, but he returned shortly afterwards to Cawnpore, where, in December, he was appointed to the medical charge of the right wing of the 53d N. I. In March 1847 he was transferred to the 53d N. I., the head-quarters of which he joined soon afterwards at Etawah. On promotion to the rank of Surgeon he was re-posted, December 1847, to the 53d N. I., with which he soon afterwards marched to Jullundur. In September 1848 he proceeded with the regiment to Lahore, where he served with it, doing garrison duty, until near the end of January 1849. He then accompanied the corps into the field, and served with it, during the latter part of the Punjab Campaign, in a force which had been detailed to guard the fords of the Chenab near Ramnagar, to the medical charge of the Brigade Staff at which place he was appointed in February (Medal). On the termination of the campaign he moved with the regiment to Wazirabad, at which station in the following November he was appointed to the additional medical charge of a detachment of the 7th Irregular Cavalry. In the winter of 1849-50 he accompanied the corps to Delhi, at which place he died on the very day of its arrival there,—the 19th January 1850.

Stratton, Andrew, Surgeon (c. 1789-1823).—*Grave at Karnal : see No. 196.*—Entered the Bengal Army, in the Medical Dept., in 1812. Arrived in India in November 1813, and before the end of the month was ordered up to Chunar, to do duty there, but he was afterwards permitted to remain at the Presidency until the succeeding January. In February 1814 he was appointed to do duty with the 1st Battalion 8th N. I., and having joined that corps at Benares, he was regularly posted to it on the 16th August following. In October 1814 he accompanied the battalion into the field, and served with it, in the Division under the command of Major-General Marley, throughout the first campaign of the Gurkha War, 1814-15. In August 1815 he was transferred to the 1st Battalion 16th N. I., and having joined it at Cawnpore, he accompanied it to Dacca in 1816, to Chittagong in 1817, to Dinapore in 1819, to the Narbada Field Force in 1820, and finally to Nagpur in the autumn of 1821. In February 1822 he was transferred to the Artillery Division at Nagpur, and he continued serving with it until February 1824, when he proceeded on leave to Calcutta. On the expiration of his leave, in July, he was ordered to do duty with the Artillery at Dum-Dum, but on the 26th of the same month he was posted to the 2nd European Regiment, which he joined forthwith at Dinapore. Towards the end of 1825 he accompanied this regiment to Arakan, and was stationed with it on the island of Cheduba. On promotion to the rank of Surgeon he was re-posted, May 1826, to the 2d European Regiment, with which, towards the end of the year, he returned to Bengal and proceeded to the Upper Provinces, *en route* to Agra. In October 1826 he was transferred to the 2d Light Cavalry, but he was directed

at the same time to continue doing duty with the 2^d European Regiment until the arrival of that corps at Agra. This took place in the middle of February 1827, and he then proceeded and in the course of the same month joined the 2^d Light Cavalry at Muttra. In November 1828 he marched with the regiment to Karnal, and at that station he died on the 27th September 1829.

NOTE.—In the list of unmarked graves at Karnal, given on page 32 of Part I, this officer's Christian name is incorrectly given as "Ambrose."

Strong, Dawsonne Melancthon, C. B., Major-General (1841—1903).—Tablet at Ambala, No. 273.—The eldest son of the Revd. Clement Dawsonne Strong, M. A., Rector of All Saints, Bristol, who was a cadet of the Strongs of Nether Stronge, Co. Somerset. Born at Netherton, Brampton Abbots, near Ross, Co. Hereford, on the 9th October 1841—Entered H. M.'s Indian Military Forces, Bengal, in 1859. Arrived in India in January 1860, and in the course of the same month was appointed to do duty with the 2^d Battalion of the Rifle Brigade; and having joined that corps on its way from Lucknow to Subathu, he arrived with it at the latter station in the following March. In December 1860 he was directed to do duty with the Nasiri Battalion at Jutogh, but in July 1861 he was again appointed to do duty with the 2^d Battalion of the Rifles, and he continued attached to that corps until September 1862, when his services were placed at the disposal of the Government of the N. W. Provinces for employment in the Police. In the following month he was appointed Offg. Asst. Inspector-General of Police in the Jhansi Division, and having been confirmed in that appointment in November 1862, he continued holding it until the spring of 1864, when he was appointed Offg. District Superintendent of Police at Hamirpur. On the 1st May 1864 he was appointed Asst. District Superintendent of Police in the Benares Division, but he held this appointment only until the following November, when, his services having been replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief, he was directed to do duty with the 19th Hussars at Meerut; in January 1865, however, he was directed to do duty with the 5th (Royal Irish) Lancers instead, and he joined that corps accordingly at Lucknow. In July 1865 he was directed to do duty with the 3^d Bengal Cavalry at Bareilly, and in the following October he was appointed Second Doing-Duty Officer (afterwards styled "Second Squadron Subaltern") in the 10th Bengal Cavalry; and having joined that corps at Ambala, he in the succeeding month accompanied it to Jhansi. In the winter of 1866-67 he moved with the regiment to Saugor, and there from June to October 1867, he officiated as Third Squadron Officer of the corps. In the latter month he marched with the regiment to Allahabad, whence he proceeded with it by rail to Calcutta and, at the end of the year, embarked with it for Abyssinia on service, thereafter serving with the corps throughout the campaign of 1868 in that country (Medal). On the withdrawal of the British troops from Abyssinia he proceeded with the regiment to Bombay, and moved with it, June 1868, to Malligaum, whence, in the following August he went home on sick leave. In March 1869, during his absence in Europe, he was advanced to the position of First Squadron Subaltern. Returning to India at the end of March 1870 and rejoining his regiment at Sialkot, he took up his appointment of First Squadron Subaltern in April; and during the next six years (in the course of which he accompanied the regiment to Nowshera in November 1871, and thence to Ambala in February 1876) he officiated seven times as Third Squadron Officer, six times as Second Squadron Officer, and once as Adjutant. On the 1st April 1876 he was appointed Third Squadron Officer permanently, and at the end of the year he accompanied the regiment to Delhi, on the occasion of the Imperial Assemblage. In the reorganisation of regimonal appointments that was then carried out,

he became, January 1877, a Squadron Commander in the regiment. He afterwards returned with the regiment to Ambala, where he continued serving with it until he went home on furlough in February 1878. His regiment having been detailed for service on the outbreak of the Afghan War in November 1878, he returned to India towards the close of the succeeding month, and rejoined the corps at Mardan in January 1879. In the following March he accompanied the regiment on service on the Khaibar line, where he served with it during the remainder of the campaign, taking part in various affairs and movements, including the action of Kam Dakka, in which he led the brilliant charge of cavalry which decided the fate of the day. On the termination of the war in May 1879 he remained with the regiment in the force retained on the Khaibar line, and during the ensuing four months he once officiated (from 1st June to the 1st August) as Second-in-Command and once (from the 1st August to the 20th September) as Commandant of the corps. On the renewal of the war in September he moved with his regiment to the front and (again officiating as Second-in-Command for three weeks in October) was engaged, in December, in several affairs with the Eastern Ghilzais, in the country beyond Jalalabad, in which region he continued serving until the regiment was withdrawn from the field in February 1880 (Medal, and promoted to the rank of Major, and afterwards to that of Lieutenant-Colonel, by brevet). On returning from field service in Afghanistan he accompanied the regiment to Mardan, whence, towards the end of March 1880, he proceeded with it to Peshawar, and there in the following May he was appointed Offg. Second in-Command of the corps. Towards the close of the succeeding August he moved with the regiment to Kohat, whence in November 1880 (having been appointed Offg. Commandant on the 5th of that month) he marched in command of the corps to Sialkot. On the 29th December following the permanent appointment of Second-in-Command was conferred upon him, but he continued officiating as Commandant until nearly the end of March 1881, when, reverting to Second-in-Command, he entered on the duties of his permanent appointment. From the beginning of October 1881 to the end of January 1882 he was on special duty in the Quarter-Master-General's Dept.,—employed in compiling a military report on the Punjab Northern State-Railway,—on the completion of which he rejoined his regiment, and afterwards, in March 1882, went home on leave. On his return to India at the end of the following November he rejoined his regiment at Sialkot, whence, in October 1883, he moved with it to Multan, afterwards going on with it to Duki (Thal-Chotiali) in December. In March 1884 he was appointed an Asst. Quarter Master-Genl. on the establishment and was posted to the Gwalior District, from which he was removed to the Allahabad Division in March 1885. In August 1886 he was appointed Offg. Depy. Qr.-Mr.-Genl. at Army Head-Quarters, Simla, but he held this situation for only a month; he was, however, afterwards retained at Army Head-Quarters as an Asst. Qr.-Mr.-Genl., and he remained there until February 1887, when he went home on leave. On the 29th December following, during his absence in Europe, he was appointed Commandant of his regiment, the 10th Bengal Lancers. He returned to India at the end of January 1888, and on the 23rd February joined and took command of his regiment at Multan; on the following day, however, he was appointed, temporarily, to the Brigade Staff and the command of the Multan Brigade, and this post he continued holding until the end of the following September. He was subsequently in command of the station of Multan until the beginning of December, when he reverted to the command of his regiment, and marched with the corps to Mian Mir. In February 1889 he moved with the regiment to Ambala, at which station he continued in command of it until March 1891, when he went home on leave. On his return to India in February 1892 he rejoined

the regiment at Ambala, and he was serving there when, in June 1893, he was appointed a Companion of the Order of the Bath. In the autumn of the same year he proceeded with the regiment to Jhelum. In April 1894 he went home on leave, and on the 26th August following, on attaining the rank of Major-General, he vacated the appointment of Commandant of the 10th Bengal Lancers. In the following November he was granted permission to reside out of India, and in the succeeding month a Good-Service Pension was conferred upon him. On the 25th April 1895 he retired from the service, and he thereafter resided in Europe until his death. He died at Haslemere, in Surrey, on the 11th July 1903.

NOTE.—Major-General (then Captain) Strong married, early in 1870, Mary Louisa, daughter of Percival Smith, Esqr., of Clifton.

Stuart-Menteth, William. *Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel (1805—1857).*—*Grave at Simla, No. 342*—The fourth son of Sir Charles Grenville Stuart-Menteth, Bart. (I), of Closeburn, Co. Dumfries. Born at Closeburn on the 31st July 1805.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1821. Arrived in India on Christmas Day, 1822, and on the 1st of the succeeding month was ordered to Chittagong to do duty with the 2^d Battalion 13th N. I.; a week later, however, this was altered to duty with the 1st Battalion 23^d N. I., at Barrackpore, and he joined that corps there accordingly. Early in February 1823 he was ordered up to Dinapore to do duty with a detachment of the Bengal European Regiment there, but on the 25th of the following month, while he was still on the way, he was regularly posted to the 2^d Battalion 9th N. I., at Lucknow; this corps, however, he never joined, having on the 31st of the same month been directed to proceed onwards to Jubbulpore with a detachment to which he was then attached, and thence go on to Garrawara to do duty there with the 1st Battalion 9th N. I. Having joined this corps at the end of April, he continued serving with it until August 1823, when, falling ill, he was compelled to proceed on leave to Cawnpore. Towards the end of the succeeding month, while still on leave, he was removed to the 1st Battalion 29th N. I., in Rajputana, but on the 17th October he was transferred to the 1st Battalion 9th, and he eventually rejoined that corps at Garrawara, moving with it shortly afterwards to Beful. On the reorganisation of the Army taking place in May 1824 he was posted to the 8th N. I. (late 1st Battalion 9th). In the following August he was transferred, as senior Ensign, to the 52^d N. I., then serving on the Sylhet Frontier, but having subsequently been granted permission to continue doing duty with the 8th N. I. (in the Nagpur Subsidiary Force) until the middle of October, he did not join the 52^d until quite the end of the year. Finally, in July 1825, on the formation of the 1st Extra N. I., he was posted to that corps, this being his tenth transfer or posting in the short period of two years and a half! Having joined his new regiment at Fatehgarh, he continued serving with it there until August 1826, when he proceeded on six months' leave to the Presidency, on the expiration of which he rejoined the corps on the march to Neemuch, where he arrived with it at the end of February 1827. In the autumn of 1829 he accompanied his regiment (which had become the 69th N. I. in the preceding year) to Muttra. From the spring to the autumn of 1830 he did duty at the Landaur Convalescent Dépôt, and he was again employed on the same duty from the spring of 1831 to the autumn of 1832. In January 1833 he moved with his regiment to Meerut, whence in September 1834 he proceeded on leave to Calcutta, and in January 1835 he went home on furlough. Returning to India in December 1837 and having been detained for some time at the Presidency, he was, in February 1838, nominated to officiate as Fort Adjutant of Fort William, and he continued acting in that appointment until the middle of February 1840, when he was appointed to

the Volunteer Regiment then being formed for service in China, one company of which was furnished by the 69th N. I. Having joined at Ballyganj, he sailed with the regiment for China in April 1840, and he thereafter served with it there during the operations of that year, including the occupation of Chusan (Medal). He returned from China in May 1841, and on the Volunteer Regiment being broken up at the end of that month, he was ordered to rejoin the 69th N. I., at Berhampore; before he could proceed, however, he was appointed, 9th June, to officiate as Fort Adjutant and Superintendent of Gentlemen Cadets in Fort William, and he continued in that employment until the middle of the succeeding September, when he proceeded on sick leave. Towards the end of November 1841 he was appointed Offg. Depy. Paymaster at Benares, and having entered on the duties of this post in January 1842, he continued officiating in it until November 1843, when he reverted to his regiment, and rejoined it at Shahjahapur. In the spring of 1844 he accompanied his regiment to Sindh, and having, shortly after his arrival at Sukkur, been appointed, 6th May, to officiate as Brigade-Major at that place, he continued acting in that appointment until the middle of the following September, when he was appointed a Brigade-Major on the permanent establishment. On the 1st of the succeeding month he was posted to Ambala, at which station he continued serving as Brigade-Major until August 1846, when he was transferred in the same capacity to Delhi. This appointment he continued holding until June 1854, when, having been frequently absent on sick leave during the preceding years, he was permitted to resign it. In the following month he again went on leave to Simla and the Presidency, with the intention of going home on furlough, but changing his mind, he, on the expiration of his leave in January 1855, rejoined his regiment at Hoshiarpur. In May 1855 he again went on leave to the Presidency, and thence in the following August he went home on furlough. Returning to India at the end of November 1856, he rejoined his regiment at Multan in February 1857, but in the succeeding May he was again obliged to proceed to Simla on sick leave, and at that place he died on the 11th July following.

NOTE I.—Throughout his service this officer's name was incorrectly entered in the Army Lists,—that is, as if "Stuart" were one of his Christian names and "Monteath" (the former spelling of the name, now discarded by the family) alone his surname. This erroneous rendering of the name appears also in the inscription on his tomb, in which, moreover, the date of his death is incorrectly stated.

NOTE II.—Lieutenant-Colonel (then Lieutenant) Stuart-Menteth married, at Calcutta on the 26th September 1826, Sarah Brevita, eldest daughter of Lieutenant George Hamilton, H. M.'s 16th Lancers, afterwards Barrack-Master at Gibraltar, and, later, at Mauritius. This lady (who was born in Staffordshire in 1812) married, secondly, Captain Alexander Bishop Chalmers of the Bengal Infantry (born May 1837), and was again left a widow on the 1st October 1869. She died at Simla on the 29th April 1900, aged 88 years.—(In Burke's *Peerage and Baronetage* Mrs. Stuart-Menteth's father is misdescribed as a "Colonel".)

Swetenham, Henry Donithorne, Lieutenant (1819—1846).—*Grave at Aliwal, but the stone which should have been placed over it has been found lying in a garden at Ludhiana,—see No. 591; tablet at Ferozepore, No. 443.*—The eldest son of Henry Swetenham, Esqr., of the Bengal Civil Service,—a cadet of the Swetenhams of Somerford Booths, Co. Chester. Born at Fatehgarh on the 31st March 1819. Educated at Rugby in Dr. Arnold's time.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 3^d February 1837 as a Cornet in the 16th Light Dragoons (Lancers), and that regiment being then in India, he joined the Cavalry Dépôt at Maidstone. He arrived in Bengal in December 1837, and in the spring of 1838 joined his regiment at Meerut, whence in the autumn of the same year he marched with it to Ferozepore and joined the Army of the Indus. Thereafter he accompanied the regiment on service

to Afghanistan, and served with it throughout the campaign of 1838-39 in that country, including the capture of Ghazni (Medal) and the occupation of Kabul. On the 13th October 1839 he attained the rank of Lieutenant. Marching through the Punjab, he returned to Meerut with the regiment in February 1840, and he continued serving with it there for two years and a half, in the course of which, in March 1842, he was appointed acting Interpreter to the corps. In the autumn of that year he accompanied the regiment to Ferozepore, where he served with it in the Army of Reserve; and on that Army being broken up, he returned to Meerut with the corps in the spring of 1843. In the autumn of 1843 he proceeded on service with the regiment in the Gwalior Campaign, and was present with it in the battle of Maharajpur (bronze star), returning with it to Meerut in the spring of 1844. In February 1845 he was confirmed in the appointment of Interpreter to the corps. On the outbreak of the first Sikh War he accompanied the regiment to the front and served with it in the campaign on the Sutlej, including the action of Badhowal and the battle of Aliwal, in the latter of which he fell in a gallant charge on a square of Sikh infantry, which was broken, dispersed, and almost annihilated,—28th January 1846.

NOTE.—This officer's second Christian name is mis-spelt in the inscription on the grave-stone found at Ludhiana (No. 591).

Swinley, George Henry, Major-General (1806—1867).—*Grave at Simla, No. 362.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1822, as a Cadet of Artillery. Arrived in India in October 1823 and was sent up to Dum-Dum to do duty with the Artillery there. In the following December he was posted to the 8th Company 3^d Battalion at the same station, where he continued serving with it until March 1824; he was then removed to the 6th Company 3^d Battalion, and this company having shortly afterwards been brought down from Dinapore, he, in the following November, accompanied it on service to the Cachar-Sylhet frontier, where he was employed with it during the first Burmese war, 1824-25. In June 1825 he was detached on command to Dacca, and his company having, in the reorganisation of the Artillery which then took place, become the 2^d Company of the 5th Battalion, he was re-posted to it in the succeeding month; and he was again re-posted to this company in October 1827, on his attaining the rank of First-Lieutenant. He continued on command at Dacca until November 1827, when he rejoined the headquarters of the company at Dum-Dum, and thence in December 1828 he went home on furlough. During his absence, in September 1831, he was removed to the 3^d Company 4th Battalion, and on his return to India, in the following November, he joined this company at Dum-Dum; in the succeeding month, however, he was transferred to the 1st Company 4th Battalion at the same station, and with this company he continued serving there (except when on twelve months' sick leave to Cherrapunji) until July 1833, when he was sent to the Upper Provinces on duty with a body of Artillery drafts. In the following month, while he was in progress to the Upper Provinces, he was transferred to the 4th Company 3^d Battalion, which he joined at Allahabad on his arrival there in September. In February 1834 he moved with the company to Cawnpore, but towards the end of the following April he was sent back to Allahabad on command, and he continued serving there for nearly two years, in the course of which, in March and April 1835, he held charge, temporarily, of the Allahabad Magazine. In February 1836 he was transferred to the 4th Troop 1st Brigade, Horse Artillery, and having joined it at Meerut in March, he accompanied it to Neemuch towards the close of the year. In the autumn of 1837 he officiated for a short time as Adjutant and Quarter-Master to the Neemuch Division of Artillery. In July 1838 he was appointed Adjutant and Quarter-Master to the 3^d Brigade of Horse Artillery,

and having joined its head-quarters at Cawnpore he was at the end of the following September, posted to the 1st Troop of that brigade. In December 1840, consequent on his promotion to the rank of Captain, he vacated the appointment of Adjutant and Quarter-Master, and having, in the following month, been posted to the 1st Company 5th Battalion, he joined and took command of it at Benares in March 1841. In the following November he was removed to the 1st Company 1st Battalion at Dum-Dum, and while serving there with it in January 1843 he, for a short time, held charge of the office of the Agent for Gunpowder at Ishapur. Towards the end of the same month he was transferred to the 3^d Troop 1st Brigade, Horse Artillery (now the 58th Field Battery, Royal Artillery), and having joined it at Karnal, he moved with it to Ambala in November 1843; and he was reposted to the command of this troop on the reorganisation of July 1845 taking place. On the outbreak of the first Sikh War he accompanied his troop to the front, and thereafter commanded it throughout the Sutlej Campaign of 1845-46, including the battles of Mudki, Firozshahr and Sobraon (Medal and two clasps, and promoted to the rank of Major by brevet). On the termination of the campaign he proceeded to Simla on leave, but he rejoined his troop at Jullundur in November 1846, and he continued serving with it there until the outbreak of the second Sikh War, when, on a force being organised for the purpose of suppressing the disturbances in the Jullundur Doab, he accompanied it into the field, and he thereafter, during the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49, served with the force under Brigadier Wheeler throughout its operations in the Jullundur and neighbouring Doabs, taking part in the reduction of the forts of Rangar Nagal (in command of the Artillery), Morari and Kallalwala, and in various other operations (Medal). In March 1849 the appointment of Asst. Adjt.-Genl. of Artillery was conferred up on him, and having joined at Dum-Dum, he continued in this post for nearly seven years. During this period he was transferred in succession to the rolls of the 1st Company 2^d Battalion (November 1849), the 2^d Company 4th Battalion (November 1851), and the 1st Company 7th Battalion (September 1852), and having on promotion to the rank of Major been posted, July 1853, to the 7th Battalion, he was afterwards transferred to the 1st Brigade in April 1854, to the 2^d Battalion at the end of February 1855, and to the 3^d Battalion in the following December. In December 1855, being in bad health, he was permitted to resign the appointment of Asst. Adjt.-Genl. of Artillery with effect from the 1st of the succeeding month, and he then proceeded on leave to the Presidency, whence he went home on furlough in February 1856. In September 1857, on attaining the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, he was posted to the 3^d Brigade, from which he was removed in the following December to the 1st Battalion, in May 1858 to the 7th, and in December 1858 to the 3^d Battalion. He returned to India in January 1859, and having taken command of the 3^d Battalion at Meerut, he moved with its head-quarters to Jullundur towards the end of March. In August 1859 he was transferred to the 2^d Brigade of Horse Artillery, and joined and took command of it at Mian Mir. Towards the end of 1860 he was nominated to the temporary command of the Regiment of Artillery and of the station of Meerut, and in February 1861 he was appointed Brigadier Commandant of Artillery and to command the station of Meerut in addition to his regimental duties. In the following October he was transferred to the Royal Artillery and posted to the 5th Royal Horse Brigade. In October 1862, on the appointment of Commandant of Artillery being abolished, he was appointed an Inspector of Artillery with the rank of Brigadier-General; and on the 1st of the following month he was posted to the Southern Division, with his head-quarters at Lucknow; and about the same time he was transferred to the rolls of the 19th Brigade, Royal Arty. In

December 1865 he attained the rank of Major-General. He continued holding the appointment of Inspector of Artillery, Southern Division, until his death, which took place at Simla on the 31st May 1867.

Note.—Major-General then Captain) Swinley married, at Cawnpore on the 4th March 1841, Sarah Jane, the eldest daughter of Colonel Warren H. L. Frith, of the Bengal Horse Artillery.—Her sister, Ellen, the second daughter of Colonel Frith, was the wife of Major-General Sir Archdale Wilson, Bart., K.C.B., the captor of Delhi.

Swinley, Silas Adair, Captain (1843—1879).—*Tablet at Lahore, No. 631.*—Son of Major-General George Henry Swinley, Bengal Artillery; grandson of Colonel W. H. L. Frith of the same corps, and nephew of Major-General Sir Archdale Wilson, Bart., K.C.B. Born at Agra on the 10th July 1843.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1861 as a Cadet of Cavalry in H. M.'s Indian Military Forces. Arrived in India in May of the same year, and in the following month was ordered up to Meerut to do duty with the 8th Hussars. In November 1862 he was appointed to do duty with the 3^d Bengal Cavalry, and having joined that regiment at Karnal, he proceeded with it to Bareilly at the end of the same month. In June 1864 he was appointed to officiate as Third Squadron Officer, and he continued in that position until March 1865, when he was appointed an Offg. Doing-Duty Officer. In October 1865 he was appointed Second Doing-Duty Officer, but he continued officiating as First Doing-Duty Officer until the spring of the following year. In March 1866 he accompanied the regiment to Peshawar, and towards the end of that year the designation of his appointment was changed to "Second Squadron Subaltern." In February 1867 he was appointed to officiate as First Squadron Subaltern, and in the following month he was made permanent in that appointment. From May to October 1868 he officiated as Third Squadron Officer, and in December 1868 he proceeded with the regiment to Jhelum. From April to October 1870 he again officiated as Third Squadron Officer. In February 1871 he went home on furlough, and was absent from India for about two years. On returning, early in 1873, he rejoined the regiment at Nowgong, and from the beginning of March to the end of August he officiated as Station Staff Officer there. From September to December 1873 he officiated as Cantonment Magistrate, and in March 1874 he was appointed Station Staff Officer at Nowgong, vacating his regimental appointment in the 3^d B. C. He continued in that situation until September 1877, when his services were placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India for employment on famine-relief duty in the Madras Presidency, and he was then ordered to Gooty. In November 1877 he was appointed a Squadron Commander in the 11th Bengal Cavalry (Lancers), but he continued on famine relief duty until the spring of 1878, when he joined his new regiment at Nowshera. On the outbreak of the Afghan War in the autumn of 1878 he accompanied the regiment on service in the First Division, Feshawar Valley Field Force, and he was present with it in the operations resulting in the capture of Ali Masjid and in various movements and operations on the Khaibar line until the 24th May 1879, when he died at Safed Sang.

Swinton, George Keith, Cornet (1833—1854).—*Grave at Sialkot, No. 715.*—Son of George Swinton, Esqr., of the Bengal Civil Service, who was a cadet of the Swintons of Swinton, Co. Peebles. Born at Calcutta on the 14th January 1833.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1850. Arrived in India on the 3^d February 1851, and on the 10th was ordered up to Cawnpore to do duty with the 1st Light Cavalry, but before he could join that corps he was posted, 5th March, to the 4th Light Cavalry (Lancers), and proceeding onwards, he joined that regiment at Sialkot. From May 1852 to February 1853 he was on sick leave at Mussoorie and Landour. After rejoining his regiment, in February 1853, he continued serving with it at Sialkot until his death, which took place there on the 17th March 1854.

Swinton, Samuel Charles Alston, Captain (1820—1858).—*Grave at Ambala, No. 241.*—The third and youngest son of Samuel Swinton, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service (a cadet of the Swintons of that ilk and eventually the possessor, by purchase, of the family estate of Swinton, Co. Berwick),—a lineal descendant of the Sir John Swinton who, at the battle of Beauge, in Anjou, 22^d March 1421, unhorsed and slew the Duke of Clarence,* brother of King Henry the Fifth of England. Born at Calcutta on the 22^d September 1820.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1839 as a Cadet of Infantry. Arrived in India in June of the same year, and in the following month was sent up to Barrackpore to do duty with the 51st N. I. In October 1839 he was posted to the 11th N. I., and he joined that regiment at Saugor. In April 1840 he was transferred to the cavalry branch of the service, and was ordered to Cawnpore to do duty with the 8th Light Cavalry. He was regularly posted to that regiment in the following November, and he continued serving with it at Cawnpore until 1842, when he proceeded with it to Bundelkhand, and served with it there during the suppression of the insurrection in that province, 1842—1843. In February 1843 he was appointed to do duty with the Governor-General's Body Guard, and accompanying Lord Ellenborough into the field in the Gwalior Campaign, he was present with the corps at the battle of Maharajpur (bronze star). He continued serving with the Body Guard until April 1844, when he was appointed Adjutant of the 5th Irregular Cavalry, and having joined that corps at Mhow, he accompanied it to Bhopawar in April 1846. From February to October 1847 he officiated as Second-in-Command, in addition to his duties as Adjutant, and in February 1848 the permanent appointment of Second-in-Command was conferred upon him. In March 1848 he accompanied the regiment to Meerut. In the following June he exchanged appointments with another officer and became Second-in-Command of the 2^d Irregular Cavalry, which he joined at Hoshiarpur, and with this corps he served in the operations in the Jullundur and Bari Doabs during the Punjab Campaign of 1848—49, taking part in various small affairs with the enemy (Medal). Early in 1850 he accompanied the regiment to Peshawar. At the end of April 1850 he resigned the appointment of Second-in-Command of the 2^d Irregular Cavalry, and in the following June he went home on furlough. He returned to India in January 1853, and in the autumn (having remained at Calcutta on leave in the interval) he rejoined the 8th Light Cavalry at Ferozepore. In November 1853 he proceeded with the regiment to Mian Mir, where he continued serving with it until April 1855, when he was appointed to the Pay Department and nominated Depy. Paymaster of the Sirhind Circle. In this situation he remained until his death, which occurred at Ambala on the 22^d June 1858.

Symons, Sir William Penn, K.C.B., Colonel and temporary Major-General (1843—1899).—*Tablet at Ambala, No. 271.*—The eldest son of William Symons, Esqr., of Hatt, Co Cornwall. Born on the 17th July 1843.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 6th March 1863 as an Ensign in the 24th Foot, and having been posted to the 2^d Battalion of that regiment he joined it at the Mauritius the same year. Towards the end of 1865 he proceeded with the battalion to Burma, and, while serving at Rangoon, he was promoted, 30th October 1866, to the rank of Lieutenant. He accompanied the corps to Secunderabad early in 1869, and in the autumn of 1872 he proceeded with it to Bombay, and there, in December of that year, embarked with it for England. Landing at Portsmouth towards the end

* And Swinton placed the lance in rest
That bumbled o'er the sparkling crest
Of Clarence's Plantagenet.

of the following month, he proceeded with the corps to Warley, at which place, and at Aldershot, Dover and Chatham, he served with it during the next five years. Early in February 1878 he embarked with the battalion for South Africa, where a Kaffir outbreak was anticipated, and on the 16th of the same month he was promoted to the rank of Captain. He landed with the corps at East London in March, but on its being sent to the front, he was left with his company in Fort Glamorgan, and was retained there, doing garrison duty, for two months. In May 1878, with his company, he rejoined the head-quarters of the battalion in the field, and thereafter served with it during the short remainder of the Kaffir War. In the following July he proceeded with the battalion to Natal, which was threatened by the Zulus, and in the succeeding January he accompanied the corps on the expedition into Zululand, crossed the Tugela, and marched to Isandhlwana Hill. On the 22^d of that month he accompanied a portion of the battalion which formed part of a column with which the Commander of the Forces, Lord Chelmsford, moved towards Isipezi Hill, and he thus escaped being involved in the terrible disaster at Isandhlwana, when, during the absence of Lord Chelmsford, the British camp was overwhelmed by the Zulu armies and the force there annihilated. With the remains of the column he retired across the Tugela to Rorke's Drift Farm, at which post he continued until the termination of the war (Medal and clasp). On the battalion embarking for Gibraltar towards the end of the year, he was sent home for duty at the regimental dépôt, which he joined at Brecon, and with which he served for eighteen months. On the 1st July 1881 the 24th Regiment became the South Wales Borderers, and having on the same date been promoted to the rank of Major, he soon afterwards proceeded to India and joined his battalion at Secunderabad, whither it had been sent from Gibraltar in the preceding August. He continued serving there with the corps until the end of September 1882, when he was appointed an Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry in the Madras Presidency, an appointment which he held continuously until the end of October 1885. The war with the Sovereign of Burma then breaking out, he was appointed a Depy. Asst. Adjt. and Quarter-Master-Genl. with the Expeditionary Force sent to that country, and in that capacity he served throughout the operations of the campaign in Upper Burma until February 1886, when he reverted to his appointment of Asst. Adjt.-Genl for Musketry in Madras. On the 17th May 1886 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet. In September 1886 he was sent back to Burma as Commandant of a corps of Mounted Infantry; on the 1st July 1887 he was advanced to the rank of Colonel by brevet; and in April 1888 he was appointed Inspector-General of Mounted Infantry in Burma, an appointment which he continued holding until the month of May in the following year. During this period he was continuously engaged in operations against insurgents, and rendered very distinguished service in the measures taken for the pacification of the newly-conquered territory, especially in clearing the Sagaing District of the dacoit bands with which it was infested. In a review of these operations it was recorded of him, by Sir George White, that his services had been "most distinguished and varicid," and that "his services as a Military Commander had proved him an officer of exceptional promise whose advancement would be a benefit to the service." For his services during the campaigns in Burma he received the India Medal with two clasps, and the brevets of Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel, as detailed above. In May 1889 he was appointed temporarily to the district staff, with the rank of Brigadier-General, and placed in command of the Myingyan District, which he held for more than a year, and during this period he commanded the Burma column of the forces employed in the Chin-Lushai Expedition (November 1889 to April 1890), and won high commendation for the skilful manner in which he con-

ducted those arduous operations to a successful issue (Clasp added to India Medal, and created a Companion of the Order of the Bath). In June 1890 he went home on leave, but he was not long absent from India, for having been promoted to the regimental rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on the 31st January 1891 and been re-posted to the 2^d Battalion of the South Wales Borderers, he returned to the country and assumed command of the corps at Allahabad in February. In October 1892 he proceeded with the battalion to Aden, and he continued in command of it there until April 1893, when he was appointed Asst. Adjt.-Genl. for Musketry at Army Headquarters, Simla, and placed on half-pay of his regimental commission. In the following October he was appointed Offg. Commandant of the Simla Volunteer Rifles, and he held the post for several months. He continued in the appointment of Asst. Adjt.-Genl. for Musketry until October 1894, when he was nominated to the command of the Reserve Brigade of the Waziristan Delimitation Escort, and in the following December, on punitive operations against the Waziris being undertaken, he was appointed Brigadier-General Commanding the First (or Jandola) Brigade of the Waziristan Field Force. In this position he served throughout the Waziristan Campaign of 1894-95 (clasp to India Medal). At the end of March 1895 he was appointed a District Commander of the second class, with the rank of Brigadier-General, and early in the following May he was posted to the command of the Sirhind District. This command he held (including a period of eight months' leave in Europe in 1896) until June 1897, when, on the outbreak of the Frontier War, he was appointed to the command of the Second Brigade of the Tochi Field Force. He thereafter served throughout the operations in the Tochi Valley until early in October, when he left on appointment to the command (with the local rank of Major-General) of the First Division of the Main Column of the Tirah Field Force. He joined his command soon afterwards and served throughout the Tirah Campaign of 1897-98, including the forcing of the Simpagha and Arhanga passes, the operations in Maidan, the march through the Mastura Valley to Bara (in command of the column), the re-opening of the Khaibar, the expedition to the Bazaar Valley, and various other operations until the end of the war (Medal and two clasps, and created a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath). On the breaking up of the Tirah Field Force in April 1898 he was appointed to the Command of the Force (three brigades) left in occupation of the Khaibar and styled "the Khaibar Force," but this Force was demobilised at the end of May, and he then proceeded to Ambala and resumed the command of the Sirhind District, which he continued holding for nearly a year. In May 1899 he was appointed a Brigadier-General on the staff, to command the troops in Natal, with the temporary rank of Major-General, and he shortly afterwards proceeded to South Africa and took up the appointment. In the following October the war with the South African republics broke out, and the Boers invaded Natal and took up a strong position on Talana Hill, near Dundee, in the northern part of the colony. Collecting his forces he immediately moved forward to attack the enemy, and on the 20th he stormed the hill and expelled the Boers from their position with heavy loss, but in the course of the desperate conflict he himself fell mortally wounded, shot through the abdomen. When the British troops retired southwards, two days later, he was left in the hospital at Dundee, where he died of his wound,—23rd October 1899.

NOTE.—Sir W. Penn Symons married, on the 13th February 1877, Caroline, the only daughter of Thomas Pinfold Hawkins, Esq., of Edgebaston, Co. Warwick.

T.

Tabor, Samuel James, Captain (c. 1809-1849).—Grave at Jullundur, No. 529.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1825. Arrived in India in May 1827, and

on the 2^d of the succeeding month was ordered up to Meerut to do duty with the 10th Light Cavalry. On the 19th, while he was on his way up, he was posted to the 7th Light Cavalry, then at Karnal, but having been halted at Cawnpore on the 6th September, and there ordered to do duty with the 9th until the 1st October, he did not join the 7th until nearly the end of the latter month. Towards the end of 1828 he moved with the regiment from Karnal to Kaita, in Bundelkhand. In March 1831 he proceeded to Mussoorie on leave, on the expiration of which, in September, he was directed to do duty with the 2^d Light Cavalry at Karnal until the end of the following month; and he then proceeded and rejoined his own regiment on the route to Mhow, where he arrived with it in December. From June to October 1832 he officiated as Interpreter and Quarter-Master to the regiment, and in the winter of 1834-35 he was employed with the corps, in the Rajwara Field Force, in the demonstration against Jodhpur and in the subsequent operations for the restoration of order in Shekhawat. On the termination of these operations he marched with the regiment to Cawnpore, arriving there towards the close of February 1835. In November 1835 he was appointed Adjutant of the regiment. In August 1837 he proceeded on leave to the Presidency, whence, in March 1838, he went home on furlough, vacating the appointment of Adjutant. He returned to India in February 1841, and after nearly four months' leave at the Presidency, rejoined his regiment at Meerut at the end of June. In December 1841 he marched with the regiment to Delhi, whence in March 1842 he accompanied it to Karnal, at which station, in the following month, he officiated for nearly four weeks as Brigade-Major. In the autumn of the same year he proceeded with the regiment to Ferozepore, where he served with it, in the Army of Reserve, until January 1843, when, on that Army being broken up, he marched with the corps to Ludhiana. In the spring of 1844 he accompanied the regiment to Sindh, where he served with it (principally at Shikarpur and Khangarh) for nearly two years. In February 1846, the regiment having been detailed to form part of the Sindh Field Force, organised for the purpose of taking part in the first Sikh War, he accompanied it in its march to the north, but the battle of Sobraon having brought the war to an end, the Field Force was broken up, and he proceeded with the regiment towards Ferozepore. Being, however, in bad health, he was obliged to go on leave to the hills, and quitting the regiment at Bahawalpur on the 13th March, he proceeded to Mussoorie, where he remained until the following December. He then rejoined his regiment at Muttra, whence, in November 1847, he accompanied it to Jullundur. In the autumn of the following year he accompanied his regiment into the field, and during the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49 he took part with it in the operations of Brigadier-General Wheeler's Field Force in the Jullundur, Bari and Rechna Doabs (Medal). On the termination of the war he returned with the regiment to Jullundur, and at that place he died on the 21st August 1849.

Note.—This officer's age is mis-stated in the inscription on his tomb.

Tait, James Salisbury, Lieutenant-Colonel (1837-1886).—*Grave at Dharmasala, No. 512.*—Born in India on the 12th June 1837.—In 1857 this gentleman held the position of head clerk and treasurer in the office of the District Engineer, East Indian Railway, Arrah, and he was one of those who, on the mutiny of the native troops at Dinapore in July 1857, took up a position in a house at Arrah and gallantly and successfully held it, against all the efforts of the mutineers, from the 25th July to the 2^d August, when the arrival of a relieving force under the command of Major Vincent Eyre put an end to the siege. Joining Major Eyre's force as a volunteer, he served under that officer, in August 1857, in his operations against Kunwar

Singh, the rebel chief of Jagdeshpur, and took part in the rout of the mutineers and insurgents at Tola Narainpur and Dáláor, and in the capture and destruction of Jagdeshpur itself. In the following month he joined Havelock's force as a volunteer, and, in the capacity of Asst. Field Engineer, served under that gallant officer in his last advance into Oudh, taking part in the actions of Mangalwár and Alambagh, in the first relief of the Lucknow Residency, and in the continued defence of that place until it was finally relieved by Sir Colin Campbell in November. From November 1857 to March 1858 he served as an Asst. Field Engineer with the Oudh Field Force, under Sir James Outram, at Alambagh, and finally, during March 1858, he took part, in the same capacity, in the siege and capture of Lucknow (Medal and two clasps). In April 1858 he was appointed a Probationary Asst. Engineer in the Dept. of Public Works and was posted to Lucknow, and in the following October, having passed the prescribed examination in Civil Engineering, he was appointed permanently to the department as an Asst. Executive Engineer. In the meantime his military services during the mutiny campaigns had been taken into consideration, and in March 1859 he was appointed a Cadet in H. M.'s Indian Mil. Forces, this being preliminary to his formal admission into the service, which took place later on, with rank as an Ensign from the 20th June 1859. In August 1859 he was posted to the cadre of the late 28th N. I., but in the following December this posting was cancelled, and he was removed to the General List of Infantry Officers. Early in 1860 he was appointed to do duty with the 2^d Battalion of the Rifle Brigade, and, having joined that corps at Subathu, he continued serving with it there until the end of the following July, when he was appointed an Asst. Engineer in the Dept. of Public Works and was posted to the Upper Sirhind Division. In February 1861 he was appointed a District Superintendent of Police in the Punjab, and in the Punjab Police the rest of his service was passed. In October 1865 he was admitted into the Bengal Staff Corps. Having served as District Superintendent at Rohtak, Delhi, Ferozepore, Lahore, Jullundur, and at various other places in the Punjab, he went home on sick leave in January 1871, and during his absence in Europe, in October 1872, he was appointed Asst. Inspector-General of Railway Police for the Sindh, Punjab and Delhi Railway. He took up this appointment on his return to India in March 1873, and he continued in it until 1882, when he became Asst. Inspector-General of Railway Police in the Punjab: this appointment he continued holding until April 1884, when he again went on leave to Europe. In March 1885, on his return to India, he was appointed District Superintendent of Police at Kangra, and in that employment he continued until his death. He died at Dharmasala on the 15th December 1886.

Tallan, William, Lieutenant (1826-1852).—*Grave at Lahore Cantonment, No. 653.*—Born in County Monaghan, Ireland, in 1826.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1844. Arrived in India on the 16th October of the same year, and on the 30th was ordered up to Shahjahanpur to do duty with the 6th N. I.; at the end of the following month, however, this was altered to duty with the 62^d N. I., and he joined that regiment accordingly at Benares. In February 1845 he was posted to the 57th N. I., then at Saugor, but having subsequently obtained leave to remain at Dinapore, he did not join that regiment until the following November. In the spring of 1846 he marched with the 57th to Dinapore, whence in the spring of 1850 he accompanied the corps to Mian Mir, Lahore. At that place he died on the 4th November 1852.

Tandy, Francis Latter, Second Lieutenant (1834-1857).—*Inscription at Delhi, No. 162.*—Born on the 6th March 1834.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1853. After passing his examination at Addiscombe, December

1853, he was sent to Chatham for instruction and training as an officer of engineers, and he remained there until August 1855. He arrived in India in March 1856, and in the following May was sent up to Roorkee to join and do duty with the Sappers and Miners. In April 1857 (having in the interval been attached to the 3rd and afterwards to the 4th Company of the corps) his services were placed at the disposal of the Dept. of Public Works, and on the 1st May following he was appointed a Probationary Asst. Engineer and posted to the Burdwan Division of the Embankment Circle; but before he could proceed and join this appointment the Mutiny broke out, and he marched with the Sappers and Miners to Meerut. At that place, on the 16th May, a large portion of the corps mutinied and went off to Delhi, but he remained attached to the faithful remnants, and with them, towards the end of the month, accompanying Brigadier Wilson's advance to the Hindan, he took part in both the actions at Gaziúd-din-nagar and, afterwards, when Brigadier Wilson's column joined the Delhi Field Force, in the action of Badli-ki-Serai and in the advance on Delhi which immediately followed. On the 10th June he was appointed an Asst. Field Engineer, and he thereafter served throughout the siege of Delhi, up to the assault of the 14th September. On that memorable occasion he was one of the engineer officers detailed to accompany the Third Column,—that led by Colonel Campbell,—to the assault of the Kashmir Gate, and in the desperate conflict which followed the blowing in of the gate, he was unfortunately shot dead.

Note.—On the Mutiny Memorial at Delhi (No. 162) this officer's name is incorrectly inscribed as "F. S. Tandy."

Tapp, Horatio Thomas, Major-General (1785—1849).—*Grave at Subathu, No. 424.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1800. Arrived in India in August 1801, and on the 8th October following was posted to the 1st European Regiment, which he joined at Dinafore. In April 1802, on a revision of rank taking place, he was posted to the 1st Battalion 1st N. I., and having joined at Midnapore, he, towards the end of the same year, marched with the battalion to Dinafore. In August 1803 he accompanied the battalion to Benares, the corps having been moved thither in connection with the arrangements made for the conduct of the impending Mahratta War, and in the following month, on his promotion to the rank of Lieutenant, he was re-posted to the 1st Battalion of his regiment. Towards the close of 1803 he accompanied the battalion on service to Bundelkhand, then recently conquered from the Mahrattas, and in that ever-disturbed province he was actively employed and went through much harassing service for three years. In December 1806, on the battalion being withdrawn from Bundelkhand, he accompanied it to Tara Mirzapur, whence in the autumn of 1809 he marched with it to Bareilly. Early in the following year, however, the battalion was removed from Bareilly to Delhi and Rewári, at which places he served with it until October 1811, when he proceeded with it to Muttra. From April to July 1813 he officiated as Adjutant of the battalion, to which, on his promotion to the rank of Captain being gazetted, he was again re-posted early in 1815. In the cold season of 1815-16 he marched with the battalion to Lucknow, whence in the autumn of 1817 he accompanied it to Kalinjar, in Bundelkhand, and joined the Left Division of the Grand Army, thereafter serving with it throughout the Mahratta-Pindari War of 1817-18, in the course of which he took part in the affair of Rampúr and in the brilliant action of Jawad. In the autumn of 1818, on the troops being withdrawn from the field, he accompanied the corps to Neemuch, whence in December he proceeded on leave to Lucknow. He rejoined the battalion at Moradabad in January 1820, and towards the close of the same year he marched with it to Cawnpore. In October 1822 he was sent to the Presidency in charge of a body of invalids and time-

expired men, but having, on arrival, in December, been granted leave to remain there for a time, he did not rejoin the battalion at Cawnpore until August 1823. Early in the following year he moved with the battalion to Sultanpur, in Oudh. On the reorganisation of May 1824 taking place he was posted, as Major, to the 4th N. I. (late 2nd Battalion 1st), and having joined that corps at Neemuch, he accompanied it to Ludhiana in the winter of 1824-25. In May 1825 he was appointed to raise and organise the 8th Extra N. I. at Azimgarh, and he commanded that corps until April 1826, when it was disbanded; he then went on leave for some months, and eventually rejoined the 4th N. I. at Ludhiana, in the autumn. On attaining the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel he was posted, December 1826, to the 1st N. I., which corps he joined at Muttra in February 1827, and in the following year he was employed for several months as a member of a "Travelling Committee" formed for the purpose of enquiring into the condition of military bazaars. In October 1829 he moved with the regiment to Delhi, and he afterwards accompanied it to Fatehgarh in November 1832, and to Cawnpore in February 1835. In February 1836 his services were placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Agra, by which, on the 2^d March, he was appointed Political Agent at Subathu and Commandant of the Nasiri Battalion, and in the course of the same month he was removed from the rolls of the 1st to those of the 15th N. I. On attaining the regimental rank of Colonel he was posted, July 1837, to the 64th N. I. In June 1841, on succeeding to the "off-reckonings," he vacated the appointments of Political Agent at Subathu and Commandant of the Nasiri Battalion. In the following month he was granted leave to remain in the hills under the Subathu Agency for a year, subsequently extended to sixteen months, and on the expiration of this period he was granted permission to continue residing in the hills in the vicinity of Simla and Subathu. In November 1841 he attained the rank of Major-General. In August 1847 he was appointed to the divisional staff of the Army, and in the following month he was posted to the command of the Dinafore Division; being, however, in bad health at the time, he was obliged to proceed on leave to Simla instead of joining his command, and this leave having been extended from time to time, he eventually never joined his appointment at all. He died at Kálta, near Subathu, on the 9th April 1849.

Taylor, Abraham Beresford, O. B., K. H., Lieutenant-Colonel (1793—1845).—*Tablet at Ferozepore, No. 442.*—The second son of James Taylor, Esq.^r of Cranbrooke, Co. Fermanagh. Born in 1793.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 14th February 1811 as an Ensign in the 2^d Battalion of the 82^d Foot, and having joined that corps at Tynemouth, he accompanied it, in the following June, to Guernsey, at which place and at Alderney he served with it until the close of the succeeding year. On the 24th December 1812 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in the 2^d Battalion of the 89th Foot, and joining that corps soon afterwards at Halifax, in Nova Scotia, he accompanied it to Quebec in June 1813, and afterwards went on with it to Kingston. Thereafter he served with the battalion throughout the campaign of 1813-14 on the Niagara Frontier, taking part in the brilliant action of Chrystler's Farm, in the sanguinary battle of Lundy's Lane, near the falls of Niagara (in both of which the Americans were defeated with heavy loss, and in the latter of which he was severely wounded), and finally, in the siege of Fort Erie, including the unsuccessful assault on the outworks of the place on the 15th August, and the repulse of the American sortie on the 17th September 1814. He returned home with the battalion in August 1815, and afterwards served with it at Chichester, Portsmouth and Sheerness until November 1816, when it was disbanded and he was transferred to the 1st (and only remaining) Battalion of the 89th. Proceeding to India

in the following year, he joined the 89th at Quilon, in Malabar, whence in January 1818 he accompanied a detachment of six companies of it to Bombay and joined a field force under the command of Colonel Prother, of the Bombay Army, which had been detailed to take part in the Mahratta War, then proceeding; with this force he served throughout the operations in the Southern Konkan, taking part in the reduction of the forts of Logarh, Koári and Raigárh, and afterwards, in January 1819, in the brief campaign in Sawant Wari, including the storm and capture of Rári, "the Gibraltar of the Western Gháts." On the termination of the Mahratta War he returned with the regiment to Quilon, and he continued serving with it there until 1821, when he went home on leave. Returning to India in the autumn of 1824, he rejoined his regiment at Rangoon, where it was then on field service, and he thereafter served with it throughout the campaign of 1824—25 in Lower Burma, including the severe fighting at Rangoon in December 1824, the capture of the Dalla stockades (wounded) and of Panlang, the unsuccessful assault of Donsbyo, the eventual reduction of that place, and the advance to and occupation of Prome. On the 22^d April 1825 he was promoted to the rank of Captain. Falling ill at Prome he was obliged, in the autumn of 1825, to withdraw from the Army in the field and proceed to Calcutta, whence he returned to Madras in January 1826. On the return of the regiment from Burma in April 1826 he rejoined it at Madras, and he subsequently served with it there, at Trichinopoly, and again at Madras, until January 1831, when he embarked with it for Europe. Landing at Gravesend in the following May, he subsequently served with the regiment at Canterbury, Plymouth and Devonport for nearly two years. On the 19th April 1833 he was promoted to the rank of Major, unattached, and placed on half-pay. On the 16th January 1835 he was nominated Paymaster of the 40th Foot, but this appointment did not take effect, and on the 16th April following he exchanged from half-pay, unattached, to full pay as Major in the 9th Foot. He arrived in India in October, and in the succeeding month, on the arrival of the regiment from Mauritius, he joined it in Fort William; and he soon afterwards accompanied it to Chinsura. In 1837 he was appointed a Knight of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order. In December 1838 he moved with the regiment to Hazaribagh, whence he proceeded with it to Agra early in 1840, and to Meerut in November of the same year. On the 23^a November 1841 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. In the following month he marched with the regiment to Ferozepore, whence in January 1842, in command of the regiment, he proceeded on service to Afghanistan with the Army under the command of Major-General Pollock, thereafter taking part in all that officer's operations, including the forcing of the Khaibar Pass, the advance to Jalalabad, the actions of Mamu-Khel, Jagdalak, Tezin, and Haft Kotal, the re-occupation of Kabul, the capture and destruction of Istalif, and various actions in the passes between Kabul and Peshawar during the return march to the British provinces (Medal, and created a Companion of the Order of the Bath). On the breaking up of the Army at Ferozepore he accompanied the regiment towards Subathu, but while the corps was halted at Mubarikpur, in April 1843, he proceeded on six months' leave to Kurnal and Calcutta, and thence went home on furlough on private affairs. He returned to India in November 1844, and rejoined his regiment at Kasauli, whence in November 1845, he moved with it to Ambala. On the outbreak of the first Sikh War he accompanied the regiment to the front, and commanded it in the battle of Múdkí; the casualties of that day, however, caused him to succeed to the temporary command of a brigade, which, three days later, he led with distinguished gallantry at the battle of Firozshahr, and there he fell, 21st December 1845, when advancing to the assault of the Sikh entrenchments.

—10th February 1846.

trenchments, the service losing in him "a most gallant and accomplished officer."

NOTE.—Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor married, at Hazaribagh on the 14th March 1839, Eliza Matilda, the only daughter of Major (afterwards Major-General) Frederick George Lister, Bengal Infantry.

Taylor, Charles Cyril, C. B., Lieutenant-Colonel (c. 1805—1846).—Tablet and grave at Ferozepore, Nos. 444 and 475.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 26th March 1823 as an Ensign in the 46th Foot, and proceeding to India he joined that regiment at Bellary before the end of the year. In the spring of 1825 he accompanied the regiment to Cannanore, and on the 26th May of the same year he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. He went home on leave in 1826, and while he was in Europe he was promoted, 11th July 1826, to the rank of Captain, and on the 19th September following he exchanged into the 20th Foot. Returning to India in 1827, he joined the 20th at Poona, and from the succeeding September up to January 1828 he commanded the light company of the regiment in the operations against the refractory Raja of Kolhapúr. In February 1829 he accompanied the regiment to Colaba. In the course of the same year he was appointed Brigade-Major at Poona, and he continued in that situation until 1831, when he rejoined his regiment at Belgaum. On the 27th September 1831 he was promoted to the rank of Major. Early in 1832 he went home on leave and he was absent from India until 1835, when he rejoined his regiment at Belgaum. In the following year he again went home on leave, and the regiment having returned home in May 1837, he rejoined it at Canterbury. On the 16th June 1837 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, but, a reduction of establishment taking place, he was immediately afterwards placed on half-pay. He remained in this position until the 1st January 1838, when he was again brought on full pay for "a particular service" in Canada, the occasion being the rebellion which had broken out there. Proceeding to Canada he served during the suppression of the insurrection, and on several occasions rendered very distinguished service, particularly at Odell-town on the 9th November 1838, when, in command of a body of two hundred volunteers, he signally defeated a gang of raiders from the United States, twelve hundred in number, under the command of a French officer, who had crossed into Canada for the purpose of aiding the rebels. For these services he was, in March 1839, created a Companion of the Order of the Bath. He continued on service in Canada until the summer of 1843, when, having on the 30th June of that year been appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the 29th Foot, he returned home preparatory to proceeding to India, where the regiment was then serving. Arriving at Calcutta in February 1844, he soon afterwards joined the 29th at Ghazipur, whence towards the close of the year he accompanied the corps to Meerut. In November 1845 he moved up to Kasauli with the regiment, but the corps had scarcely settled itself down there when, on the outbreak of the first Sikh War, he had to march down with it again to join the Army of the Sutlej. On the formation of that Army in December 1845 he was appointed to the command of the Third Brigade of Infantry, with the rank of Brigadier, and this brigade he led at the battles of Firozshahr (in which he was wounded) and Sobraon, in which last he fell (shot through the head) whilst gallantly leading on his men to a third assault of the Sikh entrenchments,—10th February 1846.

NOTE I.—For his services at the battle of Firozshahr this officer was appointed an Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, with the rank of Colonel in the Army, but the notification did not appear until nearly two months after his death.

NOTE II.—Colonel (then Major) Taylor married, at Kingston on the 21st June 1832, Nancy, the eldest daughter of J. G. Burleigh, Esq., of the Ordnance Dept., Plymouth.

Taylor, George, Quarter-Master, (1811—1848).—*Tablets at Jullundur and Multan, Nos. 545 and 882.*—After seventeen years' service in the ranks of the 32^d Foot, in the course of which he served with that regiment in the suppression of the rebellion in Canada (1837—38) and rose to the rank of Sergeant, he was, on the 3^d April 1846, promoted to the post of Quarter-Master of the corps. In the following month he embarked with the regiment for Bengal, and having landed at Calcutta in September, he soon afterwards accompanied the corps to the Upper Provinces, arriving at Meerut in February 1847. Early in the following year he moved with the regiment to Ambala, whence in May 1848 he marched with it to Ferozepore. In the following August he accompanied the corps on service to Multan, but he lost his life at an early stage of the operations against that place, having been killed on the 12th September 1848 in storming one of the enemy's posts under the walls of the fortress.

Taylor, Reynell George, C.B., C.S.I., General (1822—1866).—*Tablets at Hoshiarpur and Lahore, Nos. 524 and 634.*—The fourth son of Major-General Thomas William Taylor, C. B., of H.M.'s Service, sometime Colonel of the 17th Lancers, an old Waterloo veteran, and representative of the Taylors of Agwell and Denbury, Co. Devon. Born at Brighton, Sussex, on the 25th January 1822.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1840. Arrived in India on the 6th July of the same year, and on the 11th was ordered up to Sultampur, Benares, to do duty with the 6th Light Cavalry: on the 25th of the same month, however, a change was made and he was directed to do duty instead with the 3^d Light Cavalry at Karnal, but having been engaged until the end of the year on a shooting and hunting excursion in the Tirkut and Gorakhpur districts, he appears never to have joined this regiment. On the 5th December following he was posted to the 2 Light Cavalry, then on its way back from Afghanistan, and proceeding direct to Ferozepur, he joined that regiment on its arrival there on the 5th February 1841, afterwards marching with it thence to Karnal, where, in the succeeding month, the corps was disbanded with ignominy, in consequence of the misconduct of two squadrons in the affair of Parwanda. He remained at Karnal until the following May, when he was appointed to do duty with the 7th Irregular Cavalry at Bareilly, at which station he continued serving with that corps until February 1842, when, having been posted to the new regiment (the 11th Light Cavalry) raised to replace the disbanded 2^d, he proceeded to Meerut and joined it there. Early in 1843 he marched with the 11th to Cawnpore, arriving there on the 4th March. Thence, in the following November, he accompanied two squadrons of the regiment on service with the left wing of the Army of Gwalior, and with these he was present in the battle of Paniar on the 29th December (bronze star). On the termination of the campaign he returned with the two squadrons to Cawnpore, arriving there in February 1844. On the 10th of the same month he was appointed to do duty with the Governor-General's Body-Guard, and joining that corps forthwith in the Governor-General's camp, he was, on the 14th, appointed acting Adjutant. He then accompanied the Body-Guard to Sultanpur, Benares, arriving there on the 29th, and having been left there with it when the Governor-General (Lord Ellenborough) went on to Calcutta, he continued officiating as Adjutant until the 6th December following, when he was appointed Interpreter and Quarter-Master to the corps. In the spring of 1845 he moved up to Ambala with the Body-Guard, and on the arrival there of the Governor-General (Sir Henry Hardinge) early in the following December, he with it joined His Excellency's camp. On the outbreak of the first Sikh War, a few days later, he accompanied the corps into the field with the Army of the Sutlej, and was present with it in the battle of Mudki (Medai), but in that the first engagement of the campaign he was so severely wounded (having received three sabre-cuts)

that he was unable to take part in any of the subsequent operations. Having recovered from his wounds, he rejoined the Body-Guard a few days after the battle of Sobraon, and accompanied it in the advance on Lahore, whence, on the breaking up of the Army of the Sutlej, he marched with the corps to Ambala, arriving there early in April 1846. In the succeeding month he was transferred to civil employ and appointed acting Second Assistant to the Superintendent of Ajmer, and having been confirmed in that appointment on the 4th June following he continued serving in it (at Beawar, in Merwar) until January 1847, when he was appointed an Extra Assistant to the Resident at Lahore (Sir Henry Lawrence). Having joined at Lahore in March, he was detached to Kashmir in May 1847, to report on the condition of that territory, and he remained there, very fully employed, until the following September, when he was transferred to Peshawar,—on his way to which place he took part, on the 18th October, in the capture and destruction (by a body of Sikh troops under Major G. St. P. Lawrence) of the refractory villages of Palli and Zurnmandai, in Baizai. On the conclusion of this affair he accompanied Major Lawrence to Peshawar, of which district he was left in temporary charge on the 4th November; and he continued in charge until the 23rd of that month, when he marched with a body of Sikh troops, via the Kohat Pass, to join a similar force under Lieutenant (afterwards Sir Herbert) Edwardes, which had been detailed for the purpose of reducing the Bannu district to order. Having effected a junction with Lieutenant Edwardes on the 8th December, he, leaving his troops with that officer, returned shortly afterwards to Peshawar, but in February 1848, with another body of the Darbar troops, he was again sent to Bannu, and at the end of the following month he was left in charge of that district. On the occurrence of the outbreak at Multan, in April 1848, he sent all the troops he could spare, and indeed more than he could spare with safety, to reinforce Lieutenant Edwardes in his movement on that place, and so denuded was Bannu of reliable troops that his own position became a most precarious one; nevertheless, acting with energy and judgment, he succeeded, during a period of many months, in keeping the turbulent Bannuchis and the wild Waziris of the border completely in check. In July 1848, having, since Edwardes and Van Cortlandt (*q. v.*) had moved on Multan, been in sole charge of the Dera Ismail Khan district, of which Bannu formed part, he proceeded to Dera Ismail Khan, whence, in the following September, on the defection of Raja Sher Singh and the extension of the rebellion to various parts of the Punjab, he proceeded, by order, to Multan. Arriving in the British camp before that place on the 24th, he was immediately placed in charge of the troops of the Nawab of Bahawalpur, and he continued in charge until the end of October, when he left for Isa Khel, in the Dera Ismail Khan district, in order to take measures for the recovery of Major and Mrs. Lawrence, and others, who, on the mutiny of the Sikh troops at Peshawar, had been obliged to leave that place for Kohat, and who were supposed (as, indeed, proved to be the case) to have since fallen into the hands of the enemy. Reaching Isa Khel on the 12th November, he learnt, that the refugees had been treacherously seized and carried off to Peshawar, and these being now beyond his reach to aid or rescue, he proceeded, with the assistance of friendly Chiefs, to restore order in the Dera Ismail Khan district, in which,—the two principal forts, Lakki and Dhalipgarh, having fallen into the possession of the insurgents,—anarchy was rife. Early in the following month he proceeded, with a body of irregular troops, to recover the fort of Lakki, and arriving before that place on the 11th December, he immediately began a close siege, which resulted in the surrender of the place on the 10th January 1849: in the following month, having been reinforced, he recovered the fort of Dhalipgarh as well, and with it the whole of the Derajat, and

advancing northwards, he, on the 3^d April, re-occupied Kohat. In recognition of the eminent services rendered by him during the trying period of 1848-49, he (besides receiving the Punjab Medal with the clasp for Multan) was granted the local rank of Major in the Punjab, and subsequently, on attaining the rank of Captain, he was immediately promoted to that of Major by brevet. On the annexation of the Punjab taking place, he was appointed (April 1849) Depy. Commissioner of the Dera Ismail Khan district, and he continued holding that appointment until May 1852, when he vacated it on going home on furlough. He returned to India in March 1855, and on the 2^d of the succeeding month he was appointed Offg. Commandant of the Corps of Guides, and having joined at Mardan, he continued holding this command until January 1856, when his services were placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department for civil employment. In the following month he was re-appointed a Depy. Commissioner in the Punjab and posted to Jhelum, whence, in the succeeding October, he was transferred to Gujarat, and afterwards, as Offg. Depy. Commr., to Sialkot, but he was retained at the latter place only until April 1857, when he was appointed Depy. Commr. of Kangra. He was serving at that place when the Mutinies burst forth in the following month, and he took a prominent part in the measures then adopted for securing the safety and tranquillity of the district,—the prompt occupation of the fort of Kangra, and the disarming of the 4th N. I. In May 1858 he was transferred from the 2^d (late 11th) Light Cavalry to the newly-formed 2^d European Light Cavalry, but continuing in civil employ, he remained at Kangra, as Depy. Commr., until March 1859, when he was appointed Offg. Commissioner and Superintendent of the Leia Division (subsequently styled the Derajat Division), with his head-quarters at Dera Ismail Khan,—an appointment in which he was confirmed in March 1860. In April and May 1860, in the capacity of Chief Political Officer, he accompanied the Mahsud-Waziri Expedition, taking part in all the operations of the campaign, including the reconnaissance to Kila-i-Jangi Khan (horse cut down under him in a skirmish in the Shahur Pass), the forcing of the Barara Pass, and the destruction of Makin (India Medal and clasp). Returning to Dera Ismail Khan in May 1860, he continued serving there as Commr. of the Derajat for a period of nearly two years, in the course of which he was admitted into the Bengal Staff Corps with effect from February 1861. In March 1862 he was appointed Offg. Commr. and Superintendent of the Peshawar Division, and in May 1863 he was nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath. In the following October, as Chief Civil and Political Officer, he accompanied the Yusafzai Field Force into the hills, and in that capacity he served with it in the Ambala Campaign up to the 19th November, when he was relieved by the return from furlough of Major H. R. James (*q. v.*): he, however, continued attached to the force in a military capacity until the conclusion of the campaign, accompanying the troops on several occasions, when engaged, and taking part in the re-capture of the Crag Picquet position on the 20th November, and in the storming of the Conical Hill on the 15th December, and he subsequently accompanied the tribal force sent to carry out the destruction of Malka (clasp to India Medal). In February 1864, soon after his return from the Ambala Campaign, he went home on leave, and he was then absent from India for one year. On his return to India in February 1865, he was re-appointed Commr. and Supdt. of the Derajat Division, but he did not join that appointment, having immediately afterwards been appointed Offg. Commr. of the Ambala Division and Agent to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab for the Gis-Sadje States. In June 1866 he was nominated a Companion of the Order of the Star of India, and in October 1868 he attained the rank of Major-General. In May 1870 he was transferred as Commr. and Supdt. to the Amritsar Division, and having joined and taken

up the duties in July, he continued serving there until January 1871, when he went home on furlough. Returning to India in the spring of 1872 he resumed his former appointment at Amritsar, and (having declined the more important post of Political Resident at Gwalior) he continued serving there until April 1877, when he went home on furlough and settled down at Newton Abbot, in Devonshire. On the 1st October 1877 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant General; on the 15th December 1880 he attained that of General; and on the 1st April 1882 he was transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. He died at Newton Abbot, South Devon, on the 28th February 1886.

Note.—General (then Major) Taylor was married at Widdicombe, Co. Devon, on the 14th December 1854, to Anne, daughter of Arthur B. E. Holdsworth, Esqr., of Widdicombe.

Taylor, Robert Thomas, Lieutenant (1833-1856)—*Grave and tablet at Ferozepore, Nos. 500 and 448.*—A younger son of Captain Robert Taylor, 65th N. I. Born at Mhow on the 5th March 1833.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1849. Arrived in India in October of the same year, and in the succeeding month was sent up to Barrackpore to do duty with the 27th N. I. On the 5th December following he was posted to the 45th N. I., and proceeding to the Upper Provinces, he joined that regiment at Bareilly in February 1850. In the cold season of 1854-55 he marched with the regiment to Ferozepore, and he died at that station on the 6th September 1856.

Taylor, William Willoughby, Major (1857-1897)—*Grave and tablet at Mardan, Nos. 1013 and 1020; inscription at Malakand, No. 1114.*—Son of the Revd Henry Willoughby Taylor, R. N., sometime Chaplain of H. M. S. *Hogue*.—Born on the 25th October 1857.—Entered H. M.'s Service in August 1876 as a Lieutenant in the Royal Marines (Light Infantry) with rank from the 1st January preceding. After more than three years' service in that corps, he became a candidate for admission into the Indian Army, and having been sent out, he was, on the 23rd June 1880, appointed an Offg. Wing Officer in the 38th N. I., on probation for the Bengal Staff Corps, into which he was subsequently admitted with effect from that date. Having joined that regiment at Meerut, he officiated as Quarter-Master for some time in the spring of the succeeding year, and in the winter of 1881-82 he proceeded with the corps to Peshawar. In July 1882 he was appointed a Wing Officer in the 45th N. I. (Rattray's Sikhs), and joined that corps at Jhelum, whence in the spring of 1884 he moved with it to Quetta. In the autumn of the same year he served with the corps in the Zhob Valley Expedition, on the conclusion of which he accompanied it to Agra, arriving there on the 17th December. In February 1885 he was appointed Quarter-Master of the regiment, and towards the end of the same year he was appointed to officiate as Adjutant. In the spring of 1886 he accompanied the corps to Rawal Pindi, and there in May 1886 he was confirmed in the post of Adjutant; he, however, held this appointment for only a few months, having been obliged to vacate it in the succeeding January, on attaining the rank of Captain. From June to September 1887 he officiated as a Wing Commander. In April 1888 he was appointed (as a temporary arrangement) an Offg. Wing Commander in the 20th Bengal Infantry, at the same station, but having, in the following August, been appointed an Offg. Wing Commander in his own regiment, he reverted then to the 45th, with which, in October and November of the same year, he served throughout the Hazara Campaign, including the operations on the Black Mountain (India Medal and clasp). On the termination of the operations he returned with the regiment to Rawal Pindi, and there in December 1888 he was appointed a Wing Commander (substantive *pro temp.*) in the corps, with effect from the 28th August preceding. At the end of September 1889 he went home on leave, and was absent from India until

October 1890; he then rejoined the 45th at Rawal Pindi, whence, in January 1891, he accompanied the corps to Jhansi. In February 1891 he was appointed Offg. Second-in-Command, and he continued in that position until the 24th May following, when he was appointed a Wing Commander (substantive *pro. temp.*) in the 14th Bengal Infantry (Ferozepore Sikhs), reverting at the same time to the position of Wing Officer in his own regiment. He joined the 14th at Peshawar, and from November 1891 to May 1892 he officiated as Second-in-Command of that corps. In June 1892 he was again appointed a Wing Commander (substantive *pro. temp.*) in his own regiment, but he continued attached to the 14th, in which corps he again officiated as Second-in-Command from August to October 1892. He continued with the 14th at Peshawar until March 1893, when he reverted to the 45th as a Wing Commander, and on rejoining the corps at Jhansi he was immediately appointed to officiate as Second-in-Command. In the following December he proceeded on leave, and going home at the end of February 1894 he was absent from India for a year. On returning in February 1895, he rejoined his regiment at Jhansi, and was again appointed Offg. Second-in-Command, a post which he continued holding until the following December, at which time he accompanied the regiment to Mian Mir. In April 1896 he moved up to the Malakand with the regiment, and at that place from June to September 1896, and again for a short time in the summer of the following year, he officiated as Second-in-Command of the corps. He was still there with the regiment in 1897 when the great frontier outbreak of that year occurred, and when, on the night of the 26th July, the Malakand position was assailed by a horde of desperate fanatics, he greatly distinguished himself in the defence of the gorge at the summit of the old Budhist road, rendering the most valuable assistance to the officer commanding on the spot, until at last he fell mortally wounded with a rifle shot through his right side. He was removed to camp, and there he died of his wound two days later,—the 28th July 1897.

Note.—The inscription (No. 1114) on the rock on the old Budhist road, marking the spot on which Major Taylor fell, is inaccurate in stating that he was "killed in action" and that the date of his death was the "26th" July 1897.

Templer, George, Captain and Brevet-Major (c. 1801–1848).—*Grave at Ambala, No. 274.*—The fourth and youngest son of Henry Templer, Esq., of Teignmouth, Co. Devon, who was a cadet of the Templars of Stover in the same county.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1818. Arrived in India in September 1819, and was sent up to Dinapore to do duty with the Bengal European Regiment. In January 1821 he was posted to the 1st Battalion 2nd N. I., which he joined at Banda, and on promotion to the rank of Lieutenant, he was re-posted to that battalion in the following July. In February 1822 he went home on furlough, and during his absence from India he was transferred, December 1823, to the 2^d Battalion 2nd N. I., and on the reorganisation of May 1824 taking place he was posted to the 29th N. I. He returned to India in April 1825, but having gone on leave for five months he did not join his new regiment, then on the Sylhet frontier, until October. In the following month he proceeded with the regiment to Berhampore, and in the succeeding year he accompanied it to Midnapore. In May 1827 he went on leave to Almora, and was away from his regiment for more than five years, having, without rejoining, gone home on furlough in July 1829 and not returned to India until June 1832. He rejoined the regiment at Lucknow in August 1832, and in the autumn of 1834, while moving in course of relief, he accompanied it on service to Rajputana, on the occasion of the demonstration against Jodhpur and of the subsequent operations undertaken for the restoration of order in Shekhawat. On the conclusion of this business he accompanied the regiment, April 1836, to Nasirabad, whence, in the

autumn of 1839, he again proceeded with it, in the Marwar Field Force, on service against Jodhpur, and was with it for some time in occupation of that fortress, not returning to Nasirabad until February 1840. In October 1840 he proceeded on leave to Calcutta, whence in January 1841 he went home on furlough. Returning to India in November 1843, he rejoined his regiment at Barrackpore, where he served with it until November 1845. He then went on leave, to make a voyage up the Ganges for the benefit of his health, rejoining the regiment, which had moved up by land, at Fatehgarh in April 1846. In September 1846 he was appointed Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Sir W. R. Gilbert, K. C. B., commanding the Sirhind Division, but ill-health pursued him, and after twice going up to Kasauli on sick leave, he resigned the appointment in October 1848. He died at Ambala on the 1st of the following month.

Tennant, Sir James, K. C. B., Colonel (1789–1854).—*Grave at Lahore Cantonment, No. 654.*—Son of William Tennant, Esqr., of Glasgow. Born at Ayr, on the 21 April 1789.—Educated at the Military School, Great Marlow, Co. Bucks, and at the Royal Milt. College, Woolwich.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1805 as a Cadet of Artillery. On his way out to Bengal, the East India fleet being in company with the expedition under the command of Sir David Baird, he took part in the landing in Lopard's Bay, and in the subsequent operations resulting, January 1806, in the Cape Colony, South Africa, being wrested from the Dutch; and the fleet having been delayed by this business, he did not arrive at Calcutta until the following August. On the 2^d of the succeeding month he was posted to the 7th Company 1st Battalion, Foot Artillery, which he joined accordingly at Dum-Dum. In February 1807 he was transferred to the 6th Company 3rd Battalion (now the 34th Field Battery, Royal Artillery), then stationed at Chunar; on his way up to join it, however, he was halted, 22nd April, at Dinapore and directed to take charge of the Artillery details at that station, and he was detained there until the end of the following September, when, his company moving up to Allahabad, he followed with his detachment and joined it at that place. In December 1807, with a portion of the company, he was detached to Bundelkhand, for service with the battering train attached to the field force under the command of Colonel Arnold, and he was employed with that force for nearly three months, taking part in the reduction of numerous forts and strongholds of the insurgent Bündela chiefs. Soon after his return to Allahabad, in March 1808, he was detached on somewhat similar duty into Oudh, and during that and the three succeeding years he was frequently, and indeed almost continuously, on field service in that kingdom, taking part in the reduction of many fortified places held by recalcitrant *zamindars*. Towards the close of December 1811, his company having been detailed for field service in Bundelkhand, he was appointed acting Adjutant and Quarter-Master to the detachment of Artillery employed on that occasion, and in this capacity he took part, in January and February 1812, in the siege and reduction of the strong rock fortress of Kalinjar. On the termination of this service he returned to Allahabad, whence towards the close of the same year he moved with the company to Agra. In November 1813 he was appointed acting Adjutant and Quarter-Master to the Artillery of the force assembled, under Major-General Marshall, for the coercion of the Rao-Raja of Alwar, but the Raja having submitted without fighting, the force was broken up and he returned to Agra in February 1814. In the course of that year he proceeded with the company to Karnal, and thence to Ludhiana. Towards the end of December, with a detail of the company, he joined the force, under Major-General Ochterlony, operating against the Gurkhas in the hills above Rupar, and, attached to the siege train, he

thereafter served throughout the remainder of the campaign of 1814-15 in the North-Western Hills, taking part in the reduction of the forts of Ramgarh, Taragarh and Chamba, and finally, in command in the batteries, in the siege and reduction of Maláon, which brought the campaign to a conclusion (India War Medal and clasp). On the termination of the operations he proceeded with the company to Karnal, whence in February 1816, he went on six months' sick leave to the Presidency. In July 1816 he was transferred to the 2nd Company 1st Battalion, and having joined it immediately at Dum-Dum, he was, a few days later, appointed to officiate as Barrack-Master at that station. In this position he remained until July 1817, when he was sent to the Upper Provinces on duty with a detachment of Artillery drafts. Towards the close of the following September, on arrival at Cawnpore, he was directed to remain there and do duty with the Artillery of the First (or Cawnpore) Division of the Field Army, and he continued in that situation until the 14th December, when he was appointed Brigade-Major to the Artillery of the First (or Centre) Division of the Grand Army, in which capacity he thereafter served throughout the Mahratta-Pindari Campaign of 1817-18. On returning to Cawnpore after the close of the campaign, in the spring of 1818, he became Brigade-Major to the Artillery in the Field, and this appointment he continued holding for nearly six years. On his promotion to the rank of Captain taking place he was posted, November 1818, to the 2nd Company 2nd Battalion, from which, at the end of February 1819, he was removed to the 6th Company 4th Battalion. In December 1823, on the appointment of Brigade-Major to the Artillery in the Field being abolished, he was nominated to the command of the Artillery at Agra, but this did not take effect, he having, within a few days, been appointed First Assistant to the Military Board. Having taken up this situation at Calcutta, he held it until nearly the end of May 1824, when he was appointed Asst. Adjutant-General of Artillery,—an important post which he continued holding for more than ten years. On the reorganisation of the Artillery taking place in July 1825 he was posted to the 1st Company 1st Battalion. In November 1825 he was directed, as Asst. Adjt.-Genl. of Artillery, to accompany the Commandant of Artillery to Agra, the latter having been appointed to the command of the Artillery of the Army then assembling for service beyond the Jumna; on the 3rd of the succeeding month he was directed to continue exercising the functions of A. A. G. of Arty. while he was with the forces in the field; and thereafter, in this capacity, he served throughout the siege and capture of Bharatpur (clasp added to India War Medal). On the termination of the operations he returned to Dum-Dum with the Commandant of Artillery, and resumed his duties there. In December 1831, on attaining the rank of Major, he was posted to the 6th Battalion of Artillery. In August 1834 he vacated the appointment of Asst. Adjutant-General of Artillery on proceeding on twelve months' sick leave to Cherrapunji, but he remained there only until the end of April 1835, when he was appointed Offg. Agent for the Manufacture of Gunpowder at Ishapur. In June 1835 he was removed to the rolls of the 7th Battalion. At the end of the following month he was made permanent in the appointment of Agent for Gunpowder, but he held this post only until February 1837, when he was obliged to vacate it on attaining the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. In March 1837 he was posted, as Lieutenant-Colonel, to the 4th Battalion, and in the course of the summer he joined the head-quarters of that battalion at Agra. In February 1838 he proceeded on leave to the Cape Colony, South Africa, and he was absent from India for nearly two years, in the course of which period he was transferred to the 2nd Brigade, Horse Arty., in July 1838, to the 5th Battalion, Foot Artillery, at the end of the succeeding October, and to the 6th Battalion in February 1839. On his return to India in December

1839, he proceeded to Cawnpore and assumed command of the 6th Battalion, with which he continued serving until November 1843, when he was appointed Brigadier Commanding the Foot Artillery of the Army of Exercise (afterwards styled "the Army of Gwalior.") In that capacity he served in the Gwalior Campaign of 1843-44, and was present at the battle of Maharajpur (bronze star). In January 1844, while on his way back from the front, he was removed to the 4th Battalion, the head-quarters of which he joined at Cawnpore. In January 1845 he proceeded on sick leave to Simla, and, being in very bad health, he was thereafter continuously absent for two years, in the course of which, he was, on promotion to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant, posted, July 1845, to the 8th Battalion, and afterwards, in November 1846, removed to the 3rd Battalion, the command of which he assumed at Dum-Dum on his rejoining from sick leave in January 1847; immediately after which he went home on furlough. On his return to India in January 1848 he rejoined the 3rd Battalion at Dum-Dum, and in the following July he was transferred to the 9th Battalion, of which he took command at the same station. In September 1848 he was nominated to the command of the Meywar Field Force, with the rank of Brigadier, but in the following month, before he could join, his services were replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief, and he was appointed to the command of the Artillery Division of the Army of the Punjab, with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General. Thereafter, in command of the Artillery, he served with high distinction throughout the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49, including the passage of the Chenab and the battles of Chillianwala and Gujarat (Medal and two clasps). In the action last mentioned he greatly distinguished himself, and to his conduct of the Artillery the "crowning victory" gained on that memorable occasion was generally attributed, Lord Gough himself acknowledging his services in the following terms:—"To Brigadier-General Tennant, commanding that splendid arm, the Artillery, to whose irresistible power I am mainly indebted for the glorious victory of Gujarat, I am indeed most grateful. Conspicuous as the Artillery has ever proved itself, never was its superiority over that of the enemy, its irresistible and annihilating power, more truthfully shown than in this battle." In recognition of his eminent services during the campaign he received the thanks of the Governor-General in the first instance, and afterwards of both Houses of Parliament, and was created a Companion of the Order of the Bath. On the termination of the war he proceeded, March 1849, to Neemuch, and took up the command of the Meywar Field Force, which he held until the following December, when he was transferred, as Brigadier, to the command of the troops at Mian Mir, Lahore. In August 1851 he was removed from the Colonelscy of the 9th to that of the 8th Battalion of Artillery, and in January 1852 he was appointed to the temporary command of the Cis-Jhelum Division; but he held this for only a short time. In April 1852 he was advanced to the dignity of a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath. He continued in command at Mian Mir until his death, which occurred at that place on the 6th March 1854.

NOTE.—Sir James (then Captain) Tennant married, at Calcutta, on the 7th April 1828, Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of Charles Patterson, Esqr., of the Bengal Civil Service; she was born at Calcutta on the 21st June 1808.—Sir James was the father of Lieutenant-General James Francis Tennant, C.I.E., Royal (Bengal) Engineers, sometime Master of the Mint at Calcutta.—

Terraneau, William Henry, Captain and Brevet-Major (1791-1843).—Grave at Karnal, No. 184.—The eldest son of Mr. William Terraneau, of Calcutta. Born at Calcutta on the 17th December 1791.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1810. Arrived in India in October 1811, and was sent up to Barrackpore to do duty with the 1st Battalion 12th N. I. At the end of 1812 he accompanied that corps to Cuttack, where he

served with it until October 1813. Having then been brought upon the effective strength of the Army, he was, on the 8th of that month, posted to the 1st Battalion 8th N. I., and, on the same day, appointed to do duty with the Rangpur Local Battalion. He joined this battalion at Kishanganj, and in the autumn of 1814 he accompanied it to Titaliya. Thereafter he was employed with it on the Morang frontier throughout the Nepal War of 1814-15, and, in the small force under the command of Major Latter, took part in some successful minor operations against the Gurkhas. On attaining the rank of Lieutenant he was posted, March 1817, to the 2^d Battalion 8th N. I., but shortly afterwards a change was made and he was re-posted to the 1st Battalion; he did not, however, join either of these corps, but remaining with the local battalion at Rangpur, he was, in the course of the same year, appointed Superintendent of Public Buildings at that station. He continued in this situation, in addition to doing duty with the Rangpur Local Battalion, until November 1820, when he proceeded on sick leave to Calcutta, and thence to Penang. During his absence, in July 1821, he was appointed Barrack-Master of the Dacca Division of the Barrack Department, and this situation he took up on his return from Penang in the following December. On the reorganisation of the Army taking place in May 1824 he was posted to the 24th N. I., and in the same year he became Executive Officer of the Dacca Division of Public Works, a situation which he continued holding for nearly eleven years, in the course of which he once, in the autumn of 1827, held charge of the public works at Commilla, and once, for a year in 1832-33, that of the public buildings at Cherrapunji. In April 1835 he was transferred, as Executive Officer, to the Benares Division of Public Works, and thence, in the following October, to the Agra Division. He continued in the discharge of the duties of his appointment until November 1841, when he proceeded to the hills (Mussoorie and afterwards Simla) on sick leave which was eventually extended up to the end of October 1843. He was on his way back to Agra, to rejoin his appointment, when he died at Garaunda, one march beyond Karnal, on the 11th October 1843.

Note I.—It is noteworthy that this officer, during a service of thirty-two years, never did a single day's duty with his own regiment!

Note II.—Major (then Lieutenant) Terraneau was married, at Barrackpore on the 9th January 1823, to Sophia, daughter of Mr. Charles Christiana, Assistant in the Accountant-General's Dept., Board of Trade. This lady was born at Calcutta on the 14th July 1810, and, surviving her husband more than thirty-eight years, died at the same place on the 23d November 1851, when, by some extraordinary mistake or worse, she was declared to have attained the age of 108 years!

Thackeray, Thomas, Lieutenant (1789-1814).—*Grave at Nahan, No. 907.*—The fourth son of William Makepeace Thackeray, Esqr., formerly of the Bengal Civil Service and some time Collector of Sylhet, by Amelia, his wife, daughter of Richmond Webb, Esqr., formerly Lieutenant-Colonel of the 32^d Foot; and uncle to William Makepeace Thackeray, the great novelist. Born at Hadley, Co Middlesex, in 1789.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1803 as a Cadet of Infantry. Arrived in India in June 1805, and was despatched soon afterwards to the Upper Provinces with a large party of unposted Cornets and Ensigns. After passing Cawnpore, at the end of August, he was attached with the party to which he belonged, to the 10th Regiment of Native Infantry, both battalions of which were on the march to join the Army under Lord Lake in the field. With this corps he arrived at Muttra on the 6th October, and on the same day he was directed to do duty with the 1st Battalion 10th N. I., at that station. The battalion having been included in the Division under the command of Major-General Dowdeswell, which was detached to Saharanpur for the protection of the northern parts of the Doab, he served with it in that part of the theatre of operations during

Lord Lake's last campaign against Holkar, up to near the end of January 1806, on the 14th of which month he was regularly posted to the 2^d Battalion 26th N. I., and directed to proceed and join it without delay. He joined the battalion accordingly at Sultanpur, in Oudh, whence, towards the end of the year, he accompanied it to Súpa, in Bundelkhand. In that unrestful province he served with the battalion for more than three years, almost the whole time in active employment in the field against insurgents and marauders, in the course of which he took part, besides numerous other affairs, in the reduction of Sehlehanganj and Hirapur, the storming of Rajaoli Hill, the siege and capture of Ajigarh, and the arduous and harassing operations against the rebel Gopal Sing. In April 1810 he marched with the battalion to Agra, whence he accompanied it to Delhi and Rewari at the end of 1812. In June 1814 he was appointed Offg. Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 1st Battalion 26th N. I., at Lucknow, and was transferred to that battalion from the same date, but this transfer was cancelled in July, and he remained on the strength of the 2^d Battalion, though holding a regimental staff appointment in the 1st. At the end of the same month he rejoined his own battalion, and was appointed Offg. Adjutant to a wing of it temporarily detached from head-quarters. On a Light Infantry Battalion being formed at Meerut in October 1814, to accompany the Division under the command of Major-General Gillespie on service against the Gurkhas, he joined it in command of the light company of the 2^d Battalion 26th, and on the 20th of the same month he was appointed Interpreter and Quarter Master to the battalion. Proceeding with this corps on service, he was present with it during the earlier part of the campaign in the Dehra Dun, including the first assault of Kalanga, in which he was severely wounded. Again at the head of his company, with his wounds still unhealed, he took part in the attack on Jaithak Hill, near Nahan, on the 27th December 1814, and there fell, whilst covering, with heroic devotion, the retreat of Major Richards' column.—(See Part I, page 142.)

Thatcher, Torin, Major-General (1827-1903).—*Grave at Murree, No. 834; tablet at Rawal Pindi, No. 810.*—Born on the 13th April 1827.—Entered the Bombay Army in 1843. Arrived in India in the summer of the same year, and in the succeeding October was posted to the 11th N. I., which he joined at Ahmedabad. Towards the close of 1845 he accompanied the regiment to Sukkur, in Sindh, arriving there about the middle of January 1846, and during that year he served for a short time in the Commissariat Dept., as Superintendent of Bazaars at Harsal. At the end of 1847 he moved with the regiment to Hyderabad, and there in the autumn of 1848 he was appointed acting Adjutant of the 2^d Baluch Battalion, serving at the same station; this appointment he continued holding until the spring of 1849, when he rejoined his own regiment at Karachi. In February 1850 he was again appointed acting Adjutant of the 2^d Baluch Battalion, and having rejoined that corps at Hyderabad, he was, in May 1851, appointed acting Second-in-Command. In the autumn of the same year he marched with the battalion to Shikarpur. In March 1852 he was confirmed in the appointment of Second-in-Command, and he continued holding it until January 1854, when he was appointed a Brigade-Major on the establishment and was posted to Poona, whence he was transferred to Rajkot in the autumn of the same year, and to Karachi at the end of 1855. Early in 1857 he proceeded on service to Persia, where, on duty with the Sindh Horse, he was employed for a short time during the operations; and he subsequently served on the staff of the Expeditionary Force until the withdrawal of the British troops from that country. He returned to Bombay early in June 1857, and having been permitted to resume his appointment of Brigade-Major, he was posted to Hyderabad; having, however, proceeded on leave to Poona, he never joined this appointment, and

on the expiration of his leave in August, he was appointed acting Asst. Superintendent of Police at Ahmadnagar. From November 1857 to May 1858 he served as Adjutant of the 2^d Khandaish Bhil Corps, and having during this period been employed in the operations against the insurgent Bhils, he was present in the actions of Nándár, Lingota, Shamsherpúr, Amboni and Mandiour. In May 1858 he was appointed Superintendent of Police at Kaira, in Guzerat. Early in the following November his services were placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India, for employment in command of the 2^d Gwalior Infantry, and he was appointed Commandant accordingly on the 9th December; but he never took up this post, and having been permitted, early in February 1859, to resign it, he continued in his appointment at Kaira, to which the command of the Guzerat Police Battalion was added in the autumn of the same year. In February 1861 he was admitted into the Bombay Staff Corps, and he subsequently served as Superintendent of Police at Ahmadabad, Surat, Ahmadnagar and Poona, until January 1870, when he reverted to military duty and was appointed Offg. Second-in-Command of the 11th N. I. then at Nasirabad, where he joined the corps. Towards the end of the following September he was confirmed in the appointment of Second-in-Command, and in the winter of 1870-71 he accompanied the regiment to Satara. In April 1872 he was appointed Offg. Commandant of the regiment, with which in the cold season of 1873-74 he moved to Bhúj, and he continued officiating as Commandant until March 1874, when, on the return of the permanent incumbent, he reverted to the post of Second-in-Command. In November 1874 he was appointed Offg. Commandant of the 21st N. I. (the Marine Battalion), and having joined the corps at Bombay, he continued serving with it there until June 1875, when he was appointed Commandant of the 28th N. I. at Rajkot. In May 1876 he was transferred, as Commandant, to the 20th N. I. at Bombay, whence in the autumn of 1877, he proceeded with that corps to Baroda. In June 1880 he was appointed Commandant of his original regiment, the 11th N. I., and having joined the corps at Poona, he continued serving with it there until the 1st June 1881, when he retired from the service with the honorary rank of Major-General. He subsequently became a resident of Murree, where he died on the 6th October 1903.

Thomas, Charles Whiteman, Captain (c. 1839-1867).—*Grave at Simla, No. 363.*—The only son of Honoratus Leigh Thomas, Esqr., of Bryn Elwy, Co. Flint.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1856. Arrived in India in December of the same year, and on the 10th of that month was ordered up to Cawnpore to do duty with the 2^d Light Cavalry. In January 1857 he was posted to the 4th Light Cavalry (Lancers), and having joined that regiment at Ambala, he, on the 1st May following, proceeded on sick leave to Mussoorie. In the succeeding November he rejoined the remains of his regiment (the greater part of which had disappeared during the mutinies), and towards the close of January 1858 he was appointed to officiate as Adjutant. In the following March he was directed to do duty with the Multani Regiment of Cavalry (Cureton's), and with that corps he served during the ensuing campaign in Rohilkhand, including the actions of Bhagaula and Nagina, the relief of Moradabad, the action on the Dojarra River, and the capture of Bareilly (Medal). In May 1858 he was transferred to the 3^d European Light Cavalry, then being formed, but he continued serving with the Multani Regiment until the end of that month, when he went on five months' sick leave to Mussoorie; and on the expiry of this leave he proceeded on leave to Calcutta, whence towards the end of November 1858 he went home on furlough. He returned to India in November 1860, and was then appointed to do duty with the Recruit Dépôt at Barrackpore. In June 1861 he was appointed

Instructor of Musketry to the Lahore Light Horse at Dum-Dum, as a temporary arrangement, and in the succeeding August he was appointed, in the same capacity, to a provisional regiment of European cavalry which had been formed at Barrackpore. In the autumn of the same year he proceeded to Peshawar and joined his own regiment, which had some months before been designated "the 21st Hussars," though it had not then been organised as such, and on the 13th November he was appointed Instructor of Musketry to the corps. Having volunteered for general service he was, 30th July 1862, on the formal reorganisation of the regiment taking place, regularly posted to the 21st Hussars, and having been retained in the office of Instructor of Musketry, he continued holding the appointment for more than three years. In the winter of 1862-63 he accompanied the regiment to Muttra, whence in November of the latter year he moved with it to Ambala. In November 1865 he went home on leave, and in the following month, having then attained the rank of Captain, he vacated the appointment of Instructor of Musketry. On his return to India in November 1866 he rejoined his regiment at Ambala, and in April 1867 he was appointed Offg. Interpreter to the corps. He shortly afterwards proceeded on sick leave to Simla, where he died on the 28th June 1867.

Thomas, Francis, Captain (1804-1842).—*Grave at Delhi, No. 71.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1820. Arrived in India on the 5th November 1821, and on the 12th of the same month was ordered up to Ghazipur for duty with the Bengal European Regiment; a week later, however, this was altered to duty with the 2^d Battalion 23rd N. I., which he joined at Dinapore in the following January. In April 1822 he was posted to the 2^d Battalion 22nd N. I., but having been directed to continue doing duty with the 2^d Battalion 23rd until July, and afterwards to do duty with the 1st Battalion 1st, at Cawnpore, until October, he did not join his own corps, then at Nagpur, until the following December. In September 1823 he was transferred to the 2^d Battalion 18th N. I., which was also at Nagpur, and he was re-posted to the same battalion in February 1824, on receiving promotion to the rank of Lieutenant. On the reorganisation of the Army taking place in May 1824 he was posted to the 36th N. I. (late 1st Battalion 18th), but having been ordered to remain with the 37th N. I. (late 2^d Battalion 18th) until his services could be dispensed with, he did not join the 36th, then at Nasirabad, until late in the autumn. In February 1825 he exchanged into the 50th N. I., and joined it at the same station, but his service with this regiment was of very brief duration, for on the 1st July following he was transferred to the 5th Extra N. I., a newly-raised corps, which he joined at Benares. In November 1826 he accompanied this regiment to Jubbulpore, at which station, in the winter of 1827-28, he officiated for a brief period as Interpreter and Quarter Master of the corps, which, soon afterwards, became the 73rd N. I. In July 1828 he was again appointed to officiate in the same appointment, and he continued holding it until July 1829, when he was appointed Adjutant of the regiment. Towards the end of the same year he proceeded with the regiment to Banda, whence he accompanied it to Benares in November 1832, and to Barrackpore in March 1835, at which last station he resigned the Adjutancy in January 1837. On the regiment proceeding to Sylhet towards the end of 1837, he obtained leave to remain at the Presidency, and in March 1838 he went home on furlough. He returned to India in November 1841, and rejoined his regiment at Delhi early in the following year; and at that place he died on the 30th June 1842.

Thomas, Francis Henry, Lieutenant (1819-1844).—*Grave at Ludhiana, No. 575.*—Son of Major Robert Arding Thomas, 48th N. I. Born at Agra on the 17th August 1819.—Entered the Bengal Army in

1836. Arrived in India on the 17th May 1837, and on the 24th was sent up to Barrackpore to do duty with the 9th N. I. On that regiment leaving for Chittagong, he was transferred, 24th November, to the 12th N. I., at the same station, and he continued doing duty with that corps until December 1837, when he was posted to the 48th N. I., his father's regiment, then stationed at Delhi, where he joined it in the spring of 1838. In the autumn of the same year he marched with the regiment to Ferozepore, where it joined the Army of the Indus, and with that Army, in the following December, he accompanied the corps on service to Afghanistan. Thereafter he served with the regiment throughout the campaigns of 1838-39-40 in that country, taking part in the storm and capture of Ghazni (Medal), the occupation of Kabul, the operations against the Afridis in the Khaibar in November 1839 (in which he was reported to have behaved with great gallantry), and the reduction of the Kajja forts, in the Waziri valley, near Jalalabad, in August 1840. At the end of 1840 he accompanied the regiment on its return to the British provinces, and, marching across the Punjab, reached Aligarh towards the close of March 1841. In the following November he was appointed acting Adjutant of the left wing, detached from Aligarh to Agra, and, afterwards, at the close of 1842, he moved from the latter place to Etawah, and he continued in that position until the 1st March 1843, when he was appointed acting Adjutant of the regiment, and rejoined head-quarters at Aligarh. On the 8th of the same month he was appointed Adjutant permanently, and in the following October he marched with the regiment for Lúdhiana, arriving at that station on the 15th November. He died at Lúdhiana on the 21st April 1844.

Thompson, Augustus Nicholls, Lieutenant (1823-1849).—Grave at Lahore, No. 602; tablet at Jullundur, No. 546; inscription on monument on the battle-field of Chillianwala, No. 752.—Born on the 31 November 1823.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1839. Arrived in India in July 1840, and on the 27th of that month was ordered up to Benares to do duty with the 67th N. I. At the end of the succeeding month he was posted to the 36th N. I., and he soon afterwards joined that regiment at Jamálpur, in Eastern Bengal. At the end of the year he proceeded with the regiment to Sylhet, and at that station for a short time in the spring of 1841 he officiated as Adjutant of the corps. Early in 1843 he accompanied the regiment to Dinapore, and in the following year he was employed for some time at Allahabad in charge of recruiting details of his own corps and of the 1st N. I. From the end of February to the middle of April 1845 he again officiated as Adjutant, and during this period he marched with the regiment to Delhi. In the following November he moved up with the corps to Ambala, whence in January 1846, during the first Sikh war, he marched with it to Ludhiana, and accompanying it into the field towards the close of that month, he was present with it in the battle of Aliwal (Medal). He afterwards returned with the corps to Ludhiana, and there on the 6th March he was once more appointed to officiate as Adjutant. At the end of that month he moved back with the regiment to Ambala, and there he continued officiating as Adjutant until the end of October. In November 1846 he proceeded with the regiment to Hoshiarpur. In February 1847 he was appointed Offg. Interpreter and Quarter-Master of the corps, and in the following month he was made permanent in the appointment. Early in 1848 he moved with the regiment to Lahore, whence, in the following November, he accompanied it into the field in the Army of the Punjab. Thereafter he served with it in the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49, taking part in the affair of Ramnagar, the passage of the Chenab, the action of Sadúlapur, and the battle of Chillianwala, in the last of which he received a mortal wound, from the effects of which he died in camp on the day after the engagement—the 14th January 1849.

Thompson, James, Lieutenant (1828-1849).—Grave and tablet at Multan, Nos. 854 and 882.—Born on the 26th January 1828.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1844 as a Cadet of Artillery. Arrived in India in June 1845, and was sent to Dum-Dum to do duty with the Artillery there. In the following November he was posted to the 2^d Company 3^d Battalion, Foot Artillery, which he joined at Dinapore, and he continued serving with it there until April 1846, when he was transferred to the 2^d Company 4th Battalion at Ambala. In September 1847 he was removed to the 6th Company 7th Battalion at Meerut, whence in October of the same year he moved with it to Lahore. In February 1848 he was transferred to the 4th Company 3^d Battalion (now the 36th Field Battery, Royal Artillery), which was also at Lahore, and to this company he was re-posted on the 31st July following, on his promotion to the rank of First-Lieutenant being announced. About the same time, the end of July 1848, he proceeded with the company on service to Multan, and he thereafter served with it throughout both sieges of that fortress, until the 21st January 1849, the day before the surrender of the citadel and the close of the operations, when he fell mortally wounded in one of the batteries. He died in camp the evening of the same day.

Thompson, Quintin Hamilton, Lieutenant (1854-1877).—Grave at Jammu (Kishtwar), No. 1136.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 12th November 1873 as a Sub-Lieutenant in the 2^d Battalion 12th Foot, and was afterwards promoted to the rank of Lieutenant from the same date. He proceeded to India and joined the battalion at Ferozepore in the spring of 1874, and in the winter of 1875-76 he served with it in the Camp of Exercise at Delhi, afterwards accompanying it to Fort William, where he arrived with it at the end of January 1876. In the spring of the following year he went on leave to Kashmir, and he died at Lidhrari, in that territory, on the 25th August 1877.

NOTE.—In the inscription on his tomb this officer's name is misspelt "Thomson."

Thomson, James, Lieutenant and Adjutant (1823-1871).—Grave at Ambala, No. 252.—Enlisted in 1841 into the 72^d Foot (the Duke of Albany's Highlanders); joined the regiment at Windsor, and in the succeeding years served with it in Ireland, at Gibraltar, in the West Indies, in Nova Scotia, and in New Brunswick. When the regiment embarked for Malta at the end of 1854 he was left at home at the dépôt, and consequently did not share in the Crimean services of the corps. He rejoined the regiment on its return from the Crimea in 1856, and, having attained the rank of Sergeant-Major, he embarked with it for India in August 1857. Landing at Bombay in the succeeding December, he accompanied the corps on service in the following February, and served with it throughout the Central Indian Campaign of 1858, including the siege and capture of Kotah (present with the leading column in the assault of the place on the 30th March), and the subsequent pursuit of the rebels Tantia Topi and Rao Sahib (Medal and clasp). On the 15th October 1858 he was promoted to the rank of Ensign, and on the 31st December following he was appointed Adjutant of the regiment, with which, on the conclusion of the campaign, he proceeded to Mhow. On the 10th May 1862 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. In March 1863 he went home on sick leave, but he returned to India in the following December, and early in 1864 he accompanied the regiment to Poona. He went home with the regiment in the winter of 1865-66 and served with it at Edinburgh, Manchester, Limerick, and at various other places in the United Kingdom, until February 1871, when he embarked with it for a second tour of Indian service. Landing at Bombay towards the end of March, he accompanied the regiment to Ambala, and at that place, in less than a month after

his arrival there, he came to the end of his career. He was unfortunately killed by a fall from his horse, on parade, on the 3rd May 1871.

Timins, Thomas Charles, Major and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel (1815—1859).—*Grave at Multan, No. 870.*—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 16th March 1832 as an Ensign in the 70th Foot, and having joined that corps in Ireland, he served with it there for nearly two years. In March 1834 he accompanied the regiment to Gibraltar, whence he proceeded with it to Malta in June 1836. On the 28th November 1837 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. In January 1838 he accompanied the regiment from Malta to Barbadoes, in the West Indies, and thence, in June 1841, to Canada. On the 3rd February 1843 he was advanced to the rank of Captain. In the following June he returned home with the regiment, with which he served at Portsmouth, Leeds, and Manchester, until April 1845, when he moved with it to Ireland. On the 18th July 1848 he attained the rank of Major. After nearly four years' service in Ireland (at Newry, Dublin, Templemore and Cork) he, in January 1849, embarked with the regiment for Bengal, and, landing at Calcutta in the following May, moved with it into Fort William. In the cold season of 1850-51 he accompanied the corps to the Upper Provinces, arriving at Cawnpore in February of the latter year, and early in 1854 he moved up with it to Ferozepore. On the 6th February 1855 he was advanced to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet. Towards the close of that year he proceeded to Bombay, whence in the spring of 1856 he went home on leave. Having been absent from India for nearly three years, he returned early in 1859, and landing at Karachi, proceeded to join his regiment at Rawal Pindi. He did not, however, live to reach his destination, having died on the way, at Makdūmpur, between Multan and Lahore, on the 5th February 1859.

Todd, Elliott D'Arcy, Captain (1808—1845).—*Inscription at Ambala, No. 208; tablet at Ferozepore, No. 442.*—The third and youngest son of Fryer Todd, Esqr., "a Yorkshire gentleman of good family and fortune." Born in London on the 28th January 1808.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1823 as a Cadet of Artillery. Arrived in India in May 1824, and was sent to do duty with the Artillery at Dum-Dum, at which station he remained until early in March 1825, when he proceeded on four months' leave to Allahabad, to visit his brother, Lieutenant Fryer Bowes Todd, of the 11th N. I. In the following July he was posted to the 4th Company 3^d Battalion, Foot Artillery (now the 36th Field Battery, Royal Artillery), which he joined at Cawnpore. In the ensuing cold season he proceeded with the company on service, and served with it throughout the siege and capture of Bharatpur, on the conclusion of which he returned with the company to Cawnpore. In May 1826 he was transferred to the 2^a Troop 1st Brigade, Horse Artillery, and joining it at Cawnpore, he served with it there until October 1827, when, having been promoted to the rank of First-Lieutenant, he was removed to the 1st Company 3^d Battalion, Foot Artillery, at Agra. In January 1828 he was re-transferred to the Horse Artillery, and posted to the 1st Troop 2^a Brigade, at Muttra, whence in the following November he proceeded on leave to the Presidency. In April 1829 he rejoined the troop at Karnal, and at that place he continued serving with it until March 1831, when he was removed to the 1st Troop 1st Brigade at Muttra. At the end of August 1832 he was removed to the 2^a Troop 3^d Brigade, but before he could join it he was, in the following October, transferred to the 2^a Troop 2^a Brigade, and having, in December, proceeded to Cawnpore attached to the 1st Troop 2^a Brigade, he joined his new troop there on its arrival from Mhow in April 1833. In the following month he proceeded to Calcutta on leave, and while he was there, in July, he was selected for special duty and instructed to serve with the disciplined troops of the

Shah of Persia. In the following month he was transferred to the rolls of the 3^d Company 2^d Battalion, Foot Artillery. Towards the close of 1833 he proceeded to Persia, where he was employed (latterly with the local rank of Major) for nearly five years, at first in endeavouring to train and discipline the Shah's Artillery; afterwards, from the autumn of 1836, as Military Secretary to Major-General Belgrave, commanding the Shah's disciplined troops; and finally, from December 1837, as acting Secretary of Legation. In this last-mentioned capacity he, in April 1838, accompanied Mr. (afterwards Sir John) McNeill, the British Envoy, to Herat, then closely besieged by the Shah, the object of the visit being to induce the Persian monarch to raise the siege. The endeavour failed,* and towards the end of the following month he was sent off to Hindustan by Mr. McNeill, with despatches for the Governor-General, Lord Auckland. Travelling by way of Kandahar, Ghazni, Kabul, Peshawar and Ludhiana he reached Simla in July, and having shortly afterwards been selected for political duty in connection with the approaching expedition to Afghanistan, he was, on the arrangements for that expedition being notified in October 1838, appointed Military Secretary and Political Assistant to Mr. (afterwards Sir William Hay) Macnaghten, the British Envoy and Minister at the Court of Shah Shuja-ul-Mulk. In this capacity he accompanied the Army of the Indus as far as Kandahar, whence, in June 1839, Mr. Macnaghten despatched him to Herat, at the head of a special mission, to negotiate a treaty with Shah Kamran, the nominal ruler of that place; and having, after the signing of the treaty, been retained with the mission at Herat, he was on the 18th January 1841 formally appointed Political Agent there. Prior to that date, however, he had found himself in a position of grave difficulty, and, indeed, of positive danger, in consequence of the intrigues, the insolence, and the treachery of Yar Muhammad Khan, the Wazir and *de facto* ruler, and eventually, early in February 1841, he felt himself compelled to withdraw the mission from Herat, as the only measure consistent with the honour and dignity of the Government whose representative he was. This step did not, however, meet with the approval of Lord Auckland, who, "exasperated" and "writhing in anger and in bitterness," repudiated his proceedings, removed him from political employment, and, recalling him to India, in April 1841 replaced his services at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief. During the years of his absence in Persia and Afghanistan he had been transferred, in succession, to the rolls of the 8th Company 6th Battalion, the 2^d Company 5th Battalion, and the 1st Company 5th Battalion, and now, returning to India, by way of Kandahar and Kabul, he, towards the end of the summer of 1841, joined the last mentioned company at Benares. A few weeks later, on the 30th October, he was transferred to the 1st Company 1st Battalion, and proceeding to the Presidency, he joined it at Dum-Dum in November. Towards the end of May 1842 he was appointed to the temporary charge of a wing of the 3^d Battalion and of the 3^d Company of that battalion in addition. In the following month he was transferred to the 3^d Company 3^d Battalion, and afterwards, on his promotion to the rank of Captain taking place, he was, November 1842, re-posted to that company. In August 1843 he was removed to the 1st Company 3rd Battalion, which he was to join on its arrival at Dum-Dum, but long before this company could reach its destination, he was transferred, 16th November, to the 2^d Company 2^d Battalion and the command of No. 9 Light Field Battery, attached to it, which he joined at Ambala. At the end of February 1843 he was removed to the 2^a Company 6th Battalion and the command of No. 6 Light Field Battery (the "Jalalabad Battery"), which he joined at Delhi, and on the re-organisation of July 1845 taking place he was re-posted

*See Kaye's *History of the War in Afghanistan*, Volume I., pages 245-51.

to this company, which then became the 2^d of the 7th Battalion. Finally, at the end of the following September, he was re-appointed to the Horse Artillery, and posted to the command of the 2^d Troop 1st Brigade (now the 56th Field Battery, Royal Artillery), which happened to be the very troop in which he had begun his career as an officer of horse-artillery nineteen years before. He joined it at Ambala in October, and two months later, on the outbreak of the first Sikh war, he accompanied it into the field with the Army of the Sutlej. In the days which followed he commanded the troop in the battles of Midki and Firozshahr, in the latter of which he fell, his head having been carried off by a cannon-shot as he advanced to the attack of the Sikh entrenchments,—21st December 1845.

NOTE I.—In the preceding memoir the date of birth (28th January 1808) given by Kaye in his *Lives of Indian Officers* has been adopted. There is, however, reason to believe that Captain Todd was older, and that he was really born on the 28th January 1807.

NOTE II.—There is a mural tablet to the memory of this officer in St. Stephen's Church, Dum-Dum, and a brief memoir of his career appeared in the *Bengal Obituary*, published in 1848. In this memoir, in addition to various other inaccuracies, there is the rather startling statement that Captain Todd's "proceedings at Herat met with the unqualified approbation of his superiors,"—an extraordinary averment when read in the light of Lord Auckland's reported "writhings" and "exasperation"!

NOTE III.—Captain Todd was married at Calcutta, on the 22d August 1842, to Marian, the eldest daughter of Surgeon Backshall Lane Sandham, M.D., of the 16th Lancers, and formerly of the 11th Light Dragoons. She was born at Meeru, on the 19th April 1822, and died at Ambala on the 9th December 1845. Within thirty-six hours the bereaved husband had to march with his troop to join the Army in the field; as he remarked pathetically in the last letter he ever wrote, he was called from "her open grave" to join the bloody fray of the Sutlej Campaign. Twelve days later he himself passed away in the roar of battle at Firozshahr: they "were lovely and pleasant in their lives, and in their death they were not divided."

NOTE IV.—Kaye, in his life of Captain Todd, remarks that "it is not known with accuracy where he was buried." More than forty years ago the present writer was informed by the late Honorary Major Henry Smith, Military Works Dept. (who was a gunner in Todd's troop at Firozshahr), that the Captain was buried on the field, not very far from the Sikh entrenchment, late in the afternoon of the 22^d December, and that he Smith himself assisted at the interment.

NOTE V.—Captain Todd's name is mis-spelt in the inscription on the tablet in St. Andrew's Church, Ferozepore.

Tomkins, William Edward, Captain (1866—1897).—Tablet at Nowshera, No. 996.—The eldest son of General William Percival Tomkins, C.I.E., Royal (Bengal) Engineers, sometime Director-General of Mily. Works in India. Born at Rangoon, Lower Burma, on the 18th December 1866.—Entered H. M.'s Service (from the Royal Mily. College) on the 23rd August 1886 as a Lieutenant in the 2^d Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment (the 6th Foot), and proceeding to India he joined that corps at Jubbulpore in the spring of the following year. Early in 1889 he accompanied the battalion to Multan. On the 29th November 1889 he was appointed an Offg. Wing Officer in the 38th Bengal Infantry, on probation for the Bengal Staff Corps, into which he was subsequently admitted with effect from that date. He proceeded immediately and joined the regiment in Upper Burma, where the corps was then on field service, and with it he served in the Chin-Lushai Expedition of 1889-90 (India Medal and clasp). While still on service with it in the field, in February 1890, he was appointed a Wing Officer permanently, and after the conclusion of the campaign he, in that position, served with the regiment, or with detachments of it, at Myingyan and at various outposts, until January 1891, when, on the regiment being reconstituted as a Dogra corps, he was re-appointed to it in

its new character, with rank as a Wing Officer from the 1st of the succeeding month, and proceeding forthwith to Sialkot, he joined the reorganised corps at that station. In October 1893 he was appointed to officiate as Adjutant of the regiment. In August 1894 he was appointed Quarter-Master, but he continued officiating as Adjutant, and having, in the following month, accompanied the corps to Dera Ismail Khan, he, in that capacity, served with it in the Waziristan Expedition of 1894-95 (clasp added to India Medal). Returning with the regiment to Dera Ismail Khan, he continued officiating as Adjutant until May 1895, when he was appointed Offg. Wing Officer in the 37th (Dogra) B. I., then on service with the Chitral Relief Force, but after serving with this regiment for a few months, he reverted to his appointment of Quarter-Master in the 38th, and rejoined that regiment at Nowshera. In the following year he officiated for some time as a Wing Commander. At the end of January 1897 he went home on furlough, but the outbreak of the Frontier War in the summer of that year necessitated his recall to India, and early in September he rejoined his regiment, then on service with the Malakand Field Force. In the same month he accompanied the corps on the expedition into Bajaur, and there, after taking part in various affairs and skirmishes, he fell in the night attack on the British camp at Markhanai,—15th September 1897.

Tonnochy, Valens Congreve, C.B.—Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel (1854—1902).—Grave at Bannu, No. 1072; tablet at Kohat, No. 1057.—Son of Captain (Brevet-Major) Valens Tonnochy, of the 81st Foot, formerly of the 29th. Born on the 3rd November 1854.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 9th August 1873 as a Sub-Lieutenant in the 1st Battalion 6th Foot, and was afterwards promoted to the rank of Lieutenant from the same date. Proceeding to India, he joined the battalion at Sialkot before the end of the year, and in the winter of 1875-76 he served with the corps in the Camp of Exercise at Delhi, on the breaking up of which, in February 1876, he was cantoned at that place with a wing of the battalion. In the following April he was sent to do duty at the Convalescent Depot at Landour, where he remained for four months. On the 3^d August 1876 he was appointed Offg. Second Wing Subaltern in the 4th Sikh Infantry, on probation for the Bengal Staff Corps, into which he was subsequently admitted with effect from that date. He joined this regiment at Dera Ghazi Khan, and in the reorganisation of regimental appointments which took place in January 1877, he became an Offg. Wing Officer in it. In February 1878 he moved with the regiment to Dera Ismail Khan, and in the following September he was made permanent as a Wing Officer. In October 1878 he was appointed Offg. Adjutant, and in that position he served with the regiment in the operations of January 1879 against the Suliman Khel Pawindahs in the Gomal Valley. He continued officiating as Adjutant until the following May when he was appointed Quarter-Master of the regiment, with effect from the 17th December preceding. In March 1880 he was appointed to officiate as Adjutant of the 6th Punjab Infantry, and having joined that corps at Mardan, he continued serving with it there until the succeeding August, when he was appointed Adjutant of his own regiment, the 4th Sikh Infantry, and rejoined that corps at Dera Ismail Khan. In the spring of 1881 he served with this regiment in the expedition against the Mahsud Waziris, on the conclusion of which he returned with the corps to Dera Ismail Khan, and continued with it there until the following December, when he accompanied it to Edwardesabad. From September 1882 to the end of that year he was employed temporarily in the Transport Branch of the Comml. Dept., subsequently rejoining his regiment at Edwardesabad and serving with it there until October 1883, when he went

home on furlough. In January 1885, having attained the rank of Captain, he vacated the Adjutancy of the regiment. Returning to India in the following October, he rejoined the regiment at Kohat, at which place he continued serving with it until August 1886, when he was appointed to the command of the Punjab Battalion of Burma Miliy Police, and having proceeded with that corps to Upper Burma he served there (in command of the Railway Police Levy, Pyinmana, from July 1887 to July 1889, and of the Shan States Levy from July to December 1889) for three years, taking part in various operations against dacoits and insurgents (India Medal and two clasps). In December 1889 he went home on leave, and having in October 1890 been advanced to the position of Wing Commander in his own regiment, the 4th Sikhs, he, on returning to India in November 1891, rejoined that regiment at Abbottabad, and having then been appointed Offg. Second-in-Command, he continued in that position until September 1892, when he was made permanent in the appointment. In the following month he accompanied the corps on the expedition against the Isazai clans of the Black Mountain, Hazara, and having, on the termination of the expedition, returned with the regiment to Abbottabad, he subsequently accompanied it to Rawal Pindi and to Kohat, and, eventually, in March 1893, to the Samana Range. In the following October he was appointed Offg. Commandant of the regiment, and he held that position for one year. In April 1894 he moved back with the regiment to Kohat, and having, in the following October, reverted to the position of Second-in-Command, he in December accompanied the corps to Edwardesabad. In the spring of 1895 he served with the regiment in the Chitral Relief Expedition, and was prominently engaged and severely wounded in the storming of the Malakand Pass on the 3rd April (India Medal and clasp). On the return of the corps from the Chitral Expedition in the following October he accompanied it to Kohat, and thence in November 1896 he went home on leave. In January 1897, during his absence in Europe, he was appointed Commandant of the 3rd Sikh Infantry, and on returning to India in the following summer, on the occasion of the outbreak of the Frontier War, he joined and took command of that corps at Edwardeshad. Shortly afterwards he was appointed a Colonel on the Staff in connection with the war on the frontier, and as such was employed in the operations on the Samana Range and in Kurram in August and September, and having on the 10th September been appointed Commandant at the base of the Tochi Field Force, Edwardesabad, he subsequently took part in the latter part of the Tochi operations as well. On the 3rd Sikhs being detailed to form part of the Tirah Expeditionary Force he rejoined the regiment in October, and he subsequently led it throughout the arduous campaign which followed, including the storming of the heights of Dargai, the forcing of the Sampagha and Arhangha passes, the operations in the Maidan of Tirah, the expedition into the Chamkanni country, and the operations in the Bazar Valley (three clasps added to India Medal, and promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet). On the termination of the war he served for some time, with the regiment, in the Khaibar Force, subsequently moving with the corps to Jamrud, and thence, in December 1898, to Kohat. In October 1899 he proceeded on leave, on the expiration of which, in October 1900, he rejoined the regiment in the Tochi Valley, where he served with it (at Idak and Datta Kael) until the corps proceeded to Edwardesabad (Bannu) in December 1901. In the winter of 1901-02 he served with the regiment in the Mabsud-Waziri Blockade operations, and achieved much distinction in command of a column, at the head of which he made a brilliant and daring raid into the heart of the Mabsud country, taking and partially destroying Makin, the principal town of the enemy (clasp added to India

Medal; created a Companion of the Order of the Bath). On the conclusion of these operations he returned with the regiment to Bannu, and he continued serving there with it until November 1902, when he was appointed to the command of a column in the operations then undertaken against certain sections of the Darwesh Khel Waziris; on the 18th of that month, however, his career was brought to a sudden and unexpected termination, he having fallen mortally wounded in an attack on a fortified enclosure held by a gang of outlaws at Gimatti. He was carried into Bannu, where he died on the following day.

Tottenham, John Loftus, Captain and Brevet-Major (1804-1847).—*Grave at Ferozepore, No. 483.*—The second son of Henry Loftus Tottenham, Esqr., of MacMurrrough's Island, Co. Wexford, who was a cadet of the Tottenhams of New Ross, in the same county—now of Ballycurry, Co. Wicklow. Born on the 24th May 1804.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1819. Arrived in India in November 1820, and in the same month was ordered up to Muttra to do duty with the 3rd Light Cavalry; and having been regularly posted to that regiment in January 1821, he moved with it to Nasirabad in the autumn of the same year. In March 1823 he served with the corps at the reduction of Lamba, in Rajputana, and having subsequently returned with it to Nasirabad, he, towards the close of 1824, accompanied it to Muttra. In August 1825 he was appointed Interpreter and Quarter-Master of the regiment; in the following month he was appointed acting Adjutant, in addition; and in these combined capacities he served with the corps throughout the siege and capture of Bharatpur, in the winter of 1825-26. On the termination of the siege he returned with the regiment to Muttra, whence, in the autumn of 1826, he accompanied the corps to Kaita, in Bundelkhand. In October 1827 he resigned the appointment of Interpreter and Quarter-Master, and in December 1828 he accompanied the regiment to Cawnpore, whence he proceeded on leave to the Presidency in October 1830, eventually going home on furlough in January 1831. Returning to India in April 1834, he rejoined his regiment at Sultanpur, Benares, whence, in the winter of 1834-35, he marched with it to Karnal. In November 1838 he moved with the regiment to Ferozepore and joined the Army of the Indus, thereafter accompanying it on service to Afghanistan and serving with it throughout the campaign of 1838-39 in that country, including the capture of Ghazni (Medal) and the occupation of Kabul. At the end of the year he returned with the regiment to the British provinces, and, arriving at Karnal at the end of January 1840, he continued serving there until the autumn of 1842, when he accompanied the corps to Ferozepore, and joined the Army of Reserve. On the breaking up of that Army he was retained for a time at Ferozepore with the regiment, but he afterwards moved with the corps to Meerut, and having arrived there with it in the middle of March 1843, he continued serving with it at that station for more than two years and a half. When the regiment left Meerut in December 1845, to join the Army of the Sutlej, he was left behind at that place on duty, but he subsequently joined his regiment at Lahore, and there in March 1846 he was appointed to officiate as Depy. Judge-Advocate General of the Punjab Division. In the discharge of the duties of this office he continued until May 1847, when having fallen ill, he obtained six months' leave to Mussoorie; but on his way thither he got no further than Ferozepore, where he expired on the 29th of the same month.

NOTE.—Major (then Lieutenant) Tottenham married, on the 14th October 1833, Isabella, the second daughter of Alexander Gordon, Esqr., a descendant of the Gordons of Cardonnan, Co. Wigton, and of Greenlaw, Co. Kirkcudbright. This lady survived her husband twenty-eight years, dying on the 26th June 1875.

Tottenham, Robert Loftus, Major (1834—1872)—*Grave at Ferozepore, No. 504.*—The eldest son of the Revd. Robert Loftus Tottenham, Chaplain of H. M.'s Legation at Florence; and great-grandson of the first Marquess of Ely. Born on the 2^d October 1834.—Entered H. M.'s Service (from the Royal Milly. Academy, Woolwich) on the 11th April 1854, as a Second-Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery and was posted to the 9th Battalion. On the 21st September 1854 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and was posted to the 4th Battalion, with one of the companies of which he served in Jamaica. He was with this company when it was sent from Jamaica to Hayti in January 1859, on the occasion of the Revolution which ended in the abdication of the "Emperor" Faustin I, and he was with the detachment that was landed at Port-au-Prince to protect the European residents, and which afterwards brought off the abdicating "Emperor." On the re-organisation of the Royal Artillery taking place in 1859 he was posted to the 3^d Brigade, from which he was removed to the 12th Brigade at the end of the same year. On the 17th April 1860 he was advanced to the rank of Second-Captain, and having been posted to the 13th Brigade, he was sent out to Madras at the end of the same year, and, early in 1861, appointed to the command of No. 2 Battery of that brigade, then stationed at Secunderabad. He went home with this battery at the end of 1862, was transferred to the 2^d Brigade in September 1863, and to the 11th Brigade in September 1864, and having been posted to "F" Battery of the last mentioned brigade, he returned to India and joined it at Delhi towards the end of the year. In February 1865 he accompanied the battery to Bareilly, from which station he was sent in the following summer to do duty with "C" Battery, 11th Brigade, at Sitapur, but he rejoined his own battery at Bareilly before the end of the year, and he served with it there until the end of 1867, when it went home. Prior to this, in September 1867, he had been transferred to "E" Battery, 8th Brigade, then under orders for a tour of Indian service, and he joined it on its arrival at Fyzabad in April 1868. In February 1869 he went home on sick leave, and was absent until February 1870, when he rejoined his battery at Fyzabad, but in the following August he was again obliged to go home, sick, and during his absence he was promoted, 24th December 1870, to the rank of Captain, and removed to the 10th Brigade. In May 1871 he was transferred to No. 3 Battery, 13th Brigade, with which he proceeded to India in the following November, and was stationed at Ferozepore. On the 5th July 1872 he was promoted to the rank of Major, but he died at Ferozepore on the 12th of the succeeding month, before official intelligence of his advancement could reach India.

NOTE.—Major (then Lieutenant) Tottenham married, on the 9th November 1864, Mary Anne Kate, the second daughter of H. W. Harvey, Esqr., of Walmer, Co. Kent. She died in 1889.

Travers, Eaton Joseph, Lieutenant (c. 1828—1857)—*Grave and memorial at Delhi, Nos. 99 and 162; tablet at Kohat, No. 1043.*—Son of Major-General Sir Robert Travers, K.C.M.G., C.B., a distinguished officer of the Rifle Brigade in the Peninsular War; grandson of John Travers, Esqr., of Hettyfield and Grange, Co. Cork; and nephew of Rear Admiral Sir Eaton Stannard Travers, Kt., K.H., Royal Navy.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1845. Arrived in India in March of the same year, and was sent up to Dinsapore to do duty with the 23rd N. I. In July 1845 he was posted to the 53rd N. I., which he joined at Meerut, but he did not remain long with that corps, having, towards the end of the following October, been transferred, at his own request, to the 32nd N. I. Having joined this regiment at Neemuch, he accompanied it to Lahore in the winter of 1846-47, to Ferozepore in February 1848, and to Wazirabad in November 1849. In June 1850 his services were placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department, and on the 6th of that month

he was appointed Adjutant of the 1st Punjab Infantry, which he joined at Kohat in July. In October 1851 he served with the regiment on an expedition to Biland Khel, for the purpose of expelling a body of Afghans, who were plundering the villages in that neighbourhood. He returned to Kohat with the regiment in the following month, and in May 1852 he accompanied the corps when, after a series of forced marches, it joined the troops under Sir Colin Campbell, then operating against the Utman Khels, and was present with it at the capture and destruction of the villages of Nawadan and Prangarh. Later in the same month he accompanied the corps on the Ranizai Expedition, and was present in the affair at Skakot. He returned to Kohat with the regiment in June 1852, and he continued serving with it there until March 1853, when he proceeded with four companies of the corps to Dera Ismail Khan, whence in the following month he accompanied them on service against the Shiranis, and afterwards against the Kasraus, both of which tribes were brought to submission. On the conclusion of these operations he returned with the detachment to Kohat, whence later in the year he accompanied the regiment, temporarily, to Bahadur Khel. From the middle of July to the end of November 1853 he officiated as Second-in-Command of the regiment, in which appointment he was made permanent at the end of May 1854. In April and May 1855 he proceeded with the corps on service to Miranzai and was present in the affair of Darsamand, and in the succeeding September he served with it in the operations against the Rubia Khel Urakzais, taking part in the surprise of Sangar. After his return from these expeditions he continued serving with the regiment at Kohat until January 1856, when he proceeded on leave to Bombay, whence, in the following March he went home on furlough. He returned to India in April 1857, and rejoined the 1st Punjab Infantry at Banjul, but he had scarcely arrived there when in consequence of the outbreak of the Mutiny, he had to leave the place and accompany the regiment on service. On the 20th May he marched with the regiment for Lahore, from which place it proceeded with the Punjab Moveable Column to Jullundur, and was thence sent on to join the force before Delhi. He arrived at Delhi with the regiment on the 2^d July, and two days later was with it in an action with a body of rebels on the Rohtak road, and he subsequently served with it in various operations of the siege (slightly wounded on the 21st July), including the repulse of the sorties of the 14th and 23rd July and the 1st and 2^d August. On this last occasion he commanded the pickets of the regiment at Hindu Rao's House, and whilst gallantly resisting the persistent attacks of the rebels, he, about four o'clock on the morning of the 2^d August, fell mortally wounded (shot through the head): he was removed to camp, where, seven hours later, he succumbed to his injuries. It was recorded of him, in a regimental order, by his commanding officer, the late Sir John Coke, that he was "a gallant soldier and a true-hearted gentleman, who was beloved and respected by the officers and men of the regiment, and whose loss was irreparable."

NOTE.—While on furlough Lieutenant Travers was married, on the 17th February 1857, to Harriet Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of Sir Arthur Percy Aylmer, Bart. (X), of Donadea Castle, Co. Kildare.

Travers, Henry Millet, Lieutenant (c. 1818—1842)—*Grave at Ferozepore, No. 456.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1835. Arrived in India on the 8th June of the same year, and on the 15th was ordered up to Sikrol, Benares, to do duty with the 57th N. I. On the 24th September following he was posted to the 8th N. I., and proceeding to Nasirabad he joined that regiment there towards the close of the following December. Towards the end of 1837 he accompanied the corps to Bareilly, at which station, for about a month in October and November 1839, he officiated as Adjutant of the

^{2¹} Local Horse. In November 1839 he was appointed acting Adjutant of the left wing of his own regiment, then detached to Moradabad, and he continued holding that appointment until the wing rejoined head-quarters at Bareilly in February 1840. Early in 1841 he accompanied the regiment to Barrackpore, whence, in the autumn of the same year, he was sent up to Meerut to take command of the light company of the corps, then forming part of the 1st Light Infantry Battalion at that station, and having joined in October, he in the following month marched with the battalion to Ferozepore. At that station he died on the 16th August 1842.

Travers, Robert William. *Captain.* (c. 1818—1849).—*Monument on the battlefield of Chilianwala, No. 752.*—Son of Major-General Sir Robert Travers, K.C.M.G., C.B., and an elder brother of Lieutenant Eaton Joseph Travers (*q. v.*).—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 23rd January 1835 as an Ensign in the 77th Foot, but on the 13th of the succeeding month he was transferred to the 24th Foot, which he joined at Kingston, in Upper Canada, in the course of the same year. He afterwards served with the regiment at Toronto and Montreal, and was employed with it in the suppression of the rebellion in Lower Canada in 1837-38. On the 27th March 1840 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. He returned home with the regiment in July 1841, and served with it during the succeeding five years, at Devonport, Glasgow, Dublin, Kilkenny, Limerick and Cork. On the 3rd April 1846 he was advanced to the rank of Captain, and in the following month he embarked with the regiment for Bengal. Landing with it at Calcutta in the following September, he shortly afterwards accompanied it to the Upper Provinces, and with it arrived at Agra early in March 1847. In the autumn of 1848 he marched with the regiment to Ferozepore, arriving there on the 4th November, and the regiment having been detailed to form part of the Army of the Punjab he served with it, in command of the grenadier company, in the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49, including the passage of the Chenab, the action of Sadulapur and the battle of Chilianwala,—in which last, whilst gallantly charging the Sikh batteries at the head of his company, he fell at the muzzles of the enemy's guns,—13th January 1849.

Trevor, Edward Andrew. *Lieutenant-Colonel* (1839—1866).—*Grave at Ambala, No. 258.*—The eldest son of Edward Taylor Trevor, Esqr., Bengal Civil Service, and grandson of Lieutenant-Colonel John Hunter, Bengal Infantry. Born at Húghli, Bengal, on the 14th April 1839.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1858, with rank as Second-Lieutenant of Engineers from the 11th June of that year. After going through the usual course of instruction at Chatham, he was sent out to India in the spring of 1860, and having arrived at Fort William on the 30th July, he was, in the following September, sent up to Roorkee, to do duty with the Sappers and Miners. In October 1861, his services having been placed at the disposal of the Dept. of Public Works, he was appointed a probationary Asst. Engineer in the Punjab. In January 1862 he was appointed an Asst. Engineer, and in that position he was employed on the Sutlej Canal Surveys from January 1862 to August 1863, and on the Lahore and Peshawar Road from August 1863 to March 1864. He was then appointed a Deputy Controller and Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Punjab, and he continued in that post until May 1865, when he went home on sick leave. He returned to India in January 1867, and having in the succeeding month been appointed an Executive Engineer and posted to the Bari Doab Canal, he continued in that situation until March 1868, when he was appointed Deputy Controller of Public Works Accounts at Bombay. In January 1869 he was appointed Offg. Controller of Public Works Accounts

at Hyderabad, and having been confirmed in that appointment on the 1st September following, he continued holding it until February 1874, when he went home on furlough. He returned to India in January 1876, and was appointed Controller (shortly afterwards styled "Examiner") of Accounts, Northern Bengal and Tirhoot State Railways, in which situation he remained until the end of 1879. On the 1st January 1880 he was appointed an Examiner of Accounts in the Mily. Works Branch of the Dept. of Public Works at Simla, and in 1882 he became an Examiner of Accounts in the Mily. Works Dept. In this appointment he continued until his death, which took place at Ambala on the 5th December 1886.

Trimmer, Francis. *Captain and Brevet-Major* (c. 1804—1848).—*Grave at Simla, No. 316.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1820. Arrived in India in April 1822, and having, in May, been ordered up to Ghazipur to do duty with the Bengal European Regiment, he was regularly posted to that regiment on the last day of the month. In September 1823 he was removed to the 2^d Battalion 25th N. I., which he joined at Neemuch, and on the reorganisation of the Army taking place in May 1824, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant and posted to the 50th N. I. (late 2^d Battalion 25th). At the end of the year he marched with the regiment to Nasirabad, and at that station for a short time in June and July 1825 he officiated as Adjutant of the corps. In the spring of 1826 he accompanied the regiment to Allahabad. In October 1827 he was appointed Adjutant of the Cawnpore Provincial Battalion, and he continued holding that appointment until January 1831, when the battalion was disbanded and he rejoined his own regiment at Gorakhpur. On the 50th leaving for Barrackpore in January 1832, he obtained leave to remain at Gorakhpur until June, but the regiment having, on the way down, been diverted to the Chota Nagpur district on field service, he threw up his leave and rejoined the corps, and he was thereafter, throughout the spring, actively engaged in the harassing operations carried on in the Chota Nagpur, the Barabhûm, and other districts, against the Kôls, the Chûars and various other insurgent tribes, in the course of which, in March 1832, he was appointed acting Adjutant to a detached body of troops at Churia. On the operations being temporarily discontinued in June, in consequence of the approach of the rainy season, he accompanied the right wing of the regiment to Bânkura, but the disturbances having broken out afresh in August, he again accompanied his regiment into the field and was actively employed (several times in command of separate detachments) in the operations against the Chûars until the end of December, when, his health having broken down, he was obliged to proceed to the Presidency on sick leave. At the end of March 1833, on the regiment arriving at Barrackpore from service in the field, he rejoined it at that place, whence in December 1834 he moved with it to Dacca. In the spring of 1838 he accompanied the regiment to Mirzapur, where he continued serving with it until October 1840, when, in command of the light company of the corps, he proceeded to Cawnpore and joined the 3^d Light Infantry Battalion there. In February 1841 he proceeded on leave to Dacca and the Presidency, and towards the end of the following July he went home on furlough. Returning to India at the end of August 1843, he was, in the following month, appointed to the command of a detachment of European recruits at Dum-Dum, and proceeding with this detachment to the Upper Provinces in the following November, he eventually rejoined his regiment at Ali-garh, on its return from the Gwalior Campaign, in March 1844. In December 1845 he proceeded to Moradabad in command of the left wing of the regiment, and he remained with it there until October 1846, when the wing rejoined the head-quarters of the regiment, and the whole proceeded to Jullundur, arriv-

ing there on the 21st November. In October 1847, he accompanied the regiment to Lahore, whence in April 1848, being in a bad state of health, he proceeded on sick leave to Simla. At that place he died on the 9th of the following month.

Note.—Major (then Captain) Trimmer was married, at Battersea, Surrey, on the 28th March 1843, to Laura Isabella, the third daughter of Henry Thompson, Esqr., formerly of Chiswick, Middlesex.—This lady's initials are incorrectly given in the inscription on her husband's tomb (No. 316).

Tritton, Charles Hill Grant, Lieutenant (c. 1826–1846):—*Grave at Ferozepore, No. 479; see also note to No. 444.*—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 10th November 1843 as an Ensign in the 31st Foot. Arrived in India in the summer of 1844, and joined the regiment at Ambala during the succeeding cold season. On the outbreak of the first Sikh War he accompanied the regiment into the field with the Army of the Sutlej, and as an Ensign was present with it in the battles of Mudki and Firozshahr. Consequently on a casualty in the latter action he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant on the 25th December 1845, and in that rank he was present with the regiment in the action of Badhowal and the battles of Aliwal and Sobraon. On this last great occasion he carried the Queen's Colour of the regiment, and was mortally wounded by a shot in the head whilst gallantly advancing to the assault of the Sikh entrenchments. He died in camp the evening of the same day,—the 10th February 1846.

Tritton, Edmund, C.B., Senior Surgeon (1802–1858).—*Grave at Simla, No. 348.*—Born at Hythe, Co. Kent, in 1802.—Entered the Bengal Army, in the Medical Dept., in 1825. Arrived in India in July 1826, and in the following month was sent to the Upper Provinces on duty with a detachment of Artillery. On reaching Cawnpore, in November, he was appointed to the medical charge of another detachment of Artillery, with which he marched to Agra, at which station he was, on arrival, appointed to the temporary medical charge of the 64th N. I. In January 1827 he was appointed to the medical charge of the 7th Local Horse, also at Agra, and in the autumn of the same year he marched with that regiment to Gorakhpur. Towards the end of December 1827 he was posted to the 36th N. I., and having joined that regiment at Sultanpur, in Oudh, he, in January 1829, accompanied it to Aligarh. At the end of September 1831 he was transferred to the 40th N. I., then at Mhow, and marching towards that place with the 36th, he, on meeting the 40th, proceeding from Mhow to Aligarh, joined the corps and returned with it to Aligarh, arriving there on the 17th December. He continued serving with the 40th N. I., until January 1833, when he was appointed Offg. Civil Surgeon of Aligarh, and having been confirmed in that appointment in the following October, he continued holding it for more than four years. In March 1837, being in bad health, he went on a year's leave to Landour, but before it had expired he, in February 1838, went home on furlough, vacating the Civil Surgeancy of Aligarh. In the following May he was posted to the 5th N. I. He returned to India at the end of December 1840, and having about that time been promoted to the rank of Surgeon, he was, in January 1841, posted in that rank to the 71st N. I., which he joined at Shahjahanpur. At that station, at the end of the succeeding March, he received the additional medical charge of a detachment of the 2^d Company 7th Battalion, Foot Artillery. In April 1842 he accompanied the 71st to Bareilly, at which station the additional medical charge of the 4th Dépot Battalion was imposed upon him towards the end of that month, and that of the 7th Irregular Cavalry in the succeeding August; the latter he held until December 1842, but he retained the former until the spring of 1843, when he accompanied the 71st N. I. to Barrackpore. From August to December 1843 he was on leave at Penang and Singapore. In January 1844

he received the additional medical charge of the Divisional and Station Staff at Barrackpore, and in the following April of a detachment of the Governor-General's Body Guard; and from January to March 1845 he also held the additional medical charge of the 21st N. I. In the winter of 1845–46 he accompanied his regiment to Mainpuri, at which place, immediately on his arrival in February 1846, he received the additional medical charge of the 7th Dépot Battalion and the 9th Infantry Levy. At the end of May 1846 he proceeded on leave to Naini Tal, and he was still at that place at the beginning of the following December when he was transferred from the 71st N. I. to the 4th Battalion of Foot Artillery, the head-quarters of which he joined at Ambala in January 1847. At the end of March 1848 he proceeded to Subathu with the head-quarters and two companies of the battalion, sent thither for the summer months, and while he was there in the following September he was placed in medical charge of the dépôt of the 2^d European Regiment and of the sick of other corps left at that place. In October 1848 he accompanied the head-quarters of the 4th Battalion to Ferozepore, and there during that and part of the succeeding month he held the additional medical charge of two companies of artillery, and afterwards, with the Army of the Punjab, of two other companies of artillery, the Park Establishments, and the staff of the Foot Artillery Brigade. In one or other of these appointments, and with the 4th Battalion of Artillery, he served throughout the Punjab Campaign of 1848–49, including the passage of the Chenab, the action of Sadulapur, and the battles of Chilianwala and Gujerat (Medal and two clasps). After the battle of Gujerat he held for some time the additional medical charge of the 1st Company 1st Battalion and No. 10 Light Field Battery, but he subsequently returned to Ambala with the head-quarters of the 4th Battalion, and on arrival there in April 1849 received medical charge of an additional company. In September 1850 he was removed to the 7th Battalion, and in the following month to the 3^d Brigade, Horse Artillery, and the 6th Battalion, Foot Artillery, in succession, but having been detained with the 4th Battalion at Ambala, he never joined either of the two former, and he was unable to join the head-quarters of the 6th Battalion, at Jullundur, until near the end of October. At the end of November 1850 he received the additional medical charge of the 2^d Company 7th Battalion. On the 31st March 1851 he was appointed Medical Storekeeper at Ambala, and while he held that appointment, during the next five years and a half, he had the additional medical charge of the Divisional and Brigade Staff from April 1851 to September 1855, of the Ambala civil establishments from September 1855, and of the 4th Sikh Infantry from February to October 1856. In October 1856 he was appointed a Superintending Surgeon on the establishment, and was directed to officiate as such at Ambala. In the following December he was posted to the Dinapur Circle, and in February 1857 he was removed from that to the Barrackpore Circle, but on each occasion he was directed to continue officiating in charge of the Sirhind Circle until relieved, and it thus came about that he was still at Ambala when the Mutiny broke out. On the formation of the Delhi Field Force towards the end of May 1857, he was appointed Superintending Surgeon to it, and moving forward with the force he served with it at the action of Badli-ki-Serai and throughout the siege and capture of Delhi, for his services at which he was created a Companion of the Order of the Bath. In November 1857 he was appointed Inspector-General of Hospitals in the N.W. Provinces and the Punjab, and he was still holding that appointment when he died at Simla on the 15th June 1858.

Note.—Dr. Tritton married, at Cawnpore on the 8th February 1828, his cousin Harriette Elizabeth, daughter of Captain John Tritton, 24th Light Dragoons. She was born at Sikandra in June 1808.

Trotter, Alexander James, Second-Lieutenant (1833—1856).—*Grave and tablet at Rawal Pindi, Nos. 779 and 799.*—The second son of Archibald Trotter, Esqr., of Dreghorn, Mid-Lothian, by Louisa Jane, his wife, daughter of James Strange, Esqr., of the Madras Civil Service, and grand-daughter of the 1st Viscount Melville. Born on the 10th March 1833.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1851 as a Cadet of Artillery. Arrived in India in July 1852, and in the following October was appointed to do duty with a detachment of European recruits at Dum-Dum. In November 1852 he was posted to the 4th Company 1st Battalion, Foot Artillery, and proceeding to the Upper Provinces with the detachment of recruits, he joined that company at Fort Govindgarh, Amritsar. In September 1853 he was transferred to the 2nd Company 1st Battalion, which he joined on its arrival at Fort Govindgarh on the 19th of the succeeding month. In the following December he was removed to the 3rd Company 2nd Battalion, and having joined it at Mian Mir, he accompanied it to Peshawar in February 1854. In February and March 1854, at the same station he did duty with the 1st Company 1st Battalion for about a month. At the end of the succeeding August he was removed to the 2nd Company 2nd Battalion, but (having about the same time proceeded on leave to Murree, and been subsequently, in October, ordered to remain attached to the 3rd Company 2nd Battalion) he never joined it, and in the following December he was transferred to the 1st Company 1st Battalion (with No. 10 Light Field Battery attached). With a detachment of this battery (now the 21st Field Battery, Royal Artillery) he was present in a skirmish with the Bassi Khel Afridis in February 1855. In July 1855 he was transferred to the 2nd Troop 1st Brigade, Horse Artillery, then at Jullundur, but before he could proceed to join it he was, in August, sent direct from Peshawar to Mian Mir to do duty temporarily with the 1st Troop 2nd Brigade. At the end of the following October he was appointed Offg. Commandant of No. 3 Light Field Battery, Punjab Irregular Force, which he joined at Kohat, and on the 1st December he was removed from the rolls of the 2nd Troop 1st Brigade to those of the 4th Company 6th Battalion. He continued officiating as Commandant of No. 3 Punjab Light Field Battery until April 1856, when he was relieved by the return of the permanent Commandant. In the following month he was directed to remain attached to the battery, but he had then already proceeded on leave to Kashmir. He was returning from that place when he was drowned in the Jhelum, near Katai, on the 4th October 1856.

Troup, William Alexander, Major (1801—1846).—*Grave at Mukerian, No. 525.*—The eldest son of John Troup, Esqr., of Fir Hall, Co. Nairn; nephew of Lieutenant-General Sir John Rose, K.C.B., Bengal Army, of Holme, Co. Inverness; and brother to Lieutenant-General Colin Troup, C.B., Bengal Infantry. Born at Fir Hall, Co. Nairn, in 1801.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1817. Arrived in India in September 1818, and in the following month was sent up to Barrackpore to do duty with the 1st Battalion 11th N.I. In March 1819 he was formally posted to that battalion, with which he moved to Benares at the end of 1820, and thence to Mhow in the cold season of 1821-22. On the reorganisation of the Army taking place in May 1824 he was posted to the 15th N.I. (late 1st Battalion 11th). At the end of the following month he was appointed Interpreter and Quarter-Master of the regiment, but he held this post only until the middle of July, when the appointment of Adjutant was conferred upon him. In the autumn of the same year he marched with the regiment from Mhow, *en route* to Cawnpore, and in the course of the movement he took part, on the 7th November, in the affair with Rajah Balwant Singh and his adherents at Patan, near Kotah. He arrived at Cawnpore with the regiment about the

middle of December, and at the end of the month he accompanied the corps in a sudden movement to Kalpi, to repel an attack made upon that place by the insurgent Nana Pandit. Returning with the regiment to Cawnpore in January 1825, he soon afterwards moved with it to Partabgarh, in Oudh. Towards the end of the succeeding October he marched with the regiment to Meerut, whence he accompanied it on service to Bharatpur, and was present throughout the siege and capture of that place in the winter of 1825-26. On the breaking up of the Army after the reduction of Bharatpur he marched with the regiment to Aligarh, and at that station in December 1826, having been promoted to the rank of Captain, he vacated the Adjutancy of the corps. In the autumn of 1828 he accompanied the regiment to Hansi, whence he moved with it to Bareilly at the end of 1829, and to Shahjahanpur at the close of 1831. In the cold season of 1832-34 he accompanied the regiment to Cawnpore, whence early in 1837 he proceeded with it to Barrackpore. In August 1839 he moved with the regiment to Dinapore, but he returned with it to Barrackpore at the end of the following month, and at the end of the year he accompanied it to Chittagong. In the spring of 1841 he proceeded with the regiment to Dinapore, whence he marched with it to Delhi early in 1842. In the spring of 1843, in command of the regiment, he proceeded on service to Khaital, in the Karnal district, where a serious outbreak had taken place, but the troops were not required to act, and in the following November he marched with the regiment to Ferozepore, whence, in November 1845, he proceeded with it to Sukkur, in Sindh, arriving there on the 15th December. In February 1846, in command of the regiment, he joined the Sindh Field Force, which was to have moved northwards to take part in the first Sikh War, but the victory of Sobraon rendered the movement unnecessary, and the force having been broken up he marched with the corps for Jullundur, where he arrived with it in the middle of April. At the end of the following September, consequent on the rebellion of Shaik Imam-ud-din, he marched with the regiment on service towards Jammu, but he had not proceeded far on this expedition when he arrived at the end of his career. He died in camp at Dinanagar, in the Bari Doab, on the 5th October 1846.

Note I.—In the inscription on his tomb at Mukerian the date of this officer's death is incorrectly stated.

Note II.—Major (then Captain) Troup married, at Barrackpore on the 13th June 1837, a Miss M. Ward.

Trower, Jasper, Captain (c. 1807—1845).—*Grave and tablet at Ferozepore, Nos. 462 and 441.*—The younger son of George Trower, Esqr., by Mary, his wife, the eldest daughter of George Griffin-Stonestreet, Esqr., of Halton, Co. Sussex, and Stondon Hall, Co. Essex.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1823 as a Cadet of Artillery. Arrived in India in May 1825, and in the following month was posted to the 2nd Company 2nd Battalion, Foot Artillery, which he joined at Dum-Dum. In May 1826 he was transferred to the 4th Troop 3rd Brigade, Horse Artillery, and having in the succeeding month been sent to the Upper Provinces on duty with drafts, he joined this troop at Karnal. In July 1827 he was transferred to the 1st Troop 2nd Brigade, at Muttra, but before he could join it he was removed, 9th August, to the 3rd Troop of the same brigade, at Meerut, and having joined it there he accompanied it, soon afterwards, to Dum-Dum. On attaining the rank of First-Lieutenant he was posted, March 1828, to the 2nd Troop 1st Brigade, and having in the following month been despatched to the Upper Provinces on duty with a detachment of Artillery, he joined the troop at Cawnpore. In the succeeding October he was transferred to the 4th Troop 1st Brigade, and having joined it at Neemuch, he was then for a short time in the winter of 1828-29 attached for duty to the 7th

Company 6th Battalion, Foot Artillery. From February to August 1830 he officiated an Adjutant to the Neemuch Division of Artillery. In February 1832 he proceeded on leave to the Presidency, and having, in the following September, been transferred to the 3^d Troop 1st Brigade, he joined it at Dum-Dum on the expiry of his leave in November; and with this troop he continued serving until October 1834, when he went home on furlough. During his absence in Europe he was transferred in succession to the rolls of the 3^d Company 4th Battalion, in November 1834; the 5th Company 7th Battalion, in June 1836; and the 3^d Company 1st Battalion, in December 1836; and on his return to India in January 1837 he joined the last-mentioned company at Dum-Dum. Towards the end of the following September he was removed to the 1st Troop 2^d Brigade, Horse Artillery, which was also at Dum-Dum, and at the same time his services were placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal for employment in the survey of the Southern Division of the province of Cuttack. In November 1837 he was removed to the rolls of the 3^d Company 5th Battalion. He continued in charge of the Revenue Survey of the Southern Division of Cuttack until the end of December 1839, when he was appointed to the command of the Artillery (one company) of the Oudh Auxiliary Force, which he joined soon afterwards at Sultanpur. In December 1841 he was removed to the rolls of the 1st Company 2^d Battalion, but he remained on in command of the Oudh company, which having become the 9th Company of the 7th Battalion in March 1842, and been moved soon afterwards to Lucknow, he was regularly posted to it in the succeeding June. On his promotion to the rank of Captain taking place he was re-posted, November 1843, to the 9th Company 7th Battalion. In February 1844 he proceeded on a year's sick leave to Simla and Mussoorie. In the following November he was removed to the 6th Battalion and appointed to the command of No. 19 Light Field Battery, the formation of which had recently been ordered, and the 10th Company 6th Battalion having soon afterwards been detailed to man that battery he was duly posted to it. In January 1845, when the battery was transferred to the 5th Company 4th Battalion, he was re-appointed to the command and transferred to that company with it, and having joined at Meerut on the expiration of his leave in the following month, he soon afterwards moved with the battery and the company to Ferozepore. In July 1845 he was transferred to the 3^d Company 4th Battalion and appointed to the command of No. 7 Light Field Battery, attached to it, and having been re-posted to that company in the general reorganisation which took place a few days later, he joined it at Ambala. In command of this battery, on the outbreak of the first Sikh War, he accompanied the Army of the Sutlej into the field, but he unfortunately fell in his first fight, having at the close of the battle of Mudki, 18th December 1845, received a mortal wound, of which he died in camp the same night.

NOTE.—Captain (then Lieutenant) Trower was married, at Calcutta on the 3d July 1832, to Charlotte, daughter of Lieutenant George Sunbold, h. p. 33d Foot, formerly of the 56th Foot, the 24th Light Dragoons, and the 24th Foot. She was born at Calcutta on the 5th October 1816.

Tucker, Charlotte Maria (1821–1893).—*Grave at Amritsar; tablet at Lahore, No. 641.*—Daughter of Henry St. George Tucker, Esqr., of the Bengal Civil Service, sometime a Director of the East India Company, and twice Chairman of the Court. Born on the 8th May 1821, after her father's retirement from India.—Proceeded to India in 1875 as a member of the Church of England Zenana Missionary Society, and worked at Amritsar from 1875 to 1877, and at Batala from 1877 to 1893. She was well known for her religious works published under the pen-name of A.L.O.E. (“A Lady of England”). She died at Amritsar on the 2^d December 1893.

Tucker, Thomas Tudor, Lieutenant (1840–1859).—*Grave at Delhi, No. 125.*—The second son of Henry St. George Tucker, Esqr., of the Bengal Civil Service. Born at Jaunpur on the 31st January 1840.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1858. Arrived in India towards the end of September in the same year, and in the following month was ordered up to Delhi to do duty with the 2^d European Bengal Fusiliers. While he was on his way up, on the 22nd October, he was posted to the 58th N. I., at Rawal Pindi, with effect from the 24th August preceding, but that regiment having been disarmed during the mutinies in the preceding year, and still remaining in that condition, he was not required to join it, and proceeding to Delhi he there joined the 2^d E. B. Fusiliers, with which corps he continued doing duty until his death. He died at Delhi on the 28th May 1859.

Tulloch, Charles Browne, Lieutenant (1824–1846).—*Grave at Lahore, No. 597: see also note to No. 442.*—One of the younger sons of Lieutenant-General John Tulloch, C.B., Bengal Infantry, by Jacobine Maria, his wife, a Dutch lady, whom he married in Java during the expedition of 1811–12. Born at Colgong, in Bengal, on the 21st November 1824.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1842. Arrived in India in July of the same year, and on the 19th of that month was ordered up to Singapore to do duty with the 17th N. I., in which regiment one of his elder brothers was then serving as Adjutant; and on the 17th leaving Singapore in the following September, he was directed to do duty with the 65th N. I., at the same station. Towards the close of the same month he was posted to the 12th N. I., and having joined that regiment at Lucknow, he accompanied it to Ferozepore in the autumn of 1844. He was still serving at that place when the first Sikh War broke out in December 1845, and on the morning of the 21st of that month he marched out with his regiment to take part in the attack on the Sikh entrenchments at Firozshahr. In the sanguinary engagement which ensued, the same afternoon, he was very severely wounded, and, in consequence, as soon as he was able to travel, in May 1846, he proceeded on sick leave to Mussoorie. He rejoined his regiment at Lahore in the following November, and there six weeks later, on the 27th December 1846, he died from the effects of his wounds.

Turing, Arthur Henry, Lieutenant (1870–1898).—*Tablet at Rawal Pindi, No. 806.*—Born on the 23^d June 1870.—Entered H. M.'s Service (from the Royal Military College) on the 9th January 1892 as a Second-Lieutenant in the 1st Battalion of the Royal Fusiliers (the 7th Foot), and proceeding to India he joined that regiment at Quetta in the course of the spring. In March 1893 he accompanied the battalion to Karachi, and from the autumn of that year to the spring of 1894 he was in command of the Ghizri Sanitarium. On the 3^d September 1894 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and in the autumn of that year he was again for some time in command of the Ghizri Sanitarium. In the spring of 1895 he was sent to join a detachment of the battalion at Hyderabad, and in the following October he accompanied the corps to Mhow. He was soon afterwards sent to command the rest-camp at Khandwa, and he continued on that duty until February 1896. On the 6th February 1896 he was appointed an Offg. Wing Officer in the 36th Bengal Infantry (Sikhs), on probation for the Bengal Staff Corps, into which he was subsequently admitted with effect from that date. Having joined that regiment at Peshawar he, at the end of the year, moved with it to Kohat, whence he accompanied it to the Samana Range in January 1897, and he was with it there when the frontier war broke out in the following summer. On the 26th August he was appointed to do duty with the 35th Bengal Infantry, another Sikh corps, then forming part of the Malakand Field Force, but the circumstances of the time did not admit of his then leaving his own regiment, and he never joined

the other. Detained thus with the 36th he took part with the regiment in the brilliant defence of the Samana posts from the 27th August to the 14th September, and subsequently, in October, on the corps being detailed to form part of the Tirah Expeditionary Force, he accompanied it on that service and with it took part in all the operations of the campaign, including the advance from the Samana to the Maidan of Tirah, the various actions there, and the march down the Bara Valley to Mamanai. The brigade to which his regiment belonged having been left at that place, he, in January 1898, took part with the corps in the operations in the Lower Bara Valley, and on the 29th of that month he fell in action in the disastrous affair on the Shinkamar Kotal.

Turner, Frederick McCombe, Lieutenant (1828–1856).—*Tablet at Jullundur, No. 554.*—Son of Thomas Jacob Turner, Esqr., of the Bengal Civil Service. Born at Saharanpur in 1828.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1845. Arrived in India on the 17th November of the same year, and on the 26th was ordered up to Agra to do duty with the 8th N. I.; under subsequent orders, however, directing that all unposted Ensigns were to be sent up to join the Army of the Sutlej, he went on to Ferozepore, and there in March 1846 he was appointed to do duty with the 7th N. I. On the 4th April he was ordered to Agra to do duty with the 29th N. I., and he joined that regiment there accordingly, but he had scarcely done so when he was posted, 16th April, to the 12th N. I., at Lahore. He, however, obtained six months' leave to remain at Agra, where his father held an important civil appointment and in the meantime, on the 15th September, he was transferred, at his own request, from the 12th to the 29th N. I., and on the expiration of his leave he rejoined the latter corps accordingly. In the winter of 1847-48 he marched with the regiment to Hajipur, in the Jullundur Doab, and in 1848-49, during the Punjab Campaign, he served with it in the operations in that and the Bari Doab, including the affair on the heights of Amb, the reduction of the fort of Una, and the pursuit of the rebel Ram Singh (Medal). On the termination of the operations he accompanied the regiment to Núrpur, arriving there in February 1849, and in the following September he was appointed Interpreter and Quarter-Master to the corps. Early in 1850 he marched with the regiment to Peshawar, and while he was serving with it there in September 1851 his services were placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept., and he was appointed acting Adjutant of the 4th Punjab Infantry. Having joined that corps at Kohat, he was, in the following November, appointed to officiate as Second-in-Command in addition to his other duties, but this arrangement lasted for only a few days. At the end of December, on some changes taking place in the regiment, he was re-appointed acting Adjutant, and he soon afterwards accompanied the corps to Bahadur Khel. In May 1852 he was appointed Adjutant of the Corps of Guides, which he joined at Peshawar, but he was subsequently much out in the district with the corps, and in December 1852 and January 1853 he served with it in Colonel Mackeson's expedition against the Hassanzais of the Black Mountain, Hazara. He returned to Peshawar with the corps in the spring of 1853, and having towards the end of the following September been appointed acting Second-in-Command, he served with it in that capacity in the expedition of November 1853 against the Jowaki Afridis of Bori. In January 1854, after he had held it for four months, his appointment as acting Second-in-Command was cancelled, and he was appointed acting Commandant of Cavalry instead, with effect from the preceding September, and in this post he continued until April 1854, when he reverted to his permanent appointment of Adjutant. About the same time he accompanied the corps to Mardan. In the following June he was appointed Offg. Second-in-Command of the 5th Punjab Cavalry, and having joined that regiment at Asafi, he continued serving with

it there until November 1854, when he rejoined the Guides at Mardan. From April to October 1855 he again officiated as Commandant of Cavalry of the Corps of Guides. In October 1855 he proceeded on leave to Bombay, preparatory to going home on furlough on medical certificate, but he did not live to leave the country, having expired at Bombay on the 14th January 1856.

Turner, Samuel Compton, Colonel and temporary Major-General (1845–1900).—*Tablet at Simla, No. 402.*—Born on the 29th September 1845.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 17th April 1866 as a Lieutenant in the Corps of Royal Engineers. Joined at Chatham in the following June, and continued serving there until November 1868, when he was sent out to India. He arrived at Bombay in the following month, and having been appointed an Asst. Engineer in the Dept. of Public Works in January 1869, he was posted to Belgaum, at which place and on the Carwar Railway he was employed until June 1871, when he went home on leave. On his return to India in the following December he was posted, as Asst. Engineer, to Kolapur, at which place he continued serving until February 1873, when he was appointed an Executive Engineer and removed to Belgaum. In the following December he was transferred to the Bengal establishment and posted to the Western Rajputana State Railway Survey. At the end of 1874 he was transferred to the Meerut Division of Mily. Works, and in the spring of 1876 to the Agra Division of Mily. Works, in which last he served for three years. On the 31st December 1878 he was promoted to the rank of Captain, and at the end of March 1879 he went home on furlough. On his return to India towards the close of the succeeding year, he was posted, as Executive Engineer to the Meerut Division of Mily. Works. In the spring of 1881, as Field Engineer with the Second Column, he served in the expedition against the Mahsud-Waziri clans. On the termination of these operations he returned to his appointment in the Meerut Division of Mily. Works, and he continued in it until March 1882, when, on the establishment of a separate Mily. Works Department, he was appointed an Executive Engineer in it and remained posted to Meerut. In the spring of 1883 he was appointed to the head-quarters staff of the Inspector-General of Mily. Works, and he continued in that position until the autumn of 1885, when he was re-posted, as Executive Engineer, to the Meerut Division of Mily. Works. On the 17th April 1886 he attained the rank of Major, and in the summer of the same year he was transferred from the Meerut to the Fort William Division. In the spring of 1887 he was removed to the First Pishin Division, Baluchistan, where he was soon afterwards appointed a temporary Superintending Engineer and Offg. Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General, Public Works Dept., and in that employment he remained until April 1888, when he went home on leave. Returning to India in October 1889, he was appointed Offg. Superintending Engineer of the Meerut Command. In March 1890 he became a Superintending Engineer permanently, and having been re-appointed to the Meerut Command, he continued serving in that position for four years. On the 6th December 1891 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. In April 1894 he again went home on leave, and in March 1895, during his absence, the appointment of Superintending Engineer of the Bengal Command was conferred upon him. On his return to India in the succeeding month he was appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer of the Madras Command, but after a brief interval he reverted to his permanent appointment of Superintending Engineer, Bengal Command, and joined and took up the duties. On the 6th December 1895 he was promoted to the rank of Colonel by brevet. In May 1896 he was appointed a temporary Chief Engineer, remaining attached to the Bengal Command, and he was re-appointed to that Command when, in the following month, he was made permanent as a Chief Engi-

neer. On the 6th December 1896 he was placed on half-pay of his rank as Lieutenant-Colonel, and he remained in that position until the 2^d November 1897, when he became a substantive Colonel. He continued in the appointment of Chief Engineer, Bengal Command, until March 1899, when he was appointed Director-General of Mily. Works, with his head-quarters at Simla, and was granted the temporary rank of Major-General. In the following October, on the Mily. Works Services being reorganised, he was re-appointed Director-General, and he continued in that appointment until his death. He died at Bombay on the 31st December 1900, while he was making the usual cold weather tour of inspection.

Turton, Zouch Henry, Captain (1799 - 1835).—*Grave at Simla, No. 298.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1818. Arrived in India in January 1819, and in the following month was sent up to Dinapore to do duty with the Bengal European Regiment. In October 1819 he was directed to do duty with the 2^d Battalion 4th N. I., and (marching up with the 2^d Battalion of the 14th) he joined that corps at Allahabad at the end of the year. In June 1820 he was posted to the 1st Battalion 11th N. I., which he joined at Barrackpore, and at the end of the year he marched with this corps to Benares, whence, in the winter of 1821-22, he accompanied it to Mhow. In the autumn of 1823 he proceeded on leave to the fortress of Asirgarh. On the reorganisation of May 1824 taking place he was posted to the 15th N. I. (late 1st Battalion 11th). In the cold season of 1824-25 he marched with the regiment from Mhow to Partabgarh, in Oudh, taking part, *en route*, in the movement from Cawnpore to Kalpi in January 1825, on the occasion of the attack on the latter place by the insurgent Nana Pandit. He continued serving with the regiment at Partabgarh until the 22^d October, when, being ill at the time, he was left behind there on the corps marching towards Meerut to join the Grand Army assembling under the command of Lord Combermere : he, however, rejoined the regiment at Agra on the 1st December, and moving forward with it a few days later, he thereafter served with it at the siege and capture of Bharatpur, having been absent only a few days, in January 1826, when acting as Adjutant to a small force temporarily detached from camp on duty connected with the siege. On the breaking up of the Grand Army he accompanied the regiment to Aligarh, and at that station in January and February 1827 he officiated for about a month as Adjutant of the corps. In October 1828, on the head-quarters and right wing of the regiment marching for Hansi, he was appointed acting Adjutant to the left wing remaining at Aligarh until relieved, and he held this appointment until February 1829, when, with the left wing, he rejoined the head-quarters of the regiment at Hansi. In the following December he marched with the right wing to Bareilly ; in December 1831 he accompanied it to Shahjahanpur ; and in the cold season of 1833-34 he moved with the whole regiment to Cawnpore. In the autumn of 1834 he proceeded to Simla on sick leave, which, in December, was extended for a twelvemonth, but he did not survive until it expired, having died at that place on the 29th September 1835.

NOTE.—Captain (then Lieutenant) Turton was married at Asirgarh on the 11th October 1828, to Ann, the younger daughter of George Crump, Esqr., of Calcutta.

Tylden-Pattenson, Henry Thomas, Lieutenant (1824-1848).—*Grave at Ludhiana, No. 582.*—The third son of Cooke Tylden-Pattenson, Esqr., of Thornden, Co. Kent, formerly an officer of the 95th Rifles (the Rifle Brigade) in the Peninsular War. Born on the 13th May 1824.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1841 as a Cadet of Artillery. Arrived in India on the last day of that year, and after doing duty for nine months with the Artillery at Dum-Dum, was posted at the end of September 1842 to the 4th Company 4th Battalion, Foot

Artillery. Having joined this company at Cawnpore before the close of the year, he was transferred in January 1843 to the 7th Company 6th Battalion (No. 2 Light Field Battery attached), at the same station, whence he soon afterwards proceeded with it to Neemuch, arriving there in March. On his promotion to the rank of First-Lieutenant taking place, he was posted, July 1845, to the 2^d Troop 3^d Brigade, Horse Artillery (now the 57th Field Battery, Royal Artillery), which he joined at Muttra. On the outbreak of the first Sikh War, in December 1845, he accompanied his troop to the front and served with it in the latter part of the Sutlej Campaign, taking part in the battles of Aliwal and Sobraon (Medal and clasp). In March 1846 he was transferred to the 1st Troop 1st Brigade (now "F" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery), which he joined at Lahore, whence, on the Army of the Sutlej being broken up, he moved with it to Ludhiana, arriving there in May 1846. At that station, with the exception of a period of nine months (March to December 1847), during which he was on sick leave at Naini Tal, he continued serving until his death, which took place there on the 13th March 1848.

Tyler, George Sotheby, Lieutenant (1826-1857).—*Grave at Delhi, No. 112.*—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 28th April 1846 as an Ensign in the 3^d West India Regiment, and having joined the head-quarters of that corps in Demerara, he afterwards served with detachments of it in various parts of the West Indies and at Sierra Leone, on the west coast of Africa. On the 27th April 1849 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and on the 15th March 1850 he exchanged into the 14th Foot, the head-quarters of which he joined at Newport, in South Wales. On the 7th June following he exchanged into the 61st Foot, the dépôt of which he joined at Chatham, and proceeding subsequently to Bengal, he landed at Calcutta in the succeeding November. He was shortly afterwards despatched to the Upper Provinces on duty with a body of recruits, and on arrival at Cawnpore he was retained at that station, with the recruits, until nearly the end of 1851, subsequently joining his regiment on its way down from Peshawar to Kasauli, and arriving with it at the latter station in March 1852. Towards the close of 1853 he marched with the regiment to Wazirabad, whence in December 1856 he moved with it to Ferozepore, at which station he was serving with the 61st when the Mutiny broke out in May 1857. He subsequently proceeded with a wing of the regiment to Delhi, where he took part in the operations of the siege (including the action of Najafgarh) until the 5th September 1857. On that date, in camp before Delhi, he was carried off by a virulent attack of cholera.

Tytler, George Alexander, formerly Captain (1814-1851).—*Grave at Jullundur, No. 530.*—Son of Surgeon Robert Tytler, M.D., Bengal Medical Service. Born in 1814.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 11th March 1831, from which date he (having arrived in the country in the preceding January) was provisionally gazetted in India as an Ensign in the 13th Foot (the Somersetshire Light Infantry), but on his appointment being confirmed at home he was re-gazetted with effect from the 28th October 1831, and he accordingly had rank from the latter date only. He joined the regiment at Dinapore, whence in the winter of 1831-32 he accompanied it to Agra, and having on the 13th March 1835 been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, he, towards the close of the same year, marched with the corps *en route* to Karnal. On the way up, however, in January 1836, he was appointed to do duty with H. M.'s 16th Lancers, in the capacity of Interpreter, and having joined that regiment at Cawnpore, he continued serving with it for nearly six years, in the course of which, on the 25th November 1836, he exchanged from the 13th into the 9th Foot. In January 1837 he marched with the 16th Lancers to Meerut, whence in the

autumn of 1838 he proceeded with that regiment to Ferozepore and joined the Army of the Indus, and having thereafter accompanied the corps on the expedition to Afghanistan, he served with it throughout the campaign of 1838-39 in that country, including the capture of Ghazni (Medal) and the occupation of Kabul. He returned to the British provinces with the regiment early in 1840, arriving at Meerut on the 8th February, and he continued serving with it there until December 1841, when, on his own regiment, the 9th Foot, being ordered on service to Afghanistan, he rejoined it at Meerut proceeded with it to Ferozepore, and early in January 1842, marched with it towards Peshawar. Soon after arriving at that place, on the 11th February, he was appointed Interpreter to the corps, and he continued in the discharge of the duties of that office until the 25th March, when he was appointed, by Major-General Pollock, to be Baggage-Master to the Field Force about to enter Afghanistan under his command: in this capacity he served throughout the campaign of 1842, from the forcing of the Khaibar Pass to the occupation of Kabul (Medal). On the return of the Army to the British provinces in December 1842 he reverted to the appointment of Interpreter to his regiment, and on the Army being broken up at Ferozepore in the following month, he accompanied the corps to Subathu, arriving there in April 1843. In the following October he proceeded on leave to Calcutta, and in December 1843 he was directed to join and do duty with a detachment of recruits at Chinsura, and having subsequently been appointed to act as Adjutant as well as Interpreter to this detachment, he accompanied it to the Upper Provinces in the spring of 1844. On arrival at Cawnpore in April he was appointed acting Interpreter to the 50th Foot, to which a small detachment of the 9th was at that time attached, and he remained in that situation until the following December, when, moving up towards the N.-W. Frontier with the 50th, he rejoined his own regiment at Kasauli. On the 6th June 1845 he was promoted to the rank of Captain, and on this being announced he was directed, 13th September, to continue officiating as Interpreter. On the 16th October 1845 he exchanged into the 53rd Foot, and towards the end of the same month he was granted sick leave to Europe for two years from date of embarkation. Of this leave he never availed himself, and having joined the 53rd at Agra, he, in December 1845, accompanied the corps to Delhi whence in January 1846 he moved with it to the front and joined the Army of the Sutlej, thereafter serving with it throughout the remainder of the Sutlej Campaign and taking part in the action of Badhowal (in which he acted as a Brigade-Major and had a horse shot under him), the battles of Aliwal and Sobraon, and the subsequent advance on Lahore (Medal and clasp). On the day after the battle of Sobraon he was appointed acting Brigade-Major of the First Brigade of Infantry (ten days later he was nominated to officiate as Deputy Asstt. Or. Mr. Genl. of the First Division, and this office he retained until the Army of the Sutlej was broken up at Lahore in March 1846). He then marched with his regiment to Ambala whence he accompanied it to Ferozepore in October 1846 and to Lahore in February 1848. In the following May his services were placed at the disposal of the Resident at Lahore, for special duty, and in this employment he continued until the 13th July 1849, when, having secured permanent civil employment under the Government of the Punjab, he retired from the military service by the sale of his commission. He thereafter served in the Punjab as an Assistant Commissioner for nearly twenty months, when, having contracted a severe illness, he obtained leave to proceed to the hills, and he was on his way to Simla when he died at Jubundur on the 8th March 1851.

Note.—Captain (then Lieutenant) Tytler married, at Agra, on the 2nd October 1838, Ellen Eastfield, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Mistrum Charanjev, Squire of the 18th Foot.

Tytler, John Adam, *C.B., V.C., Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel* (1825-1880).—*Burial at Kohat, No. 1034.*—Son of Surgeon John Tytler, Bengal Medical Service. Born at Monghyr, in Bengal, on the 29th October 1825.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1844. Arrived in India in January 1845; and in the following month was ordered up to Dinaulpoor to do duty with the 1st N. I. In the following March he was posted to the 66th N. I., which he joined at Dinaulpoor on its arrival there on the 18th of the same month. In November 1847 he marched with the regiment to Lucknow, whence, in the cold season of 1849-50, he accompanied it to Fort Govindgarh, Amritsar. At that place the regiment mutinied and was disbanded in February 1850, its place in the line being assigned to the Nasiri Battalion of Gurkhas, which thus became the 66th (Gurkha) Regiment of Native Infantry. On the arrival of this battalion at Fort Govindgarh on the 25th March he joined the reconstituted corps there, and he shortly afterwards accompanied it on its return to Jutogh, near Simla, arriving there on the 25th April. Early in 1851 he accompanied the regiment to Peshawar, and during the winter of 1851-52 he was employed with it on service against the Mohmands in the neighbourhood of Matta and Michni. In March 1852 he served with it in an expedition against the Ranizais, and in the following May in the operations against the Utman Khels, including an affair at Prangah. In the same month he served with the corps in a second expedition against the Ranizais, and was present in the action at Skakot. Early in October 1853 he was appointed acting Adjutant of the regiment, on the 19th of the same month he was made permanent in the appointment, and in that position, in November 1853, he served with the corps in the expedition against the Jowaki Afridis of Bori (India Medal and clasp). In January 1854 he marched with the regiment to Rawal Pindi, whence in the spring of 1857 he accompanied it to Almora. He was with the 66th at that place when the Mutiny broke out in May 1857, and he was actively engaged during that year in the measures taken for the defence of the Kumaon Hills against the Rohilkhand rebels; and having moved down to Haldwani with the regiment in February 1858, he, on the 10th of that month, took part in the rout of the rebels at Charpura, on which occasion he fell severely wounded, after a display of heroic gallantry which won him the high distinction of the Victoria Cross. He subsequently returned to Almora, and having on the 5th June been appointed Station Staff Officer there, he held that post until the beginning of October, when he marched with the regiment for service in Oudh; thereafter he served with the corps throughout the autumn campaign in that province, taking part in the actions of Pasgaon and Rastulpur, the capture of Mitauli, and the action of Biswa (Medal). In March 1859, on the conclusion of the operations, he went into quarters with the regiment at Sitapur, and there in the following month, on attaining the rank of Captain, he vacated the Adjutancy of the regiment. In the following November he was appointed acting Adjutant to a wing of the regiment detailed for service, and he subsequently became Staff Officer of a detachment employed on field service in the Sitapur district. He continued serving with the 66th at Sitapur until early in the following year, when he proceeded on leave to the Presidency, and thence, in March 1860, went home on furlough. He returned to India in February 1862, and having in the following April been admitted into the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the 18th February 1861, has connection with the 66th (which had in the meantime become the 1st Gurkha Light Infantry) then terminated. In July 1861 he was appointed Second-in-Command of the 3rd Gurkha Regiment, at Almora, and he continued serving there with that corps until the end of April 1863, when he was appointed Offg. Commandant of the 22d (Punjab) N.I. Having joined this corps at Ambala, he continued in command until the middle of October, when he

reverted to his permanent appointment and rejoined the 3^d Gurkha Regiment at Bareilly. In the following month he was nominated to officiate as Commandant of the 4th Gurkha Regiment, then on service with the Yusafzai Field Force, and having joined that corps on the Ambela Pass on the 24th November, he commanded it until the end of the campaign, taking part in the storming of the Conical Hill, the capture of Lálú and Ambela, and the final defeat of the tribesmen (clasp added to India Medal). In the reorganisation of January 1864 he was re-appointed Second-in-Command and Wing Officer of the 3^d Gurkha Regiment, but he continued officiating as Commandant of the 4th, with which, on the termination of the Ambela Campaign, he proceeded to Almora. In December 1864 he was transferred to the 4th Gurkha Regiment as permanent Second-in-Command and Wing Officer, and he continued officiating as Commandant of that regiment until December 1865, when the permanent appointment of Commandant was conferred upon him. In April 1866 he accompanied the regiment to Jullundur, whence in April 1867 he moved with it to Bakloh, near Dalhousie, where the head-quarters of the corps were then permanently established. In the autumn of 1868 he accompanied the regiment on service, and commanded it throughout the Hazara Campaign of that year, including the operations on the Black Mountain (clasp added to India Medal). Towards the end of November 1868, immediately after the campaign, he went home on furlough, on medical certificate, and he was absent from India for two years. Returning in November 1870, he rejoined the regiment at Bakloh, whence in the autumn of the following year he proceeded with it on service to the Eastern Frontier, and he thereafter commanded it (in the Chittagong Column) throughout the Lushai Expedition of 1871-72 (clasp added to India Medal), and created a Companion of the Order of the Bath. He returned subsequently with the regiment to Bakloh, and in April 1874 he went home on furlough for another period of two years. Returning to India at the end of March 1876, he rejoined the regiment at Bakloh, where he continued in command of it until October 1877, when he again went home on leave for six months, returning to India at the end of March 1878. On the outbreak of the Afghan War in November 1878 he was appointed (with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General) to the command of the Second Brigade of Infantry of the First Division of the Peshawar Valley Field Force, at the head of which he took part in the operations resulting in the reduction of the fort of Ali Masid, the brigade being employed in carrying out the turning movement by the way of Kata Rushtia. He afterwards commanded the Dakka Column in the first and the Basawal Column in the second expedition to the Bazar Valley, and in March 1879, at the head of a field detachment, he inflicted a severe defeat on the Shinwari at Deh Sarak, near Peshawar. Later, he was for some time in command of the Third Brigade of the Second Division of the Peshawar Valley Field Force, and on the conclusion of peace, at the end of May 1879, he was appointed to the command of the force left in occupation of the Khaibar Pass. On the renewal of the war in the autumn of the same year he was appointed, October 1879, to the command of the Third Brigade of the Kurrum Division, and in the following December he commanded the force despatched to punish the Zaimalkot tribe for their raids on the Kurrum line of communications, a task which he successfully accomplished taking and destroying Zawa, the principal stronghold of the enemy. A month later he became seriously ill from exposure during the campaign, pneumonia supervened, and he died at Thal on the 14th February 1880.

Note.—Colonel (then Lieutenant) Tytler married at Naini Tal on the 5th June 1858, "Adelaide" Ann, the youngest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh Ross, of the Bengal Infantry.

Tytler, Robert Christopher, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel (1817-1872).—*Grave at Simla, No. 374.—Son of Surgeon Robert Tytler, M.D., of the Bengal Medical Service. Born at Allahabad in October 1817.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1834. Arrived in India in February 1835, in company with his father, who was returning from furlough in Europe, and in the following month was ordered to Midnapore to do duty with the 34th N. I., of which corps his father had been appointed Surgeon. On the 24th September following he was posted to the 38th N. I., and having joined that regiment at Sikrol, Benares, he, in the succeeding cold season marched with it to Delhi, arriving there in February 1836. From June 1837 to October 1838 he was absent from his regiment on sick leave, the greater part of the time at Mussoorie, and, having rejoined at Delhi, he, in January 1840, moved with the corps to Ferozepore. In the following September he left Ferozepore with the regiment en route to Southern Afghanistan on service, and with it, on the 2^d November, he arrived at Dadur in time to take part in the putting to flight of Nasir Khan, the young Khan of Kalat, after the repulse of his attack on that post. In January 1841 he moved up to Quetta with the regiment, and towards the close of that month he was appointed acting Adjutant of the corps: this post he retained for nearly two months, in the course of which, in February 1841, he accompanied the regiment from Quetta to Kandahar. In the following May he accompanied a wing of the regiment on service towards Kalat-i-Ghilzai, and was present with it in the defeat of the Ghilzais at Ilmi. Subsequent to this affair he continued serving with the regiment at Kandahar for nearly fifteen months, in the course of which he took part in the actions of Kali-Shak and Baba-wali, the affair in the Kojak Pass, various operations in the vicinity of Kandahar, and the relief of Kalat-i-Ghilzai. At the end of July 1842, in the arrangements for the movement on Kabul, he was appointed Baggage-Master to the force under the command of Major-General Nott; on the 3^d August he was appointed acting Interpreter and Quarter-Master to the 2^d N. I., and, carrying on the duties of both appointments, he accompanied the army in its northward movement, thereafter taking part in the action of Gdaine, the re-capture of Ghazni, the actions of Beni-Badam and Maidan, the re-occupation of Kabul, and various actions in the passes between Kabul and Peshawar during the withdrawal of the British forces from Afghanistan (Medal). On the arrival of the army at Ferozepore his appointment of Baggage-Master terminated, but he continued acting as Interpreter and Quarter-Master of the 2^d N. I. until January 1843, when he was appointed to the same post in his own regiment, then on the way to Meerut, whither he preceded the corps on leave. Before the 38th could reach Meerut, however, he was, on the 3^d February, re-appointed acting Interpreter and Quarter-Master to the 2^d N. I., and having rejoined it on the 18th he proceeded with it to Agra, arriving there in the following month. Towards the close of the year he accompanied the 2^d on service in the Gwalior Campaign, and was present with it at the battle of Maharsipur (bronze star). On the breaking up of the Army of Gwalior in the spring of 1844 he returned to Agra with the 2^d N. I., acting during the movement as Staff Officer to the detachment in which the regiment was included. He continued acting as Interpreter and Qr.-Mr. to the 2^d N. I. until the end of December 1844, when he rejoined his own regiment, the 38th, at Meerut, and on that corps proceeding temporarily to Karnal in January 1845, he was appointed acting Interpreter and Qr.-Mr. to it, a position which he retained until the end of the succeeding month, when he proceeded on leave to Simla. He rejoined the regiment at Meerut at the end of August, and in the succeeding October he was again appointed acting Interpreter and Qr.-Mr., but he held this situation for only a short time. In the same month he moved with the regiment to Moradabad. On*

the outbreak of the first Sikh War he marched with the regiment to Ambala, whence in January 1846 he accompanied a detachment of three companies to Bassian on escort duty with commissariat stores; soon after his arrival there his services were placed, 19th January, at the disposal of the Depy. Commy. Genl., Army of the Sutlej, and thereafter until the end of the campaign he was employed in charge of the Commissariat depôts at Bassian and Wadni. On the termination of the campaign he proceeded on sick leave to the hills, where he remained until the beginning of November 1847, and having then rejoined his regiment at Lahore, he in the succeeding cold season marched with it to Lucknow. In November 1849 he proceeded to the Presidency on leave, on the expiration of which, towards the end of May 1850, he rejoined his regiment at Barrackpore. In the spring of 1852 he proceeded with the regiment to Dacca, the corps having been sent thither on mutinously refusing to embark for Burma on field service, and at that station, in the autumn of the same year, he for a short time officiated as Interpreter and Quarter-Master of the corps. In October 1852 he proceeded on leave to Calcutta, and thence, in the following December, he went home on furlough. Returning to India in December 1854, he rejoined his regiment at Cawnpore, whence, in February 1856, on the occasion of the annexation of Oudh, he accompanied it, in the Oudh Field Force, to Lucknow. In the following month he moved with the regiment to Gonda, whence in May 1856 he accompanied it on service to Tûlsipûr, to coerce the recalcitrant Raja of that place, and that having been accomplished, he returned to Gonda with the corps in June. In the following September he proceeded on leave to Mussoorie, afterwards rejoining the regiment on the march towards Delhi, where he arrived with it on the 28th November. He was present with the corps when it mutinied at Delhi in May 1857, but succeeded in effecting his escape to Karnal, and thence to Ambala, and on a force being organised there for the recovery of Delhi, he was appointed to it, 21st May, as the Officer in Charge of the Military Chest. In this capacity he accompanied the Field Force to the front, and thereafter served with it throughout the siege and capture of Delhi (Medal and clasp). He continued in charge of the Military Treasure Chest at Delhi until May 1858, when he proceeded to Mussoorie on six months' leave; he afterwards resumed charge, and in May 1859 he proceeded to Calcutta for the purpose of finally adjusting and closing the Treasure Chest accounts, a duty on which he was employed until May 1860, when he went home on furlough. He returned to India in November 1861, and in the following month he received permission to proceed to Ambala and do general duty there. In April 1862, his services having been placed at the disposal of the Home Dept. for the purpose, he was appointed Offg. Superintendent of Port Blair, in the Andaman Islands, and he continued in that employment until February 1864. In the succeeding month he was permitted to proceed to Ambala and do general duty there, and in that position he remained (usually spending the summer months in Simla) until the autumn of 1870, when his services were placed at the disposal of the Home Dept. for the purpose of exhibiting the contents of a curious and valuable museum which he had formed in Simla. In this employment he continued until his death, which took place at Simla on the 10th September 1872.

NOTE.—Colonel (then Lieutenant) Tytler married, first, at Meurat on the 21st January 1843, Isabella, the eldest daughter of the late Dr. Nicolson, of Glasgow. She died at Mussoorie, on the 6th January 1847, aged 21.—He married, secondly, at Lucknow, on the 2^d March 1848, Harriet Christina, the second daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel John Lucas Earle, of the Bengal Infantry. This lady (who was born at Sikroora, in Oudh, on the 24th October 1827, and was in camp with her husband during the siege of Delhi—the only lady there) died at Simla on the 24th November 1897. She was the foundress of the well-known Mayo School at Simla.

U.

Ubsdell, James Eads, Captain (1868—1896).—*Grave at Drosh Cantonment, No. 1116.*—Son of J. A. Ubsdell, Esqr., of Clifton Villa, Southampton, Hants. Born on the 7th February 1868.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 5th February 1887 as a Second-Lieutenant in the 1st Battalion of the Somersetshire Light Infantry (the 13th Foot), and having joined that corps at Colchester, he, in July 1889, moved with it to Aldershot. On the 11th November 1889 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. In November 1891 he went with the battalion to Gibraltar, whence, two years later, he accompanied it to India, landing at Bombay in January 1894, and thence immediately proceeding with the corps to Subathu. At the end of the same year he marched with the battalion to Ambala, and in the spring of 1895, in the capacity of Transport Officer, he proceeded on service with the Chitral Relief Expedition. In the autumn of the same year he rejoined his battalion at Subathu, whence at the end of November he moved with it to Mian Mir. He was soon afterwards detached to Dalhousie on duty, and he continued there until May in the following year, when he was appointed Transport Officer with the garrison of Chitral. On the 24th June 1896 he attained the rank of Captain. As Transport Officer he continued serving in Chitral until his death, which took place at Killa Drosh on the 13th October 1896.

Urmston, Henry Brabazon, Captain (1851—1888).—*Grave at Abbottabad, No. 914.*—The eldest son of Lieutenant-Colonel (Honorary Colonel) Henry Brabazon Urmston, Bengal Staff Corps, and grandson of Sir James Brabazon Urmston, Kt., sometime President of the Committee of Supercargoes at Canton. Born at Rawal Pindi on the 22nd August 1851.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 13th November 1872 as a Sub-Lieutenant in the 1st Battalion 14th Foot, and was afterwards promoted to the rank of Lieutenant from the same date. Proceeding to India early in 1873, he joined the battalion in Fort William, Calcutta, whence in the autumn of the following year he accompanied it to Sitapur, in Oudh. On the 18th March 1875 he was appointed Offg. Second Wing Subaltern in the 2nd Sikh Infantry, on probation for the Bengal Staff Corps, into which he was subsequently admitted with effect from that date, and having joined this regiment at Dera Ismail Khan, he was, at the end of the succeeding month, appointed Offg. Quarter-Master. In October 1875 he was appointed Second Wing Subaltern in the 6th Punjab Infantry, but having been detained with the 2nd Sikhs as Offg. Quarter-Master he did not join his new regiment, then at Edwardesabad, until October 1876. On doing so he was appointed, 20th October, to officiate as Adjutant. In January 1877, under the new organisation of regimental appointments then introduced, he became a Wing Officer, and on the 12th November following he was made permanent in the post of Adjutant. In the winter of 1877-78 he served with the regiment in the expedition against the Jowaki Afridis (India Medal and clasp), and on the conclusion of the operations he accompanied the corps to Abbottabad, arriving there towards the close of March 1878. On the renewal of the Afghan War in the autumn of 1879 he was selected for service as a Transport Officer, and having been appointed a Brigade Transport Officer on the Kuram line, he served in that capacity throughout the second phase of the war, taking part in the several affairs at Alikhel and afterwards in the Zaimukht Expedition, including the capture and destruction of Zawa (Medal). Having rejoined his regiment at Kohat in the spring of 1881, he immediately afterwards accompanied it on service and was employed with it throughout the Mahsud-Waziri Expedition of that year. He returned to Kohat with the regiment at the end of May 1881, and in the following July he went home on furlough. Returning to India in January 1884, he rejoined his

regiment at Edwardesabad in the following month, and resumed his appointment of Adjutant; but having soon afterwards been selected for temporary duty in the Quarter Master General's Dept., he served in the Intelligence Branch from April to November. In the latter month he rejoined his regiment at Edwardesabad, and having then attained the rank of Captain, he vacated the Adjutancy of the regiment. In December 1884 he was appointed Station Staff Officer at Edwardesabad, in addition to his regimental duties, and he continued in that situation until May 1885. In the succeeding month he was appointed an Offg. Sub-Asst. Commy.-Genl. for Transport, and he served as such, at Mian Mir, until May 1886, when he was selected for special duty with a party of Japanese officers who were visiting India; with these officers he toured through the country until the end of the following August, when he went home on privilege leave. He rejoined his regiment at Edwardesabad on the 1st November, and having then been appointed to officiate as a Wing Commander, he continued in that position (officiating as Second-in-Command from the 13th November to the 16th December, and moving with the regiment to Dera Ismail Khan in January 1887) until the end of May 1887, when he was appointed a Wing Commander sub. *pro tem.* From October 1887 to January 1888 he again officiated as Second-in-Command. In June 1888 he went to Abbottabad on a visit to Major L. R. Battye of the 5th Gurkha Regiment, and having proceeded with that officer to Ughi, in the Agror Valley, he accompanied him when, on the 18th of that month, he moved up the Black Mountain, with a detachment of Gurkhas, for the purpose of carrying out a reconnaissance. When, on the return march, the rear-guard of the detachment was suddenly attacked by the tribesmen and Major Battye and others fell wounded, he, though wounded himself and wholly unarmed, might easily have effected his escape, as he was urged to do, but he refused to leave his helpless and disabled comrades, and he perished with them under the knives of the enemy.

Urmston, Lambert Brabazon; Captain and Brevet-Major (1794–1844).—Grave at Ambala, No. 201.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 1st April 1813 as an Ensign in the 1st Battalion of the 45th Foot, and having joined that corps in Spain in the autumn of the same year, he served with it there and in the south of France until the termination of the Peninsular War, taking part in the battles of the Nive, and of Orthes and Toulouse, besides numerous minor affairs. He returned home with the battalion in July 1814, landing at Cork, and afterwards, in September, moving with it from that place to Enniskillen; and early in the succeeding year he accompanied the corps (now a single battalion regiment,—the 2^d Battalion having been disbanded) to Belfast. On the 11th May 1815 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and in the following year he moved with the regiment to Dundalk. On the 25th March 1817, in consequence of extensive reductions in the Army, he was placed on half pay. On the 23rd January 1823 he exchanged back to full pay in the 38th Foot, and proceeding to India, he, in the following June, joined that regiment at Berhampore, in Bengal. In April 1824, consequent on the outbreak of war with the Sovereign of Ava, he proceeded with his regiment on service to Burma, and he thereafter served with it throughout the campaigns of 1824–25–26 in that country, taking part in the capture and occupation of Rangoon, the storm and capture of the stockades of Kemendine and Kamarat, the several actions at and around Rangoon in December 1824, the storm and capture of Kokien, the siego and reduction of Donabyo, the occupation of Prome, the actions of Simbiké and Napadi, the storming of Melloon, and the final victory at Pagham-myo, which brought the war to an end. In April 1826 he returned with the regiment to Bengal, whence in the following August he proceeded on leave to China, and on returning to India in January 1827,

he rejoined his regiment at Cawnpore. On the 12th February 1828 he was promoted to the rank of Captain, unattached, on half-pay, but on the following day he exchanged back to full pay, in the 31st Foot, which he joined at Meerut in the succeeding summer. Early in 1831 he moved with the regiment to Karnal, whence in the following October he accompanied it to Rupar, the corps then forming part of the escort of the Governor-General, Lord William Bentinck, on the occasion of His Lordship's meeting with the Maharajah Ranjit Singh. He returned to Karnal with the regiment in November 1831, and he thereafter continued serving with it there until January 1836, when he marched with it *en route* to Dinapore, arriving there towards the end of the succeeding March. In 1837–38 he officiated for a considerable period as Paymaster of the regiment. In November 1838 he proceeded with the regiment to Ghazipur, whence in November 1840 he accompanied it to Agra. On the 23rd November 1841 he was promoted to the rank of Major by brevet. In January 1842 he marched with the regiment from Agra *en route* to Afghanistan on service, and after crossing the Sutlej on the 10th March he officiated as Brigade-Major to the force to which the corps was attached until it joined the main army under Major-General Pollock at Jalalabad in the following May. On the 25th of that month he was nominated to the post of Depy Asst. Adjt.-Genl. with the Infantry Division of General Pollock's force, but this appointment eventually did not have effect, and he continued with his regiment until the end of the campaign, taking part with it in the expedition against the Shinwaris and the actions of Mazina, and afterwards in the actions of Jagdalak and Tezin, the occupation of Kabul, and various affairs in the passes during the return march to Peshawar (Medal). On the breaking up of the Army at Ferozepore he accompanied the regiment to Ambala, arriving there towards the end of January 1843, and in the following month he was detailed for duty with the Convalescent Depot at Landour. He returned to Ambala towards the close of December, but the regiment having been detached temporarily to Ferozepore, he proceeded thither with the recovered men from the Convalescent Depot, and rejoined the corps there in January 1844. In the following May he returned with the regiment to Ambala, and in the succeeding month, being in bad health, he was granted leave to Simla for six weeks; but before he could begin his journey to the hills he rapidly grew worse, and he died at Ambala on the 27th June 1844.

NOTE.—This officer was promoted to the regimental rank of Major, by purchase, on the 5th June 1841, but the promotion was cancelled on his death being reported.

V.

Vallings, George Augustus, Second-Lieutenant (1826–1846).—Tablet at Jullundur, No. 542.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1845 as a Cadet of Artillery. Arrived in India in August of the same year, and in the following November was posted to the 3^d Company 1st Battalion, Foot Artillery, which he joined at Agra. In March 1846 he moved with this company to Ludhiana, and in the following month he was transferred to the 4th Company 6th Battalion (No. 19 Light Field Battery attached). He joined this company at Jullundur, and at that place he died on the 22nd December 1846.

Van Cortlandt, Henry Charles, General (1814–1888).—See No. 460.—A natural son (by a native woman) of Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Clinton Van Cortlandt, of H. M.'s Service. Born at Meerut in 1814. Educated in England. Entered the service of the Maharaja Ranjit Singh in 1832, and was subsequently employed in several campaigns on the northern and north-western frontiers of the Punjab, taking part, amongst other affairs, in the battle of Jamrud, near Peshawar, in January 1837, when Ranjit's foremost general, Sardar Hari Singh Nalwa, was defeated and slain by the Afghans. In January 1841, during the period of anarchy which followed immediately on the

death of the Maharaja Nao Nehal Singh, he took part, under Maharaja Sher Singh, in the siege of the fort at Lahore, and in the spring of the following year, having then attained the rank of Colonel, he served with the Sikh Auxiliary Contingent in General Pollock's operations for the relief of Jalalabad, taking part, amongst other engagements, in the forcing of the Khaibar Pass on the 5th April 1842. On the termination of the Afghan War, at the end of that year, he returned to Lahore, where he was appointed to the charge of the Maharaja's eldest son, but he was soon afterwards detached from Lahore on duty, and it happened that while he was away a revolution occurred (15th September 1843), in which both Sher Singh and his son were murdered by the miscreant Sardar Ajit Singh. Nothing is known of his movements during the two years ensuing, but it is asserted that he was on leave at Mussoorie when the first Sikh War broke out (which was certainly not the case), that "not being allowed to return to Lahore" (whatever that may mean), he proceeded to Ferozepore; and, finally, that "he was employed with the British Army as Political Agent, and in that capacity was present at the battles of Ferozeshah and Sobraon." It is possible that there may be some little element of truth in these statements, but it does not appear on the surface, and while, on the one hand, no reliable authority has been found in support of them, on the other, the extreme improbability of a person of unknown character and of questionable status being employed in such a position of trust and confidence and of *delicacy* as that of "Political Agent" is painfully accentuated by the recorded fact that, he and other officers of the Sikh service being actually at Ferozepore on the 29th September, their presence there was regarded with suspicion by the Political Agent, who asked Major Broadfoot to obtain sanction "for turning these foreigners out of cantonments." On the termination of the war and the re-adjustment of the administration of the Punjab taking place in the spring of 1846, he was admitted into the service of the Lahore Darbar, with the rank of "General," and was appointed to the charge of the Dera Ismail Khan district. He was at Bannu in April 1848 when the outbreak at Multan occurred in which Mr. Vans Agnew and Lieutenant Anderson were killed, and having, with a small body of troops, joined Lieutenant (afterwards Sir Herbert) Edwardes on the 20th May, he accompanied that officer in his movement on Multan, and took part in the operations (including the passage of the Indus and the battles of Kinehri and Sadusam) resulting in the rebel Mulraj being driven within the walls of the city. Subsequently on a regular force coming on the scene under the command of Major-General Whish he took part in both sieges of Multan, in the action of Surajkhund, which came in between, and finally in the capture of the place (Medal and clasp). On the annexation of the Punjab taking place, after the war, he was received into the British service, and employed in a civil capacity until the outbreak of the Mutiny in May 1857, when, being then Depy. Commissioner of Gugera, he was sent to Ferozepore with instructions to raise a number of irregular corps for service in the Haryana district. At the head of these levies, which were styled "the Haryana Field Force," he marched into the district about the middle of June, and in three months, after defeating bodies of rebels at Onda, Khairaki, Jamalpur and Mangali, he cleared Haryana of insurgents and restored order throughout the district. At the end of October he was gazetted to the temporary rank of Colonel in the Army during such period as he might continue in command of the irregular levies he had raised, and his services having been of an eminently useful character, he was, in recognition of them (besides being granted the Indian Mutiny Medal in the usual course), created a Companion of the Order of the Bath. In April 1858 he was appointed Depy. Commissioner of the Hissar Division; three or four years later he was transferred in the same

position to the Multan Division, and having subsequently been appointed Commissioner of that Division, he continued serving there until March 1868, when he retired from the service. He afterwards proceeded to Europe, and he continued residing there until his death. He died in London on the 15th March 1888.

NOTE.—Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Clinton Van Cortlandt,—the father of the subject of the above notice,—was the fourth son of Colonel Philip Van Cortlandt, of New York, a prominent Loyalist in the time of the American revolution. He entered H. M.'s Service on the 8th May 1801 as a Cornet in the 27th Light Dragoons, and having proceeded to India he joined that regiment at Cawnpore. With this corps (which afterwards became the 24th Light Dragoons) he served in the Doab operations of 1802-03 (long afterwards known as "the Mud War"), in the course of which he took part in the reduction of the forts of Sasni, Bijapur and Kachaura. With the same corps he served under Lord Lake in the long Mahratta War of 1803-04-05, taking part in the affair of Koel, the capture of Aligarh, the battle of Delhi, the siege and capture of Agra, the battle of Laswari, the relief of Delhi, the pursuit of Holkar and the surprise of that chief at Farakhabad, the siege and capture of Deig, and the siege of Bharatpur. Subsequently, in 1817, he served with the same regiment at the reduction of the forts of Komona and Ganauri. In 1814, having been promoted into the 8th Light Dragoons, he served with a dismounted detachment of that corps at the assault of Kulanga, in the Dehra Dun, under Sir Robert Rollo Gillespie. In September 1823, after being nine months on half-pay, he exchanged into the 31st Foot, and accompanying that corps to India in 1825, he served with it in various parts of the Bengal Presidency until the 8th October 1844, when he retired from the service by the sale of his commission. The date of his death is uncertain; his name was retained in *Hart's Army List* until 1838, by which time he would have attained an age of about 104 years, and in the issue of that publication for April of that year he is stated to have died in London on the 15th of the preceding month; this, however, being the date of the death of his son, the "General," is probably a mistake. On the other hand, if no mistake has been made, and father and son did actually expire at the same place and on the same day, the coincidence is a very remarkable one.

Van Homrigh, Henry Davis, Captain (1810—1845).—Tablet at Ferozepore, No. 441.—Son of Peter Van Homrigh, Esqr., M. P. for Drogheda, Co. Louth, Ireland. Born in 1810.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1829. Arrived in India on the 9th March 1831, but, being a supernumerary, he was not advanced beyond the status of a Cadet for two years and a half, and he remained unposted for the same period. On the 18th March he was ordered up to Berhampur to do duty with the 63^d N. I., and on that corps being ordered to Malahi he was directed, December 1831, to join and do duty with the relieving regiment, the 72^d N. I., on its arrival at Berhampur; but on the 1st January following this order was rescinded, and having been permitted to continue doing duty with the 63^d, he accompanied that corps to Malahi, arriving there in February 1832. In October 1833 he was, at last, posted to the 48th N. I.,—then at Barrackpore, but under orders to march to Sitapur, in Oudh,—and having obtained leave for two months, he joined the regiment on its passing through Benares on the 5th January following, and with it he proceeded to Sitapur, arriving there in February 1834. In the winter of 1836-37 he moved with the regiment to Delhi, whence, in the autumn of 1838, he proceeded with it to Ferozepore and joined the Army of the Indus. In that Army he accompanied the corps to Afghanistan, and thereafter he served with it throughout the campaign of 1838-39 in that country, including the reconnaissance of Ghazni (in command of the light company, and slightly wounded), the storm and capture of the fortress (Medal), and the occupation of Kabul. Towards the close of 1839 he returned to the British provinces on duty with the invalids of the regiment, and while on his way down, with the portion of the Army under the command of Sir John Keane, he took part in several skirmishes with the Afridis in the Khaibar Pass. At Peshawar on the 23^d November he was appointed to the command of two companies of the 20th N. I., returning to the head-quarters of that regiment at Ludhiana, and of these he held charge as far as Ferozepore, where he arrived, early in January 1840, with the column under the command of Major-General

Thackwell. He was shortly afterwards placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept., and until the end of November 1840 he was employed at Landour and Dehra Dún in charge of a State prisoner,—the notorious traitor Haji Khan, Kakar, whom it had been found necessary to deport from Afghanistan. On the termination of this duty he was permitted to remain at Dehra, on leave, until April 1841, when, his regiment having in the meantime returned from Afghanistan, he rejoined the corps at Aligarh. In November 1842 he was detached in command of the left wing to Etawah, where he remained for four months, returning to Aligarh with the wing in March 1843. In November 1843 he accompanied the regiment to Ludhiana, and he was still serving there when the first Sikh War broke out in December 1845. On the formation of the Army of the Sutlej he was appointed acting Aide-de-Camp to Sir Harry Smith, commanding the First Division, and accompanied the General into the field, but in the very first engagement of the campaign, at Múdkí, on the 18th December, he received a mortal wound, of which he died in camp on the following day.

NOTE.—Captain (then Ensign) Van Homrigh was married, at Sitapur on the 23d November 1835, to Caroline Louisa, daughter of Major Robert Arding Thomas, of the 48th N. I.

Vaughan, Edward Benjamin James, Captain (1850—1887).—*Tablet at Kohat, No. 1047.*—Son of Lieutenant Edward Williamson Vaughan, 17th Madras N. I., sometime Adjutant of the Nizam's 5th Infantry Regiment. Born at Bolaram on the 20th September 1850.—Entered H. M.'s Service (from the Royal Military College) on the 30th December 1871 as a Sub-Lieutenant in the 92^d Foot (the Gordon Highlanders), and was subsequently promoted to the rank of Lieutenant from the same date. After serving for a short time with the dépôt at Edinburgh, he proceeded to India in March 1872, and in the following month he joined the regiment at Chakrata, whence in the winter of 1873-74 he accompanied the corps to Múltán. In 1874, and again in 1875, he served during the summer months with the Convalescent Dépôt at Dalhousie, and in November of the latter year he was appointed Interpreter to the regiment, a post which, however, he retained for only four months. On the 13th March 1876 he was appointed Offg. Second Wing Subaltern in the 4th Sikh Infantry, on probation for the Bengal Staff Corps, into which he was afterwards admitted with effect from that date; and having joined that regiment at Dera Ghazi Khan, he served with it there until the following July, when he was transferred to the 6th Punjab Infantry as Offg. First Wing Subaltern (afterwards styled "Offg. Wing Officer"). He joined this regiment at Edwardesabad, and having been appointed Offg. Adjutant, he continued in that position until the following October, from which date to May 1877 he officiated as Quarter-Master of the regiment. In July 1877 he became a Wing Officer permanently, and in the following November he was appointed Quarter-Master of the corps. In the winter of 1877-78 he served with the regiment in the expedition against the Jowaki Afridis (India Medal and clasp), and on the termination of the operations he accompanied the corps to Abbottabad, arriving there towards the end of March 1878. In February and March 1880 he officiated for five weeks as Adjutant, and in the latter month he moved with the regiment to Jamrud, and thence to Hoti-Mardan, at which place he continued serving with it until the following May, when he returned with it to Abbottabad. In September 1880 he was appointed to officiate as Adjutant, and he continued in that appointment for seven months, in the course of which, in January 1881, he accompanied the regiment to Kohat. In the spring of 1881 he served with the corps in the expedition against the Mahsud-Waziris, returning to Kohat at the end of May. In June 1881 he was again appointed Offg. Adjutant, and he continued in that post until the end of March 1883, when he was nominated to officiate as a Wing Com-

mander. In this situation he remained until the end of the succeeding July, when he was once more appointed Offg. Adjutant, a post which he retained until January 1884, at which time, having attained the rank of Captain at the end of the preceding month, he ceased to officiate as Adjutant, and at the same time vacated his permanent appointment of Quarter-Master. In February 1884 he moved with the regiment to Edwardesabad, where he continued serving with it (once officiating, for a fortnight, as a Wing Commander) until March 1885, when he proceeded to Bombay and thence went home on privilege leave. Returning to India he rejoined the regiment at Abbottabad in June 1885, and having in the following December been appointed to officiate as a Wing Commander, he continued in that situation for nearly nine months. In September 1886 he was sent to Burma on special service, for employment against the gangs of dacoits and insurgents with which the country was infested, and on the 6th February 1887, being then in command of the post of Kyauhnyat, in the Shwebo district, he (while out shooting alone, within a quarter of a mile of his post) was ambushed and killed by a lurking band of dacoits.

Vaughan, The Hon'ble Edward Courtenay, Captain (1841—1876).—*Grave at Ambala, No. 255.*—The third and youngest son of the 4th Earl of Lisburne. Born on the 23^d October 1841.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 14th June 1859 as an Ensign in the Rifle Brigade, and having been posted to the 4th Battalion, he joined it at Malta, whence, in September 1863, he moved with it to Gibraltar. On the 15th January 1864 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant and posted to the 3^d Battalion, then in India, but he never joined it, and having in April 1864 been re-transferred to the 4th Battalion, he, in July 1865, proceeded with it from Gibraltar to Canada, where he served with it, principally at Montreal, for two years, during which time the troubles connected with the Fenian raids from the United States occurred. In September 1867 he returned home with the battalion, and he thereafter served with it in various parts of England and Ireland for six years. On the 2^d August 1872 he was promoted to the rank of Captain and re-posted to the 4th Battalion. On the battalion embarking for India in October 1873, he was left behind with the dépôt at Winchester, where he was retained for two years and a half. In the summer of 1876 he proceeded to India and joined the head-quarters of the battalion at Ambala, and at that place he died soon afterwards,—3^d October 1876.

Ventura, Reuben, General (c. 1785—1858).—See No. 590.—An Italian officer of Hebrew extraction, who, in the earlier part of his career, held the rank of Colonel of Infantry in the French Army under the first empire. Making his way to the East, after the fall of Napoleon, he, in 1822, entered the service of the Maharaja Ranjit Singh, who conferred upon him the rank of "General" and gave him the command of two battalions of infantry. At the head of these, early in the following year, he took a prominent part in the battle of Nowshera, against the Afghans under Muhammad Azim Khan, the elder brother of Dost Muhammad, and also in the subsequent advance to and occupation of Peshawar. In 1826 he was employed on the expedition against Kotla, and later in the same year he served under Sardar Hari Singh Nalwa in various small expeditions, including the suppression of the rising at Gandgarh, the capture of the hill fort of Srikot, and the demonstration against Yád Muhammad Khan, the then Afghan Governor of Peshawar. In 1827 he was employed on the expedition to Peshawar, despatched thither by Ranjit Singh for the purpose of securing possession of a celebrated horse, said to have been an animal of "surpassing beauty and excellence," and on this occasion he also took part in the preservation of the city and district of Peshawar from the fanatical followers (largely Hindustanis from our

own provinces) of Sáid Ahmad Shah "the Reformer," who had recently routed the Afghans and slain Yár Muhammad Khan. In the course of the same year, the fanatics having again advanced and occupied Peshawar, he took part in Ranjit Singh's expedition against them, and was present on the occasion of the Sáid and his horde being routed at Saidu and driven into the hills of Swat. During the next few years he served in most of Ranjit Singh's wars and expeditions, and in 1831, under the Kúnwar Sher Singh, he took part in the defeat of the Hindustani fanatics at Balakot, on which occasion their leader, Sáid Ahmad Shah, was slain. Later in the same year he commanded a force of ten thousand men, with thirty guns, which was sent to Multan to collect the tribute of that province. At a subsequent period Ranjit Singh conferred upon him the appointment of *Kazí* and Governor of Lahore, a position which gave him the Third Seat in the Sikh Darbar. He proceeded to Europe on leave in 1838, and he was consequently absent from Lahore when Ranjit Singh died towards the close of June 1839; he, however, returned in 1840, and continued in the service of Ranjit's successors until 1843, when, the Punjab being in a state of anarchy, he prudently retired from the scene, and, quitting India finally, returned to France, where he resided for the rest of his days.—He died in the vicinity of Toulouse, in the south of France, on the 3^d April 1858.

NOTE I.—It is said of Ventura that he was a Jew, and that his real name was Reuben-hen-Toora. Buckland (*Dictionary of Indian Biography*) considers this statement to be of doubtful authority: the authority being, however, that of one who knew Ventura personally (the Revd. Joseph Wolff, the missionary and traveller,—who was born a Jew, had been educated as a Jew, and had been a Jew by faith until manhood), it would seem to be, on the contrary, exceptionally good.

NOTE II.—It is stated by Pearse, in a memoir appended to his *Life of Colonel Alexander Gardiner*, that Ventura was married at Ludhiana in 1828 to "a European lady," and that in honour of the event a ceremonial took place at Lahore, at which the bridegroom received gifts of ten thousand rupees from Ranjit Singh and of thirty thousand from the courtiers. No record of this marriage has been found in the registers of the Church of England or in those of the Church of Rome. So much has been ascertained,—that the lady's name was ANNA MOSES,—but of the family to which she belonged nothing can now be traced beyond the fact that, at Sirhind, on the 24 January 1835, her sister, Helen Moses, was married to Captain Robert Walter Dubignon de Talbot, Commandant of Begum Samru's Body Guard. It is improbable that the family was European. After her husband's death Madame Ventura returned to India, and she died at Lúdhiana on the 10th July 1875, aged 70 years (see No. 590).

Vesey, Herbert Charles, Captain (1864—1903).—*Tablet at Kohat, No. 1058.*—The third son of Edward Vesey, Esqr., sometime Depy. Paymaster General, and great-grandson of the 1st Viscount de Vesci. Born on the 17th January 1864.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 26th September 1883 as a Lieutenant in the 3^d Battalion of the Royal West Kent Regiment (the West Kent Militia), and was transferred to the regular forces on the 25th November 1885 as a Lieutenant in the 1st Battalion of the Lincolnshire Regiment (the 10th Foot), which he joined at the Curragh. In February 1886 he was removed to the 2^d Battalion of the regiment, and proceeding to India he joined it at Roorkee in the spring of the same year. On the 21st August 1887 he was appointed an Offg. Wing Officer in the 1st N. I., on probation for the Bengal Staff Corps, into which he was subsequently admitted with effect from that date; and having, shortly afterwards, joined that regiment in Upper Burma, he served with it there during the operations of 1887 against the wandering bands of dacoits and insurgents with which the country was then infested (India Medal and clasp). At the end of December 1887 he was transferred, in the same position, to the 6th Punjab Infantry, then at Dera Ismail Khan, but being ill at the time and having been obliged to go home on sick leave in March 1888, he never joined this regiment. In May 1888, during his absence in Europe, he was appointed a Wing Officer

in the 2^d Sikh Infantry, and having joined that corps at Edwardesabad on his return to India in the following September, he served with it in the Hazara Campaign of October and November 1888 (clasp added to India Medal). On the conclusion of the operations he returned with the regiment to Edwardesabad, arriving there on Christmas-day, and in December 1889 he moved thence with the corps to Dera Ismail Khan, where he served with it (twice officiating as Adjutant) for three years. At the end of 1892 he proceeded with the regiment and joined the Kajuri-Kach Force, and from that time to February 1893 he again officiated as Adjutant. In the following April he went home on leave, and on rejoining the regiment at Dera Ghazi Khan, in April 1894, he was appointed Offg. Quarter-Master, a situation which he continued holding for nearly two months. From April 1894 to July 1895 he again officiated as Quarter-Master of the regiment, and from the latter date to November 1895 he served as an Offg. Wing Commander. He then once more became Offg. Quarter-Master, and he continued in that position until May 1896, when he was made permanent in the appointment; he, however, retained this post only until the following November, when he vacated it by rule on attaining the rank of Captain; and having then been detached to Edwardesabad on duty, he was employed there for several months. From April to October 1897 he again officiated as a Wing Commander, and during this period he held command of a portion of the regiment detached at Kajuri-Kach. In November of the same year he was detached with a wing to Dera Ismail Khan, where he remained with it until March 1898, and on then rejoining the head-quarters of the regiment at Kohat, he was once more appointed an Offg. Wing Commander. In the following July he was appointed Offg. Second-in-Command, and he continued in that position for nine months, in the course of which he moved with the regiment to Edwardesabad, and thence, in February 1899, to the Tochi Valley. In the succeeding April he went home on leave, and was absent from India for twelve months. Soon after rejoining the regiment (still in the Tochi Valley) he was appointed a Double-Company Commander. In May 1900 he was appointed to officiate temporarily as a Double-Company Commander in the Corps of Guides, with which he served at Mardan until the spring of 1901, when he rejoined his own regiment at Kohat. In the spring of 1902 he officiated for some time as Second-in-Command. In September 1902 he went home on leave, but on his regiment being detailed, early in the following year, for service in Somaliland, he hurried out and rejoined it. He subsequently took part in various movements and operations against the fanatical *mullah* who had stirred up the Somali tribes to war, and he eventually fell in action near Gamberu, forty miles west of Galadi, on the 17th April 1903.

Vivian, John Haines, late Captain (1848—1887).—*Grave at Nuhan, No. 909.*—Son of General Sir Robert John Hussey Vivian, G. C. B., formerly of the Madras Army, and afterwards of H. M.'s Service, in which he was Colonel of the 102^d Foot. Born on the 9th June 1848.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 9th: August 1867 as an Ensign in the 85th Foot (the King's Light Infantry Regiment), which he joined at the Curragh of Kildare. In February 1868 he embarked with the regiment for India, and landing at Bombay, he accompanied the corps to Mian Mir, arriving there on the 5th April following. In the summer of 1870 he was appointed to do duty with the Convalescent Depot at Kassuli, and he continued there until the summer of 1872, when he rejoined his regiment at Dagahai. In November 1872 he moved with the regiment to Meerut, whence he was sent soon afterwards with a detachment to Fatehgarh. In October 1873 he was appointed an Aide-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief (Lord Napier of Magdala), and he continued in that position until August 1874, when he became an

Extra Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency. In the following November he was again appointed an Aide-de-Camp, and he continued holding the appointment until April 1875, when he rejoined his regiment at Meerut. In the winter of 1875-76 he served with his regiment in the Delhi Camp of Exercise, on the breaking up of which, in January 1876, he accompanied the corps to Lucknow, whence in December 1878 he moved with it to Múltán. In the summer of 1879 he was sent to do duty with the Convalescent Dépôt at Dalhousie, but on the regiment proceeding, at the end of September, to join the Kuram Field Force, he was ordered down to Jullundur, and there left in command of the dépôt. In May 1880 he was appointed Offg. Station Staff Officer at Jullundur, and he continued in that situation until March 1881, when, having on the 26th of the preceding month been promoted to the rank of Captain in the 90th Foot, he proceeded to Fort William and joined that regiment there. In the succeeding September he was appointed Station Staff Officer at Naini Tal, and he continued holding that situation until August 1883, when he rejoined the 2^d Battalion Scottish Rifles (late 90th Foot) at Cawnpore. In the following October he proceeded on leave, and having afterwards gone home he was absent from the battalion until October 1884. He then rejoined it at Cawnpore, whence in December he accompanied it to Bareilly. In the spring of 1885 he moved with the corps to Chaubattia, where he served with it for one year. In May 1886 he proceeded on leave, and on the 23^d of the succeeding month he retired from the service. He died at Nahan on the 8th August 1887.

Vousden, William John, C. B., V. C., Colonel (1845-1902).—*Grave at Lahore, No. 621: tablet at Kohat, No. 1955.*—Son of Lieutenant and Quarter-Master Thomas Vousden, of the Chatham Dépôt Battalion, formerly Sergeant Major of the 21st Foot. Born at Perth, Scotland, on the 20th September 1845.—Entered H. M.'s Service (from the Royal Milly. College) on the 8th January 1864 as an Ensign in the 35th Foot, and, proceeding to Ludhiana, he joined that regiment at Fyzabad, in Oudh, in the summer of the same year. In January 1865 he accompanied the regiment to Múltán, whence he was detached soon afterwards with a company to Dera Ismail Khan; and at that place he served until the spring of 1866, when he rejoined the regiment at Múltán. On the 4th October 1867, he was appointed Second Squadron Subaltern in the 5th Punjab Cavalry, on probation for the Bengal Staff Corps, into which he was subsequently admitted with effect from that date. He joined this regiment at Rajanpur, whence, early in 1869, he moved with it to Dera Ghazi Khan, and there from December 1869 to August 1870 he officiated as Third Squadron Officer of the corps. In December 1870 he was advanced to the position of First Squadron Subaltern, and during the succeeding seven years (in the course of which he accompanied the regiment to Dera Ismail Khan in February 1872, and to Edwardesabād in January 1875, he six times officiated as Second or Third Squadron Officer and three times as Adjutant (once for eighteen months and once for a year). In January 1877 (under the revised organization of regimental appointments then introduced) he became a Squadron Officer in the regiment. In November 1877 he was attached to the Field Force then formed under the command of Brigadier-General Keyes, and as Staff Officer of No. 1 Column of that Force he served in the expedition of 1877-78 against the Jowaki Afridis (India Medal and clasp). Rejoining his regiment at Kohat in January 1878, he was again appointed to officiate as Adjutant, and he continued in this position until the end of the following May, when he was appointed an Offg. Squadron Commander in the 3^d Punjab Cavalry. Having joined this corps at Edwardesabād, he continued serving with it there until November, when, war with Afghanistan having broken out, he rejoined his own regiment at

Thal, and accompanied it into the Kuram Valley on service; thereafter he served there with the regiment throughout the first phase of the war, and, taking part in the movement into Khost, he was present in the action of Mattún. Subsequently, on the conclusion of peace, he returned with the regiment to Kohat, and having in July 1879 been nominated to officiate as a Squadron Commander, he continued holding that appointment for three months. On the renewal of the Afghan War in September 1879 he accompanied the regiment in Sir Frederick Roberts' forward movement, and served with it throughout the campaign of 1879-80, taking part in the passage of the Shutargardan, the action of Charasiah, the occupation of Kabul, and the arduous operations at and around that place in December, in the course of which last, on the 14th of that month, he greatly distinguished himself in having, at the head of only one native officer and ten men, gallantly charged and routed a body of several hundred Afghans (Medal and two clasps; promoted to the rank of Major by brevet; and, for his distinguished gallantry on the occasion alluded to, granted the Victoria Cross). On returning from Kabul with the regiment in March 1880 he accompanied it to Edwardesabād; he was then again appointed to officiate as a Squadron Commander, and in that position (excepting only a short time in the summer of 1880, during which he served at Safed Sang as an Assistant to the Road Commandant on the Khaibar line) he continued for eighteen months, in the course of which, in October and November 1880, he marched with the regiment to Rajanpur. In September 1881 he was appointed Adjutant of the Behar Mounted Rifle Corps, which he joined at Mozafarpur, in Tirhút. In June 1883 he was advanced to the position of a Squadron Commander in his regiment, but he continued in his appointment in the Behar Mounted Rifles until February 1884, when, vacating it, he proceeded and rejoined the 5th P. C. at Dera Ghazi Khan. In March 1885 he was appointed Station Staff Officer at Dera Ghazi Khan, but he held this post for only a short time. In November 1886 he moved with the regiment to Dera Ismail Khan, and early in 1890, after serving with it in the Cavalry Camp of Exercise at Muridki, he accompanied it to Kohat. At the end of March 1890 he was appointed Second-in-Command of the regiment, and in the following June he was further advanced to the post of Commandant. In the early part of the succeeding year, in command of two squadrons of the regiment, he served in both the Miranzai Expeditions (clasp added to India Medal), and having returned to Kohat at the beginning of June 1891, he in the following month went home on leave. He returned to India and rejoined the regiment at Kohat in March 1892, and at the end of the year he accompanied it to the Kuram Valley; and having returned with it to Kohat in May 1893, he, early in the following year, marched with it to Rajanpur. In April 1895 he again went home on leave, on his return from which he rejoined the regiment at Dera Ghazi Khan at the end of the following December. In July 1896 he was appointed Offg. Commandant of the Corps of Guides, and having joined at Mardan, he continued officiating until the autumn of the same year, when he rejoined his own regiment at Dera Ghazi Khan. In March 1897 he was appointed to officiate as a Colonel on the Staff and was posted to Sialkot, and on the 22^d June following, having completed his tenure, he vacated the appointment of Commandant of the 5th Punjab Cavalry. On the outbreak of the Frontier War of 1897, he was, on the 9th July, appointed Colonel on the Staff at Edwardesabād and Base Commandant there for the Tochi Field Force; on the 10th September following he was appointed Colonel on the Staff and Base Commandant at Kohat; and during these months, from July to September, he took part in the operations on the Samana Range and in the Kuram Valley. On the 8th October he was appointed to the Staff of the Tirah Expeditionary Force as Commandant at the Base of the

Line of Communications, and in that capacity he took part in the operations of 1897-98 until the termination of the Frontier War (India Medal and two clasps). In February 1898 he was appointed, as Colonel on the Staff, to the command of the Kohat-Kuram Force, and in January 1899 he was nominated Colonel on the Staff at Sialkot; he, however, remained on in command of the Kohat-Kuram Force until the following October, when he went home on leave. In May 1900, in recognition of past services, he was nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath. On returning to India in June 1900 he took up the appointment of Colonel on the Staff at Sialkot, but he held it for only two months, having, in the following August been appointed to the command of the Malakand Force, with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General; this command he continued holding until March 1901, when he was nominated to the command of the Allahabad Brigade, but before he could join this post he was appointed, 29th March, to the Offg. Command of the Punjab Frontier Force and the Frontier District, with the temporary rank of Major General. This command he exercised until the following October, when he was appointed temporary Inspector-General of Cavalry in India, retaining the temporary rank of Major-General while he should be so employed, and in this appointment he continued until the 1st November 1902, when he retired from the service. He died at Lahore on the 12th November 1902, having survived his retirement only eleven days.

W:

Wace, Edward George, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel (1841-1889)—Grave and tablet at Lahore, Nos. 617 and 636.—Son of the Revd. R. H. Wace, M.A., of Wadhurst, Co. Sussex. Born at Goring, Oxfordshire, on the 31st March 1841.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1857. Arrived in India towards the end of October in the same year. On the 5th of the succeeding month he was directed to join and do duty with the 88th Foot (the Connaught Rangers), and having accompanied that regiment to the Upper Provinces, he was present with it and took part in the severe fighting at Cawnpore on the occasion of the defence of that place against the Gwalior rebels during the last days of November, and afterwards in the action of the 6th December, when the rebels were routed and swept out of the place by Sir Colin Campbell. On the 23^d December he was appointed to do duty with the 93^d Foot (the Sutherland Highlanders), but he did not join that regiment immediately, and continuing with the 88th, he served with that corps in the operations before Kalpi in February and March 1858. Towards the close of the latter month he joined the 93^d at Lucknow, and accompanying the corps soon afterwards in the movement into Rohilkhand, he was present with it in the attack on the fort of Ruiya, in the affair of Aliganj, and in the action and capture of Bareilly. He remained with the 93^d at Bareilly until the following October, when he was appointed to do duty with the 66th (Gurkhs) N. I., and joining that regiment at Shahjahanpur, he served with it in the column under the command of Brigadier Colin Troup, in the final operations in Oudh, taking part in the affairs of Passegaon and Rasulpur, and in the capture of Miteali (Medal). In November 1858 he was posted to the 33^d N. I., with effect from the 18th May preceding, but he continued serving with the 66th in Oudh (latterly at Sitapur) until March 1859, when he proceeded to the Punjab and joined the 33^d at Jullundur. He shortly afterwards accompanied the regiment to Peshawar, and there from November 1859 to May 1860 he officiated as Quarter-Master of the corps. He was then appointed Offg. Joint Cantonment Magistrate of Peshawar, and he continued in that employment until July 1861, when on being appointed Offg. Interpreter and Quarter-Master, he rejoined his regiment (which had now become the 4th N. I.). In this situation he remained until January 1862, when he was appointed

Adjutant of the 14th (Sikh) N. I., and having joined that regiment at Peshawar, he continued serving in that appointment until the end of the succeeding November, when he vacated it on his services being placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government for civil employment; he, however, remained attached to the regiment for some time longer, and at the end of January 1863 he was appointed an Offg. Doing-Duty Officer in it. In February 1863 he entered on civil employ as an Asst. Commissioner in the Punjab, and having been posted to the Jhang District, he afterwards served in the same position in the Dera Ghazi Khan and Bannu districts, until June 1866, when he was appointed Offg. Superintendent of the Chamba State, a post which he continued holding until February 1867, from which date until the end of the succeeding April he was on special duty in the Office of the Financial Commissioner of the Punjab. He then served as an Asst. Commr. in the Gurdaspur district until February 1868, when he was appointed an Asst. Settlement Officer and posted to the Gujarat district, from which in the following summer he was transferred, in the same capacity, to Hazara. In the autumn of the same year, as a civil and political officer, he served with the forces in the field in the Hazara Campaign, and took part in the operations on the Black Mountain (India Medal and clasp). In November 1869 he was appointed a Settlement Officer, and he remained employed on the Hazara settlement until the close of 1874, when he was transferred in the same position to Jhelum, the Jhang settlement being added to his duties in the following year. From March to October 1876 he was on leave in Europe. On his return to India he resumed the Jhelum and Jhang settlements, and he continued in that employment until June 1877, when he was appointed Offg. Settlement Commissioner of Multan, a post which he held for more than two months. From September 1877 to the end of July 1878 he was Depy. Commr. of Jhelum, and from August 1878 to January 1879 he was on special duty with the Financial Commr. of the Punjab, at Simla and Lahore. In January 1879 he was appointed Settlement Commissioner in the Punjab, and he continued in that position until September 1882, when he became Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture. In November 1884 he was appointed Junior Financial Commissioner of the Punjab; at the end of April 1887 he became First Financial Commissioner; and in the following month he was appointed an Additional Member of the Legislative Council of India. In March 1888 he went home on furlough for eight months. On his return to India at the end of the following October he resumed his functions as Financial Commissioner and Additional Member of the Legislative Council, and he continued in the discharge of the duties appertaining to those offices until his death. He died at Lahore on the 24th March 1889.

Wade, Francis Hoey, Lieutenant (1843-1872).—Grave at Cheras.—The second son of Robert Craven Wade, Esq., of Clonebraney, Co. Meath, Ireland. Born in 1843.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 4th February 1862 as an Ensign in the 55th Foot, which he joined soon afterwards in the island of Jersey. In May 1862 he moved with the regiment to Portsmouth, and in the following November he embarked with it for Bengal; and having landed at Calcutta in March 1864, he shortly afterwards accompanied the corps to Hazaribagh. On the 15th November 1864 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and in the following month he accompanied the regiment to Lucknow. In February 1865 he proceeded with the regiment on service to the Bhutan Duars, and on the 24th of April he took part, with the right wing, in the re-capture by storm of the fort of Dewangiri (India Medal and clasp). Shortly after the fall of Dewangiri he proceeded on sick leave to the Nilgherri Hills, in Southern India, where he remained until early in the following October. He then re-

joined the regiment at Dum-Dum, whence he accompanied it to Fort William, and afterwards back to Lucknow, arriving at the latter place in February 1866. In June 1868 he went home on leave, and having in September 1869 been appointed to do duty with the regimental dépôt, then at Preston, he did not return to India until the spring of 1872. Having rejoined the regiment at Peshawar, he was, on the 17th April 1872, appointed Adjutant of the corps, with a portion of which he soon afterwards moved up to Cherat; and at that place he died on the 9th September following.

Walker, Edmund, Lieutenant (1828—1857).—*Grave at Delhi, No. 102.*—Son of James Alexander Walker, Esqr., Merchant and Agent, of Calcutta. Born at Calcutta on the 10th March 1828.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1848, with rank as Second-Lieutenant of Engineers from the 8th December of that year, the date on which he passed his examination at Addiscombe. After going through the usual course of instruction at Chatham, he was sent out to India with the Cadets of 1850, and having arrived at Fort William on the 6th January 1851, he was, on the 11th of the same month, ordered up to Ludhiana, to join and do duty with the head-quarters of the Corps of Sappers and Pioneers. He had scarcely joined, however, when, on the 20th April, he was appointed an Assistant under the Director of the Ganges Canal and posted, as Asst. Executive Engineer, to the First or Northern Division, the designation of his appointment being altered soon afterwards to that of Deputy Superintendent. He continued in that situation until December 1852, when he was appointed an Assistant to the Principal of the Thomason Civil Engineering College at Roorkee, and continuing in that appointment, he officiated as Principal from the 1st May to the 1st November 1855. On the 1st January 1856 he was again appointed to officiate as Principal of the College, but four days later he was transferred to the appointment of Superintendent of the Dün Canals, with his head-quarters at Dehra, and he was still in that situation when the mutinies broke out in May 1857. On the 14th of that month, when the Sirmoor Gurkha Battalion marched for Meerut, to put down the mutiny there, he accompanied the corps on service, and on the course of the battalion being deflected to Bulandshahr, to suppress the disorders in that district, he, continuing with the corps, took part in that movement as well. Subsequently, on the 1st June, he, with the battalion, joined the force under Brigadier Wilson on the Hindan, and proceeding with it he afterwards joined the Delhi Field Force under Sir Henry Barnard, with which he took part in the action of Badli-ki-Serai and the seizure of the Ridge before Delhi. On siege operations being begun he reverted to Engineer duties, and on the 1st July he was appointed a Field Engineer with effect from the 14th May, the date on which he proceeded on service with the Sirmoor Battalion. In this position he continued serving at the siege of Delhi until the 30th July, when he fell a victim to a virulent attack of cholera.

NOTE.—The date of death inscribed on this officer's tomb (No. 102) is incorrect by a whole month.

Wallace, Newton, Lieutenant-Colonel (1789—1845).—*Tablet at Ferozepore, No. 442.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1805. Arrived in India in November 1806, and in the usual course was sent to the Cadet College at Barasat. On the 1st February 1807 he was posted to the 27th N. I. At the end of January 1808 he was passed out of Barasat, and having in the following month been allotted to the 2d Battalion of the 27th N. I., he proceeded to the Upper Provinces and joined that corps at Agra. In the winter of 1809-10 he moved with the battalion from Agra to Sikrora, in Oudh, and during the latter year he was several times employed in the reduction of forts held by recalcitrant *samindars* in the neighbouring districts. On the formation, in February 1811 of volunteer battalions for service on the

expedition to Java, he was, on the 28th of that month, appointed to the 4th Battalion of Bengal Volunteers, and embarking with the corps on the 8th March, he subsequently served with it throughout the operations resulting in the conquest of that extensive island from the Dutch and their French allies, taking part in the landing at Chillingching, the advance on Batavia, and the bombardment and storming of the fortified lines of Cornelis, in which last (26th August 1811) the 4th Volunteer Battalion had a conspicuous share and suffered heavier loss than any other native corps engaged. On his promotion to the rank of Lieutenant taking place he was re-posted, August 1811, to the 2d Battalion 27th, but remaining on with the Volunteers, he, in June 1812, took part in the storm and capture of Djocjocarta, in the interior of the island. Subsequent to the completion of the conquest of Java, he continued serving there, in Sumatra, and generally in the Eastern Archipelago (part of the time as Adjutant of a corps of Javanese) for a period of four years, in the course of which, in 1815, he was transferred from the 2d to the 1st Battalion of the 27th N. I. In the autumn of 1816 he returned from Java with the remains of the 4th Volunteer Battalion, with which he continued serving at Barrackpore until the corps was broken up in February 1817. At the end of that month he was re-transferred to the 2d Battalion 27th, but having been granted five months' leave, to remain at the Presidency, he did not rejoin that corps, and in May 1817, before his leave had expired, he was appointed Adjutant of the Cuttack Legion (now the 1st Battalion 6th Gurkha Rifles), the formation of which had just then been ordered. Having joined the head-quarters of the Legion at Midnapore, he took an active part in the organisation of the corps, and he afterwards served with it in the business of extinguishing the last embers of the insurrection in Orissa which had led to its formation. In July 1819, his health being bad, he proceeded on leave to Calcutta, whence in the following month he proceeded on leave to sea for ten months; in August 1820 further leave to sea was granted to him, and having visited Java, he thence, in the succeeding October, went home on furlough, vacating the Adjutancy of the Cuttack Legion. He returned to India in July 1822, and, proceeding to the Upper Provinces, he, in the following month, rejoined the 2d Battalion 27th at Allahabad. On the 14th September following he was nominated to do duty with the Cuttack Legion, but having been granted leave about the same time, he did not join it until nearly six months had elapsed, and in the interval he was removed, November 1822, to the rolls of the 1st Battalion 27th, and the Cuttack Legion was transferred from Orissa to the Eastern Frontier of Bengal. Eventually he joined the Legion at Chilmari on the 1st March 1823, and on the following day he was appointed Offg. Adjutant of the corps. Early in the succeeding month the Cuttack Legion was transformed into the Rangpur Light Infantry Battalion and removed to Jamalpur, and in the following September he was made permanent in the appointment of Adjutant, in which capacity he served with the battalion throughout the campaign of 1823-24 against the Burmese on the Sylhet and Cachar frontiers and in Assam, taking part in several engagements with the enemy. On the reorganisation of the Army taking place in May 1824 he was promoted to the rank of Captain and posted to the 53d N. I. (late 1st Battalion 27th), and having at the same time resigned the Adjutancy of the Rangpur Light Infantry, he was directed, 18th May, to do duty with the 46th N. I. (late 2d Battalion 23d), which also at that period formed part of the forces operating against the Burmese in Assam. After serving with this corps for two months, he went, July 1824, on leave to Mymensingh and the Presidency, and having towards the close of the succeeding month been despatched to the Upper Provinces in charge of a body of young officers, he proceeded to Karnal, and there, at the end of December, joined the

53^d N. I. Towards the close of March 1825 he proceeded to Meerut in command of the right wing of the regiment, but he subsequently returned with it to Karnal, whence in the winter of 1825-26 he accompanied the regiment to Bareilly. In September 1827 he proceeded on leave to Bombay, whence towards the close of the following December he went home on furlough. Returning to India by way of New York, he arrived at Fort William in September 1830, and a few days later rejoined the 53^d at Barrackpore, whence in December 1831 he proceeded in command of the corps to Dacca. In May 1833 he proceeded to the Presidency on leave, and having afterwards gone on sick leave to Simla, he was absent from his regiment until April 1835, when he rejoined the right wing at Etawah and assumed command. On his promotion to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel being notified he was re-posted, July 1837, to the 53^d N. I., in command of which he proceeded to Meerut in February 1838. In October 1838 he was transferred to the 2^d N. I., then *en route* from Lucknow to Karnal, and joining this corps as it passed through Meerut on the 18th of that month, he proceeded in command of it to Karnal and afterwards, in November, to Ferozepore, where, with it, he joined the Army of the Indus. The regiment not being required, eventually, to accompany that Army, he was left with it at Ferozepore, and towards the end of November 1839 he was appointed, temporarily, to the command of that station. In February 1840 he marched from Ferozepore (in command of the regiment and in charge of an immense train of carts and camels conveying treasure, ammunition, and stores of various descriptions) *en route* to Afghanistan, and proceeding by way of Peshawar he reached Jalalabad on the 10th April, and there delivered over the convoy to the officer appointed to receive charge of it. Towards the end of the same month he marched with the regiment to Kabul, whence on the 22^d May, he was sent in command of a detachment (which included the 2^d N. I.) to co-operate with a force from Kandahar, under Major-General Nott, in suppressing an insurrectionary movement in the Ghilzai country. The insurgents having dispersed without fighting, he, with the regiment, accompanied General Nott to Kandahar, arriving there in July, and at that place he was left in command on the 9th September on the General leaving for Quetta in consequence of an outbreak in Baluchistan. His health having in the meantime broken down, on General Nott's return to Kandahar in December he obtained leave from Sir Willoughby Cotton, commanding in Afghanistan, and proceeded to India, whence he went home on furlough, embarking at Bombay in March 1841. In February 1842, during his absence in Europe, he was transferred to the 69th N. I. He returned to India (overland to Bombay) in April 1842, and on the 26th of the same month he was transferred, at his own request, to the 20th N. I. at Nasirabad. On the 24th May, again at his own request, he was transferred to the 19th N. I., and joining that regiment at Sukkur, in Sindh, on the 15th of the following month, he on the same day succeeded to the command of all the troops at that place and at Shikarpur. In February 1843, while marching up from Sukkur to Ferozepore in command of the 19th, he was transferred to the 26th N. I., which, after leaving the 19th at its destination, he joined at Ludhiana in March. Towards the close of November 1844 he was transferred to the 73^d N. I., at the same station, and he continued in command of that corps until the outbreak of the first Sikh War in December 1845. On the occurrence of that event he was appointed, with the temporary rank of Brigadier, to the command of the Fifth Brigade, forming part of the Third Division of Infantry of the Army of the Sutlej, and he led that brigade in the battle of Mudki. Sir John McCaskill (*q.v.*) having fallen in that engagement, he succeeded to the temporary command of the Third Division, at the head of which he went through the whole of the desperate

fighting of the first day's engagement at Firozshahr. On the following morning, however, when the battle was renewed with unabated fury, his career came to a sudden end, his head having been carried off by a cannon-shot as he once more led his Division into the thickest of the fight,—22^d December 1845.

NOTE.—Lieutenant-Colonel (then Lieutenant) Wallace married, first, at Sourabaya, in Java, on the 17th October 1814, Catherine Maria, the eldest daughter of H. C. Van der Hoff, Esqr.—He married, secondly, at Calcutta on the 15th July 1831, Constantia Harvey, the relict of Francis Dwyer, Esqr.—His daughter Eliza Antonia was the wife of Sir Matthew Richard Onslow, Bart. (IV), and mother of Sir William Wallace Rhoderic Onslow, Bart. (V).

Walter, Odiarde Coates, Ensign (c. 1833—1857).—Tablet and inscription at Delhi. Nos. 148 and 162.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1856. Arrived in India on the 2^d February 1857, and proceeding immediately to Ferozepore, he there joined the 45th N. I., to which, in anticipation of his arrival, he had been posted on the 5th January preceding; and he was with the regiment at that station when it mutinied there in the following May. In June 1857 he was sent down to join the force before Delhi, and on arrival there, about the end of the month, he was appointed to do duty with the 2nd European Bengal Fusiliers. He served with that regiment at the siege until the 18th July, on which day he fell in action, having been struck dead by a *coup-de-sabre* in an attack on the rebels in their position in the Sabzi Mandi.

NOTE.—This officer's name is mis-spelt in the inscription on the tablet in St. James' Church at Delhi (*see No. 148*).

Walton, Norcliffe Bendyshe, Captain (1825—1859).—Tablet at Peshawar, No. 982.—Son of Charles M. Broome Walton, Esqr., sometime Captain in the 4th Dragoons. Born in 1825.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 22nd November 1844 as an Ensign in the 94th Foot, and proceeding to India, he joined the right wing of that regiment at Aden in the autumn of the following year. In the winter of 1846-47 he accompanied the wing to Fort St. George, Madras, and on the 17th December 1847 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. Early in 1848 he moved wth the headquarters and right wing of the regiment to Cannanore, at which place he continued serving until the spring of 1851, when he went home on leave. Returning to India towards the close of the following year, he rejoined the head-quarters of the regiment at Bangalore at the end of December 1852, and at that station he continued serving until the spring of 1854, when he went home with the regiment. He arrived in England with the corps in the following July, and after serving with it at Chatham for eight months, he moved with it to Windsor in March 1855. In the following September he accompanied the regiment to Gibraltar, whence, on being relieved by one of the regiments withdrawn from the Crimea on the termination of the Russian War, he returned home with it in June 1856, and was stationed with it at Nenagh. In the following August he moved with the regiment to the Curragh whence, in August 1857, he proceeded with it to Dublin. In the following December he embarked with the regiment for India, the corps having been sent thither in consequence of the mutiny of the Bengal Army, and landing with it at Karachi in January 1858, he afterwards moved up with it to Rawal Pindi. On the 10th March 1858 he was promoted to the rank of Captain in the 2^d Battalion of the 17th Foot, then being raised, and towards the end of the year he embarked for England for the purpose of joining his new corps. He did not, however, live to reach his destination, having died at sea on the 29th January 1859.

NOTE.—The date of this officer's death is incorrectly stated on the tablet at Peshawar, *June* being substituted for *January*.

Warburton, Robert, Lieutenant-Colonel (1813—1863).—*Grave at Peshawar, No. 945.*—The ninth son of Richard Warburton, Esqr., of Garryinch, King's County, Ireland. Born in 1813.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1830, as a Cadet of Artillery. Arrived in India at the end of December 1831, but, being a supernumerary, he remained unposted to troop or company for nearly four years. He was at first appointed to do duty with the Artillery at Dum-Dum, and he remained there until the end of May 1833, when he was ordered up to Cawnpore on duty with a detachment of drafts. On arrival at that place he was appointed to do duty with the Cawnpore Division of Artillery, and he continued in that position until March 1835, when he was appointed Offg. Quarter-Master to the 6th Battalion, Foot Artillery, at the same station. At the end of November 1835 he was at last brought upon the effective strength of the Regiment of Artillery, and in the following month he was posted to the 4th Company 4th Battalion, then at Dum-Dum: having, however, been directed to continue officiating as Quarter-Master to the 6th Battalion, he remained in that situation (acting as Adjutant in addition for two months) until November 1836, when, never having joined the company to which he was first posted, he was transferred to the 4th Company 5th Battalion, then at Cawnpore. With this company he served until the end of March 1837, when he was again appointed, temporarily, to the 6th Battalion as acting Interpreter and Quarter-Master, and he remained in that situation until September 1838, when he rejoined the 5th Battalion on being appointed acting Adjutant and Quarter-Master to it; he was, however, directed at the same time to continue conducting the duties of Interpreter to the 6th Battalion until relieved, the head-quarters of both battalions being then at Cawnpore. This arrangement continued, however, for only a very short time, for on the 6th of the succeeding month he was transferred to the 2d Company 6th Battalion (with No. 6 Light Field Battery attached), which was then at Delhi and under orders for service with the Army of the Indus. Having joined this company he marched with it to Ferozepore, and accompanying it thence on service to Afghanistan, he thereafter served with it throughout the campaign of 1838-39 in that country, taking part in the capture of Ghazni (Medal) and in the subsequent occupation of Kabul. In August 1839 his services were placed at the disposal of the Envoy and Minister at the Court of Shah Shuja-ul-Mulk, and he was for some time employed on political duties, but he was subsequently transferred to Shah Shuja's military forces and appointed to the command of the "King's Own Artillery." On his promotion to the rank of First-Lieutenant taking place in the following year, he was transferred, April 1840, to the 6th Company 6th Battalion, but continuing on service in Afghanistan, he commanded the "King's Own Artillery" throughout Sir Robert Sale's campaign in the Kohistan of Kabul from September to November 1840, taking part in the capture of Tutamdarra, the attack on Julgarh, the night-attack at Babukushgarh, the capture and destruction of Kardarra, and the action of Parwadarra. On the termination of the campaign he returned to Kabul with his artillery, and he was there when the fateful out-break of the 2d November 1841 took place; in the severe fighting in and around Kabul that then ensued he had a full share, until the 29th December, when he was delivered over to Nawab Zaman Khan as a hostage for the fulfilment of the articles of the treaty then entered into for the evacuation of Kabul by the British forces. By Zaman Khan he and the other hostages were made over to Muhammad Akbar Khan, by whom, on General Pollock's advancing on Kabul in the following August, the whole of the captives were sent off to Bamian; at that place, however, they succeeded in effecting their own liberation by bribing the Afghan officer in charge of them, and on the 21st September he and the rest were all brought back to Kabul, now occupied by the forces under the

command of General Pollock. On arriving there he was placed in charge of a large party (over 250) of maimed sepoyes of the late garrisons of Kabul and Ghazni, and with these he accompanied General Pollock's Army on its march back to Ferozepore. On the breaking up of that Army, early in January 1843, he proceeded towards Cawnpore for the purpose of joining the company to which he had been transferred nearly three years before, and having on the 20th of that month been appointed Interpreter and Quarter-Master to the 6th Battalion, he took up the appointment on reaching that place. In December 1843 he was appointed Brigade Quarter-Master of Foot Artillery with the Army of Gwalior, and in that capacity he was present at the battle of Mahajpur (bronze star). In January 1844 he was appointed to the Artillery of the Gwalior Contingent, then being raised and organised, and having been posted to the 2d Company as Captain Commandant, he served with it (at first at Lalitpur, and afterwards at Sipri and Gwalior) for eight years, in the course of which he was transferred in succession to the rolls of the 3d Company 4th Battalion, in February 1844; the 4th Company 5th Battalion, in September 1844; and the 6th Company 7th Battalion (as Captain) in April 1849. In January 1852, at his own request, his services were replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief, and he proceeded and joined the 6th Company 7th Battalion at Meerut. In the succeeding month he was transferred to the 2d Company 7th Battalion, and appointed to the command of No. 6 Light Field Battery, attached to it,—this being the celebrated "Jalalabad Battery," and the company identical with that (then styled the 2d of the 6th Battalion) with which he had gone on service to Afghanistan in 1838; and having joined at Fort Govindgarh, Amritsar, he served there for five years. Early in 1857 he accompanied the company and the battery to Nasirabad. He shortly afterwards proceeded on leave to Bombay, and subsequently to Calcutta, whence, towards the end of April he went home on furlough; and he consequently was not with the company when, a few weeks later, it blotted out its honourable record by joining in the mutinies. On attaining the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in January 1860 he was posted to 3d Battalion, and on returning to India in the following March, he was appointed to the command of the Artillery Division at Amritsar. In October 1861 he was transferred to the Royal Artillery and posted to the 22d Brigade, from which, in the following year, he was transferred to the 19th. In the spring of 1863 he was removed from Amritsar to command the Royal Artillery of the Peshawar Division, and in June of that year he held, as senior officer, the temporary command of the Peshawar Brigade. He died at Peshawar on the 10th November 1863.

NOTE.—When he was serving in Afghanistan in 1841, Lieutenant-Colonel (then Lieutenant) Warburton married an Afghan lady, said to have been a niece of the Amir Dost Muhammad Khan. By her he was the father of the late Colonel Sir Robert Warburton, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. (born at Kabul on the 11th July 1842), who for eighteen years (1879-97) held a distinguished position as Political Officer in the Khaiber.

Ward, Andrew George, Captain (c. 1801—1846).—*Grave at Lahore, No. 595.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1817. Arrived in India in August 1818, and in the following month was sent up to Barrackpore to do duty with the 1st Battalion 9th N. I. In March 1819 he was posted to the 1st Battalion 1st N. I., then at Neemuch, and on the commencement of the rainy season he proceeded to the Upper Provinces for the purpose of joining that corps; but in the following October he was directed to proceed to Muttra and do duty there with Captain Gilman's Levy (afterwards the late 64th N. I.) until his own corps, then moving in course of relief, should reach Moradabad, and following these instructions he joined the battalion at the last-mentioned station towards the close of the year. At the end of 1820 he marched with the battalion to Cawnpore, at

which station he continued serving with it until September 1823, when he was directed to proceed and do duty with the 1st Battalion 34th N. I., then in course of formation at Benares, and on the 25th of the same month he was regularly transferred to that corps. In the succeeding November and December he officiated for about six weeks as Adjutant of the battalion. On the reorganisation of the Army taking place in May 1824 he was posted to the 68th N. I. (late 2^d Battalion 34th), but being detained with the 67th (late 1st Battalion 34th), he twice during the succeeding four months officiated, for brief periods, as Adjutant of that corps. He then joined the 68th at Dinsapore, whence, early in 1825, he moved with that regiment to Barrackpore, and there from the middle of July to the end of August he officiated as Adjutant of the corps. About the same time he accompanied the regiment to Arakan. Towards the end of November 1825 he was appointed to officiate as Adjutant to the left wing, detached to Ramri, and on the 30th of the succeeding month he was appointed Offg. Interpreter and Quarter-Master to the regiment, a post in which he continued for several months. In the following year he accompanied the regiment to Sandoway, and having, in January 1827, proceeded on leave to Bengal, he was permitted to do duty with the 20th N. I., at Barrackpore, from the end of March to the close of the following October. He then rejoined the 68th at Sandoway, and there in March 1828 he was appointed Offg. Interpreter and Quarter-Master of the corps. At the end of that year he returned with the regiment to Bengal and proceeded with it to Dinsapore, arriving there in March 1829. At the end of the succeeding September he was confirmed in the appointment of Interpreter and Quarter-Master, and he continued holding it until August 1831, when he vacated it in consequence of his promotion to the rank of Captain. When the regiment left Dinsapore in course of relief in the autumn of that year he remained there on leave, but he rejoined the corps at Mainpuri in February 1832, and he continued serving with it there until the autumn of 1834, when he marched with it for Mhow. While *en route*, the corps was detailed to form part of the Rajwara Field Force, ordered to assemble at Ajmer, and with it he then took part in the demonstration against Jodhpur, afterwards proceeding to Mhow, where he arrived with the regiment early in December. He continued serving there with the corps until August 1837, when he proceeded to Calcutta on leave, on the expiry of which, at the end of April 1838, he rejoined the regiment at Allahabad. In the winter of 1840-41 he accompanied the corps to the Presidency, and on its embarking in February 1841 for Kyauk-Phyoo, in Arakan, he was detached in command of three companies to Chittagong. Here he remained until the corps returned to Bengal in February 1843, when he rejoined head-quarters at Barrackpore. In the cold season of 1843-44 he marched with the regiment to Mirzapur, whence early in 1845 he proceeded with it to Meerut. On the outbreak of the first Sikh War he accompanied the regiment to the front, and having early in February 1846 been appointed to the staff of the Army of the Sutlej as a Brigade-Major, he was present in that capacity at the decisive battle of Sobraon (Medal) and in the subsequent advance to Lahore. His regiment having been retained at that place on the Army of the Sutlej being broken up in March 1846, he continued serving there with it until his death. He died at Lahore on the 20th May 1846.

Note I.—In recognition of his services in the Sutlej Campaign, Captain Ward was included amongst the officers promoted to the rank of Major by brevet, but the notification did not appear in the *London Gazette* until nearly a month after his death.

Note II.—Captain (then Lieutenant) Ward was married at Calcutta, on the 5th April 1825, to Hannah, the eldest daughter of the Revd. William Ward, the well-known Baptist Missionary of Serampore.

Warde, William Wilder, Lieutenant (1825-1849).
Monument on the battlefield of Chilianwala, No. 752.—The second son of Major William Warde, 5th Bengal Light Cavalry, who was a cadet of the Wardes of Squerryes Court, Co. Kent; grandson of General George Warde of H. M.'s Service, and of Col. John Delamain, C.B., Bengal Infantry; and great-grandson of the 1st Earl Cornwallis. Born at Benares on the 10th April 1825.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1841. Arrived in India on the 27th November of the same year, and on the 8th of the succeeding month was posted to the 71st N. I., which he joined at Shahjahanpur. In April 1843 he moved with the regiment to Bareilly, and in the following September he was transferred, at his own request, to the 45th N. I., which he joined at Benares. In May 1843 he was transferred, again at his own request, to the 56th N. I., and having joined that regiment at Lucknow, he, in the succeeding cold season, accompanied it into the field with the Army of Gwalior, and was present with it in the battle of Maharajpur (bronze star). On the termination of the campaign he marched with the regiment to Agra, arriving there in February 1844. Early in August 1846 he was appointed Offg. Interpreter and Quarter-Master of the regiment, and having been confirmed in that post on the 20th of the same month, he continued holding it for nearly two years. In the following November he accompanied the regiment to Nurpur, in the Jullundur Doab, whence he moved with it to Hajipur in April 1847, and to Ludhiana in February 1848. In the succeeding June his services were placed at the disposal of the Judicial Dept. for employment in the Sutlej and Narbadda Territories, and having at the same time been appointed a Deputy Commissioner in those territories, he vacated his regimental staff appointment. He had not, however, been many months in this employment when the outbreak of the second Sikh War brought it to a termination, for his regiment having been detailed to form part of the Army of the Punjab, he was required to be with it, and, travelling express, he rejoined the corps beyond the Ravi on the 12th November. Thereafter he served with it in the earlier part of the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49, and after taking part with it in the passage of the Chenab and the action of Sadulapur, he fell in the bloody battle of Chilianwala on the 13th January 1849.

Note.—Lieutenant Warde was married, at Urmur Tanda, Jullundur Doab, on the 18th October 1847, to Margaret Anne, daughter of Quarter-Master George Hodder, A. p., 1st Foot Guards.

Warren, Charles Edward Dawson, Captain (c. 1810-1846).—Grave and tablet at Ferozepore, Nos. 474 and 444.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 5th June 1827 as an Ensign in the 53rd Foot. Joined the regiment at Cork, and afterwards served with it in various places in Ireland until November 1829, when he embarked with it for Gibraltar, landing there in the following month. On the 11th June 1830 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. In March 1834 he accompanied the regiment to Malta, whence in July 1836 he proceeded with it to Corfu. On the 1st December 1837 he was advanced to the rank of Captain. He returned home with the regiment in June 1840, and was stationed with it at Plymouth for a year. He moved with the corps to Edinburgh in July 1841, and thence to Belfast in April 1843, thereafter serving with it in various places in Ireland until July 1844, when he returned with it to England and, in the following month, embarked with it for Bengal. Landing at Calcutta in January 1845, he accompanied the regiment to Chinsura, whence towards the end of the same month he marched with it *en route* to Cawnpore, arriving there on the 20th March. In the autumn of the same year he for some time commanded a detachment stationed at Papamau. In November 1845 he accompanied the regiment to Agra, whence he moved with it to Delhi in December. Early in

January 1846, reinforcements being required for the Army of the Sutlej, he accompanied the regiment to the front, and having on the 21st joined the detached force proceeding to the relief of Ludhiana under the command of Sir Harry Smith, he was present with it, the same day, in the severe action of Badhowal, and on the 28th in the battle of Aliwal, in which the Sikhs, under Sardar Ranjur Singh Majithia, were routed and driven over the Sutlej, with the loss of all their guns. Afterwards joining the main army under the command of Sir Hugh Gough, he took part in the great battle of Sobraon, and there, in the storming of the Sikh entrenchments, he fell,—10th February 1846.

Warren, Robert Boyle, Lieutenant (c. 1823—1845).—*Tablet at Ferozepore, No. 442.*—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 27th March 1840 as an Ensign in the 80th Foot, which regiment he joined in New South Wales in the following year. On the 17th March 1843 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. In the autumn of the following year he embarked with the regiment for Bengal, and landing at Calcutta in November 1844, he soon afterwards marched with the corps for the Upper Provinces, arriving at Agra towards the close of March 1845. In the following November he moved with the regiment to Ambala, and accompanying it into the field on the first Sikh War breaking out in the succeeding month, he was present with it in the battles of Mudki and Firozshahr, in the latter of which he fell. The circumstances in which he lost his life were truly lamentable, for after going unscathed through all the furious and sanguinary fighting of the 21st and 22^d December, he perished miserably on the 23^d in the explosion of one of the many mines with which the captured Sikh entrenchments were studded.

Warter, Henry de Grey, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel (1838—1889).—*Grave at Ambala, No. 261.*—The eldest son of the Revd. John Wood Warter, M.A., Vicar of West Tarring, Co. Sussex (who was of the Warters of Cruck Meole, Co. Salop), by Edith, his wife, daughter of Robert Southey, L.L. D., the Poet Laureate. Born on the 6th December 1838.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1857 as a Cadet of Artillery. Arrived in India in October of the same year, and having been despatched shortly afterwards to the Upper Provinces, he was there attached to the 1st Company 5th Battalion, Foot Artillery, then forming part of the Army in the field under the Commander-in-Chief. With this company he served at the siege and capture of Lucknow in March 1858, and having afterwards accompanied the force under the Commander-in-Chief into Rohilkhand, he was present with it at the battle and capture of Bareilly (Medal and clasp). In June 1858 he was regularly posted to the 1st Company 5th Battalion, which had in the meantime arrived at Bareilly from Lucknow, but he remained with it for a very short time only, having in the following October been appointed to do duty with the 3rd Troop 3^d Brigade, Horse Artillery, at the same station. He shortly afterwards accompanied the troop into the Sitapur district, and having been regularly posted to it in January 1859, he in the spring of the same year marched with it to Muntra. In January 1860 he was transferred to the 4th Troop 1st Brigade, which he joined at Meerut; and he was retained with that troop when, on the amalgamation of the Indian with the Royal Artillery taking place in October 1861, it became "D" Battery 2^d Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery,—he himself becoming at the same time an officer of the Royal Artillery. Towards the end of 1862 he was transferred to "A" Battery 2^d Brigade, and having joined it at Benares, he accompanied it to Morar in January 1863. In the autumn of the same year he was removed to "B" Battery 5th Brigade, and having joined it at Ambala, he marched with it to Peshawar

in the spring of 1864, in which year the designation of the battery was altered and it became "B" Battery "F" Brigade. In the winter of the succeeding year he marched with the battery to Sialkot, but having about the same time (21st December 1865) been promoted to the rank of Second-Captain and posted to "F" Battery 19th Brigade, Royal Artillery, he went on and joined the latter at Mian Mir. In the autumn of 1866 he was appointed to the temporary command of No. 1 Battery 24th Brigade at Multan, but he rejoined his own battery before the end of the year, and in March 1867 he went home on sick leave. In October 1868, while still at home, he was transferred to a Depot Brigade, with which he continued serving in the United Kingdom until November 1870, when he was appointed to "D" Battery "C" Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, and having joined this battery at Woolwich, he, in the following year, moved with it to Exeter. On the 5th July 1872 he was promoted to the rank of Captain. In February 1873 he embarked with the battery for Bombay, and landing there in the following month, he immediately proceeded with it to Ahmadnagar, whence, in the succeeding November, he moved with it to Kirkee. On the 16th January 1875 he was promoted to the rank of Major, and having then been appointed to the command of "B" Battery 11th Brigade, Royal Artillery, he joined it at Barrackpore, whence in January 1877 he went home on leave. Returning to India in July 1878 he rejoined his battery (which in the meantime had become "B" Battery 4th Brigade) at Allahabad, and he continued serving with it there until the spring of 1879, when he was removed to the command of "A" Battery "B" Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, then forming part of the Kandahar Field Force. Proceeding to Afghanistan, he joined the battery at Kandahar, and accompanying it, in the spring of 1880, in Sir Donald Stewart's march to the north, he commanded it in the battle of Ahmad Khel and in the subsequent movements in the Logar Valley (Medal and clasp, and promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet). He shortly afterwards returned to India on sick leave, on the expiration of which, in October, he rejoined the battery (which had, in the meantime, returned from Afghanistan), and marched with it to Ambala, arriving there on the 2^d December. In January 1881 he exchanged to "B" Battery, "A" Brigade, and having gone home and joined it, he served with it, in Dublin and afterwards at Newbridge, until the spring of 1882, when he was transferred to "G" Battery "A" Brigade. Proceeding then to India he joined this battery at Meerut, at which place he continued serving with it until June 1884, when, his promotion to the regimental rank of Lieutenant-Colonel (with effect from the 1st January preceding) being announced, he vacated the command; and having been posted, in that rank, to "B" Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, he was sent to Kirkee for duty, and he thereafter commanded the Royal Artillery at that station for more than two years. On the 2^d March 1885 he was promoted to the rank of Colonel by brevet. In November 1886 he was appointed to the command of the Royal Artillery in the Sirhind District, and having joined at Ambala, he continued holding this command until the end of 1888. After vacating the command he continued residing at Ambala, and he died at that place on the 23^d March 1889.

NOTE.—Colonel Warter married, in 1880, Annette Louisa, the only daughter of the late Norcliffe Bendyshe Walton, Esqr., of Bower Hall, Co. Essex. In 1884 he succeeded to the estates of Cruck Meole and Gravenor, Co. Salop, and became head of the family.

Waterfield, William, Lieutenant (c. 1836—1857).—*Grave at Delhi, No. 113.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1853. Arrived in India on the 6th January 1854, and having on the 12th of the same month been posted to

the 30th N. I., he joined that corps on its march from Jamalpur to Agra, and with it arrived at the latter place in the succeeding March. In December 1854 he was transferred, at his own request, to the 54th N. I., and having joined that regiment at Aligarh, he accompanied it to Delhi in April 1856. He was with the regiment at that place when the Mutiny burst forth on the 11th May 1857, and he fell in the massacre near the Kashmir Gate, whilst endeavouring to get his men to act against the mutinous troopers of the 3rd Light Cavalry, who had come in from Meerut.

Waterfield, William Garrow, C. S. I., Colonel (1833–1877).—*Tablet at Peshawar, No. 989.*—Born in London on the 6th November 1833. Entered the Bengal Army in 1852. Arrived in India on the 20th November of the same year, and on the 1st of the following month was ordered up to Benares to do duty with the 6th N. I. Subsequently, however, in January 1853, he was directed to go on to Meerut, and there join and do duty with the 46th N. I. In the following April he was posted to the 41st N. I., then at Multan, but having soon afterwards obtained leave for six months, to remain at Meerut, he never joined that regiment, and on the 29th July following he was transferred, at his own request, to the 23rd N. I. He joined this regiment at Moradabad in November 1853, and continued serving with it there until October 1856, when he marched with it *en route* to Mhow; before reaching that station, however, he was, on the 11th November, appointed an Offg. Sub. Asst. Commr.-Genl., and having been posted to Meerut, he returned to that place forthwith; and he was still serving there when the Mutiny broke out on the 10th May 1857. On a force being sent towards Delhi at the close of that month, under Brigadier Wilson, he accompanied it as commissariat officer, and was present with it in both the actions on the Hindan, at Ghazi-ud-din-nagar, on the 30th and 31st May. On the 2^d June he was appointed a Sub. Asst. Commr.-Genl. on probation, and having, a few days later, proceeded with Brigadier Wilson's column and joined the Delhi Field Force under the command of Sir Henry Parnard, he thereafter served with the latter at the action of Badli-ki-Serai and throughout the siege of Delhi until the capture of the place in the following September (Medal and clasp). Towards the end of that month he was appointed a Personal Assistant to the acting Commissioner of Delhi, and he continued in that position for nearly nine months, in the course of which he on one occasion, in December 1857, accompanied, as Political Officer, a force despatched towards Jaipur in pursuit of Tantia Topi and other rebels. In June 1858 he was appointed an Asst. Commissioner in the Punjab, and having then been posted to Delhi, he continued serving there for nearly two years. In the spring of 1860 he was transferred to the Dera Ismail Khan district, and in April of that year he was appointed Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Leia. Towards the end of 1860 he was removed to the Rawal Pindi district and posted to Murree, whence at the end of 1861 he was sent back to Delhi. In January 1862 he was admitted into the Bengal Staff Corps with effect from the 18th February preceding, and in the following month he went home on furlough. On his return to India in October 1863 he resumed his appointment at Delhi, in which, however, he continued only until the following December, when he was transferred to Peshawar and appointed Offg. Judge of the Small Cause Court there; and having been confirmed in that post in August 1864, he continued in it until July 1865, when he was appointed Offg. Depy. Commr. of Gujarat. On the 1st November following he was appointed Asst. Settlement Officer of Gujarat, and becoming Settlement Officer in March 1867, he remained in that employment until the succeeding December, when he was appointed a Depy. Commr. and posted to Peshawar. In this appointment he remained until

April 1871, when he went home on furlough for two years. On his return to India, at the end of February 1873, he was posted, as Depy. Commr., to the Hazara district, in which he continued serving until June 1877, when he was appointed Offg. Commr. and Superintendent of the Multan Division, and having, in August, been removed to the Delhi Division, in the same capacity, he continued officiating there until the following November. In the winter of 1877-78 he served, in a political capacity, in the operations against the Jowaki Afridi (India Medal and clasp). In January 1878 he was appointed to officiate temporarily as Civil and Sessions Judge of Peshawar, and having soon afterwards been appointed Offg. Commr. and Superintendent of the Peshawar Division, he was made permanent in that appointment on the 21st September following. On the outbreak of the Afghan War in the following November he was appointed Political Officer with the Kuram Column, under the command of Sir Frederick Roberts, and moving forward with the force on the 21st November he served with it throughout the subsequent operations in the Kuram Valley, taking part in the forcing of the Peiwar Kotal, the advance to the Shutargardan, the movement into Khost, and the action of Matun (Medal and clasp), and created a Companion of the Order of the Exalted Star of India. He afterwards held political charge of the Kuram district for some time, but on the termination of the campaign, at the end of May 1879, he returned to Peshawar and resumed his appointment of Commissioner and Superintendent of the division. In 1881 and again in 1882 he was on special duty under the Foreign Dept., and in May of the latter year he went home on furlough. In March 1883 he returned to his post of Commissioner and Superintendent of the Peshawar Division, and he continued in that appointment until November 1888, when he vacated it on attaining the age of fifty-five years. In April 1889 he went home, and he thereafter continued residing in Europe until his death. In 1890 he succeeded to the Colonel's allowance, and at the same time he was transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. He died at Darsham, near Yoxford, Co. Suffolk, on the 3^d February 1897.

Watson, Horace, Lieutenant (1817–1849).—*Grave at Lahore, No. 605.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1839. Arrived in India on the 2^d August of the same year, and on the 24th was ordered up to Meerut to do duty with the 17th N. I. On the 5th December following he was posted to the 41st N. I., then at Benares, but on the 9th of the same month he was transferred, at his own request, to the 17th N. I., and he remained accordingly with that regiment at Meerut. From August to November 1841 he officiated as Adjutant of the corps, and at the end of the same year he accompanied the regiment to Dinapore. In February 1842 he was appointed to the Volunteer Regiment which was then formed at Barrackpore for service in China, and of which a company of his own regiment formed part, and embarking with this corps in the following month, he subsequently served with it in various operations in that country, including the storm and capture of Ching-kiang-foo in July (Medal). He returned to India with the Volunteers in February 1843, and the corps having been broken up in the following month, he obtained leave to remain at Calcutta until the succeeding October, when he proceeded to Midnapore and there rejoined the 17th N. I. In February 1844 he was appointed acting Interpreter and Quarter-Master of the regiment, and having been made permanent in that appointment on the 30th April, he continued holding it until the end of his service. In the spring of 1845 he marched with the regiment to Cawnpore, whence in November 1846 he accompanied it to Jhansi. In the autumn of 1848 he officiated for a short time as Adjutant of the corps. Early in November of the same year, the regiment having been detailed to form part of the Reserve Division of the

Army of the Punjab, to be assembled at Jagraon, he marched with it for Ludhiana, and having arrived at that place on the 10th December, and been, on the 26th appointed Brigade Quarter-Master of the Reserve, he proceeded with the regiment on the 29th and joined the force at Jagraon. On the breaking up of the Reserve Division at the end of March 1849, he resumed his appointment of Interpreter and Quarter-Master of the regiment, with which he then marched to Lahore, arriving there on the 6th April; and at that place he died on the 9th September following.

Webb, William Robert, Lieutenant (1838—1857).—*Grave and inscription at Delhi, Nos. 118 and 162.*—The eldest son of Patrick Robert Webb, Esqr., Barrister-at-Law, of Dublin, who was a cadet of the Webbs of Webbsborough, Co. Kilkenny. Born on the 16th June 1838.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 7th September 1855 as an Ensign in the 8th Foot, and having joined the dépôt of that regiment at Chatham, he continued serving there for more than a year. On the 15th April 1856 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. Proceeding to India towards the close of that year he joined the regiment at Jullundur, and he was serving with it there when the mutinies broke out in May 1857. On the 12th of that month he accompanied a detachment despatched from Jullundur for the purpose of securing the fort and magazine at Phillaur, and he continued serving at that place until the middle of the following month, when he accompanied a wing of the regiment on its march to join the Delhi Field Force. Arriving in camp before Delhi on the 28th June, he thereafter served throughout the siege of that place, taking part in the repulse of the sorties of the 9th, 14th, 18th and 23rd July, and in the final assault on the 14th September, in the course of which, in the advance towards the Mori Bastion, after the breaches had been carried, he fell mortally wounded. He died of his wounds on the following day,—the 15th September 1857.

Webster, Henry Warde, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel (1838—1894).—*Tablet at Peshawar, No. 980.*—Son of Major-General Thomas Webster, of the Madras Infantry, and a younger brother of Lieutenant-General Thomas Edward Webster, Bengal Infantry. Born at Belgarvie, Fifeshire, on the 12th December 1838.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1857. Arrived in India on the 27th November of the same year, and on the 30th was directed to join and do duty with H. M.'s 97th Foot. Accompanying that regiment to the Upper Provinces soon afterwards, he served with it throughout the campaign of 1857-58, taking part in the actions of Nasiratpur, Chanda, Amirpur and Sultanpur, and in the siege and capture of Lucknow (Medal and clasp). In October 1858 he was posted to the cadre of the 45th N. I., with effect from the 18th May preceding, but this was purely nominal, the regiment having ceased to exist in the preceding year. Towards the close of 1858 he accompanied the 97th to Banda, and in the succeeding year he served with three companies of the regiment in the pursuit and dispersion of bands of mutineers and rebels in Bundelkhand and the Chattarpur territory, taking part in various little skirmishes. He continued serving with the 97th until May 1860, when he was appointed to do duty with the 22nd Punjab Infantry, and having joined that corps at Banda, he was sent soon afterwards to command a detachment of it at Kirwi. In the following year the regiment became the 30th (Punjab) N. I., and in December 1862 he accompanied the corps to Benares, at which station he continued serving with it for nearly two years. On the outbreak of the Bhutan War he accompanied the corps into the field, and he thereafter served with it throughout the campaign of 1864-65 in the Duars, including the storm and capture of Dalimkot and Chamurchi, the action of Nagu, the storm and capture of the stockades in the Bala Pass, and the second action of Nagu (India Medal and clasp). On the conclusion of the campaign he accompanied the

regiment to Cawnpore, arriving there in June 1865. In the following November, after officiating in the post for a month, he was appointed Adjutant of the regiment, and having been specially permitted to retain the appointment after his promotion to the rank of Captain, he continued holding it for more than four years. In September 1866 he was admitted into the Bengal Staff Corps. In 1867 and again in 1868 he officiated, for brief periods, as a Wing Officer, and in the autumn of the latter year, consequent on the outbreak of disturbances in Hazara, he moved with the regiment from Cawnpore to Jhelum. In the succeeding year he twice officiated as a Wing Officer, and on resigning the Adjutancy of the regiment in January 1870, he was again appointed an Offg. Wing Officer, a situation in which he remained until February 1871, when, having fallen into the position of an attached officer, he proceeded on leave to Bombay, and thence went home on furlough for two years. He returned to India at the end of February 1873, and having rejoined the regiment at Nowshera, he was, on the 31st March, appointed an Offg. Wing Officer, in which position he remained (twice officiating as Quarter-Master) until the following November, when he was appointed First Wing Subaltern; and having at the same time been appointed Offg. Quarter-Master, he continued in the latter appointment for twelve months. In March 1874 he moved with the regiment to Peshawar. In December 1874 he was appointed a Wing Officer in the regiment; in the spring of the following year he officiated for a short time as Second-in-Command; and in January 1877, under the reorganisation of regimental appointments which then took place, he became a Wing Commander. In February 1877 he accompanied the regiment to Ferozepore, and thence in March 1878 he went home on furlough. Consequent on the outbreak of the Afghan War, he returned to India in the following December and rejoined his regiment at Ferozepore; but the corps not being required for service during the first campaign, he remained with it at that place until September 1879, when, on the renewal of the war, he marched with it for Peshawar. Arriving there on the 15th October, he shortly afterwards accompanied the corps to Landi Kotal, and thereafter he served with it on the Khaibar line throughout the campaign of 1879-80, taking part in various movements and affairs, including the action with the Mohmands on the Gara heights in January 1880 (Medal). In March 1880, while still on service in the field, he was appointed Offg. Second-in-Command of the regiment, and he remained in that position for nearly eighteen months. On the withdrawal of the British troops from Northern Afghanistan taking place, he accompanied the regiment to Jhelum, arriving there on the 21st September, and he continued serving at that place until March 1881, when he again accompanied the corps on service, on the expedition against the Mahsud Waziris. On the conclusion of this campaign he returned with the regiment to Jhelum, arriving there in June 1881, and he continued serving with it at that station, as Offg. Second-in-Command, until the end of the following August, when he was appointed Offg. Commandant of the 15th N. I. (the Ludhiana Sikhs). He joined this regiment at Delhi, but he held command of it only until the end of October 1881, when, his services being required with his own regiment, he rejoined the 30th on the route from Jhelum to Meerut. On the 17th of the succeeding month he was appointed Second-in-Command, and having two days later been appointed Offg. Commandant, he proceeded in command to Meerut, arriving there on the 5th December. He continued officiating as Commandant until May 1883, when he reverted to his permanent appointment of Second-in-Command, and in December 1884 he proceeded with the regiment to Peshawar. In February 1886 he went home on furlough, and he was absent from India until April 1887, when he rejoined the regiment at Peshawar, and in the succeeding June the appointment of

Commandant was conferred upon him. In January 1888 he accompanied the regiment to Multan, and thence during the four ensuing years he twice (in April 1889, and again in May 1891) went home on leave for periods of six months. In the spring of 1892 he moved with the regiment to Rawal Pindi, and in the autumn of the same year he commanded the corps in the futile Isazai Expedition, returning to Rawal Pindi on the 31st October. In the following year he again went home on leave, rejoining at Rawal Pindi in August 1893. In the following December, on attaining the age of fifty-five years, he vacated the appointment of Commandant of the 30th Bengal Infantry, and having received permission to reside out of India, he soon afterwards went home. He did not, however, long survive his return to his native land, having died at St. Andrew's, Fifeshire, on the 3rd September 1894.

NOTE.—Colonel (then Major) Webster married, at Ferozepore on the 20th July 1878, Angela Mary, daughter of Colonel George Rodney Brown, R. (Bengal) Arty.

Wells, Henry, Captain (c. 1815—1845).—*Tablet at Ferozepore, No. 442.*—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 8th March 1833 as an Ensign in the 62^d Foot, and proceeding to India he joined that regiment at Masulipatam, in the Madras Presidency, early in the succeeding year. On the 11th July 1834 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and in the following September he accompanied the regiment to Moulmein, in the Tenasserim Provinces. In 1839 he went home on sick leave, and he was absent from India until January 1842, when he rejoined his regiment in Fort William, Calcutta. In the autumn of the same year he moved with the regiment to Dinapore, whence at the end of 1844 he marched with it *en route* to Ambala, but the corps having been ordered to continue its march to Ferozepore, he arrived with it at the latter place towards the close of March 1845. On the 23^d July 1845 he was promoted to the rank of Captain. He was still serving with the 62^a at Ferozepore when the first Sikh War broke out in the following December, and on the morning of the 21st of that month he marched out with the regiment (in the Fourth Division of the Army of the Sutlej, under Sir John Littler) to take part with the main army under Sir Hugh Gough in the assault of the entrenched position of the Sikhs at Firozshahr. In the sanguinary engagement which ensued in the course of the afternoon of the same day he unhappily fell, having been killed by a grape-shot whilst gallantly leading on his company to the attack.

Wheatley, Charles Edward, Lieutenant (c. 1838—1857).—*Grave and inscription at Delhi, Nos. 93 and 162.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1854 as a Cadet of Infantry. Being already in the country he was formally admitted into the service on the 2^d February 1855, and on the 8th of the same month he was directed to join and do duty with the 11th N. I. at Allahabad. On the 13th April following he was posted to the 58th N. I. at Jhelum, but he never joined that regiment, and on the 30th of the same month he was transferred, at his own request, to the 54th N. I. He joined that corps soon afterwards at Aligarh, and in April 1856 he marched with it to Delhi, at which place he was present with it when it mutinied on the 11th May 1857. Having effected his escape to Meerut, he was subsequently attached to the Sirmoor Battalion, with which he served during the earlier days of the siege of Delhi. He fell before that place on the 17th June 1857, having been killed by a cannon-shot while on duty at Hindu Rao's house.

NOTE I.—No record has been found of the date of this officer's appointment to do duty with the Sirmoor Battalion, or of the date on and place at which he joined that corps,—points on which a correct statement of his services during the mutinies greatly depends. Two applications to the 2^d Gurkha Rifles for information on the subject remain unanswered and unnoticed.

NOTE II.—The initials of this officer's Christian names are reversed in the inscription on the Mutiny Memorial at Delhi (see No. 162, Part I., page 26).

Wheeler, John Edward Hatch, Ensign (c. 1838—1858).—*Tablet at Peshawar, No. 982.*—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 1st June 1855 as an Ensign in the 94th Foot, which he joined soon afterwards at Windsor. In the following September he accompanied the regiment to Gibraltar, whence, on the corps being relieved, on the termination of the Russian War, by troops from the Crimea, he returned home with it in June 1856, and was stationed with it at Nenagh. He afterwards moved with the regiment to the Curragh and to Dublin, and in December 1857 he embarked with it for India. Having landed at Karachi in January 1858, he accompanied the corps to the Punjab, and with it arrived at Rawal Pindi at the end of the following April. He died on the 17th September following.

NOTE.—On the 1st October 1858, before intelligence of his death had reached England, Ensign Wheeler was gazetted to the rank of Lieutenant in the 2^d Battalion of the 8th Foot, then in course of formation in Ireland: the appointment was afterwards cancelled on news of his decease being received.—It is not known where this officer's death took place; it has, however, been ascertained that it occurred neither at Rawal Pindi nor at Peshawar, the two stations at which his regiment, or portions of it, served in 1858. A reference to the 2^d Battalion, Connaught Rangers, for information on the subject, remains unanswered.

Whelan, Edward, Lieutenant (1823—1854).—*Grave at Peshawar, No. 968.*—The eldest son of Sir Thomas Whelan, Kt., who in 1822 was High Sheriff and in 1832 Lord Mayor of Dublin. Born at Torquay, Co. Devon, in 1823.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1841. Arrived in India in November of the same year, and towards the end of that month was ordered up to Allahabad to do duty with the 73^d N. I. At the end of January 1842 he was posted to the 4th N. I., and having joined that regiment at Bareilly, he served with it there until early in 1844, when he moved with it to Sukkur, in Sind, arriving there on the 10th May. In January 1845 he proceeded on a year's sick leave to Musscoorie, but not receiving sufficient benefit from the climate of that place, he, in the following November, proceeded on leave to Calcutta, whence at the close of January 1846 he went home on furlough. Returning to India in July 1848 he rejoined his regiment at Delhi, whence in the following October he accompanied the corps to Ludhiana, subsequently proceeding with it to Jullundur in December. Thereafter he served with the regiment in the Jullundur and Bari Doabs throughout the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49, taking part in various movements and affairs (Medal). On the termination of the operations he returned with the regiment to Jullundur, whence in the succeeding December he accompanied the corps to Rawal Pindi. In October 1853 he moved with the regiment to Peshawar, and he died at that place on the 14th August 1854.

White, Charles Patrick, Ensign (1821—1838).—*Grave at Delhi, No. 68.*—Born in March 1821.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1837. Arrived in India towards the end of November in the same year, and in the following month was sent up to Barrackpore to do duty with the 12th N. I. In January 1838 he was posted to the 38th N. I., and having joined that regiment at Delhi, he died at that place, of cholera, on the 1st August following, being then little more than seventeen years of age and less than nine months in the country.

NOTE.—The initials of this officer's Christian names are reversed in the inscription on his tomb.

White, Edward John, Captain (c. 1824—1858).—*Tablet at Delhi, No. 148.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1842. Arrived in India on the 28th October of the same year, and having, in anticipation of his arrival, been posted, on the 18th of that month, to the 2^d European Regiment, he proceeded forthwith and joined it at Ferozepore, at which station it formed part of the Army of Reserve. On the breaking up of that Army he proceeded with the regiment to Meerut, arriving there towards the close of February 1843. In the following November he accompanied the corps to Ambala, whence

in April 1844 he returned with the head-quarters and the left wing to Meerut. In the autumn of the same year he proceeded with the head-quarters and the left wing to Ludhiana, and the whole of the regiment being then assembled there, he marched with it *en route* to Sukkur, in Sindh, arriving at that place about the middle of January 1845. Immediately afterwards he accompanied the corps on service, and thereafter he served with it throughout Sir Charles Napier's campaign against the mountain and desert tribes on the northern frontiers of the province. On the conclusion of these operations he returned with the regiment to Sukkur, arriving there on the 26th March, and he continued serving at that post until the following September, when he accompanied the corps to Karachi. He returned to Sukkur with the regiment in November 1845, and towards the close of January 1846 he, with the corps, joined the Sindh Field Force, which was to have marched northwards to take part in the first Sikh War, but the battle of Sobraon having brought the war to an end, the force was broken up, and he marched with the regiment to Ferozepore, and afterwards to Subathu, arriving at the latter place on the 20th April. In the autumn of 1846 he moved with the regiment to Jullundur, but he returned with it to Subathu in March 1847, and he continued serving with it at that place until the following November, when he proceeded on sick leave to Calcutta, whence, in February 1848, he went home on furlough. He returned to India in November 1851, but having been detained at Dum-Dum for duty with a detachment of European recruits, with which he was despatched to the Upper Provinces two months later, he did not rejoin his regiment (then at Agra, and bearing the new designation of "the 2^d European Bengal Fusiliers") until the spring of 1852. In July 1852 he proceeded on leave to Meerut for four months, on the expiration of which he rejoined the regiment on its way to the Presidency, arriving with it at Fort William on the 10th November. In October 1853 he accompanied the 2^d Fusiliers by sea to Rangoon, proceeding thence to Prome, where the corps was stationed for more than a year, and at that place from November 1853 to January 1855 he officiated as Adjutant of the regiment. In March 1855 he proceeded with the regiment to Moulmein, whence at the end of the year he returned with it to Bengal, and moving up with it from Calcutta to Subathu, he arrived with it at the latter place in April 1856. In the following November he accompanied the corps to a Camp of Exercise at Ambala, returning thence to Subathu in March 1857. On the outbreak of the Mutiny in the following May he marched down to Ambala with the regiment, and having subsequently gone forward with it in the Delhi Field Force, he was present with it in the action of Badli-ki-Serai, at the occupation of the Ridge, and at the siege of Delhi up to the 17th July. On that date, being very ill, he was obliged to leave camp and proceed to Subathu on sick leave for four months; this was afterwards extended to sixteen months, but long before it expired he was permitted to proceed to Bombay, and thence go home on furlough on medical certificate. He embarked at Bombay early in March 1858, but he did not live to reach England, for his condition having rendered it necessary that he should be landed at Cape Town, he died at that place on the 21st of the succeeding month.

White, George Edmund, Captain (1870—1902).—
Grave at Bannu, No. 1071; tablet at Kohat, No. 1056.—Son of the Revd. John White, of Chevington, near Bury St. Edmunds, Co. Suffolk. Born on the 25th August 1870.—Entered H. M.'s Service (from the Royal Military College) on the 4th March 1891 as a Second-Lieutenant in the 2nd Battalion of the Devonshire Regiment (the 11th Foot), and proceeding soon afterwards to India, he joined that corps at Shwebo, in Upper Burma. In the cold season of 1891–92 he served with a detachment of the battalion in the North-Eastern Column of the

forces detailed to operate against the tribes of the hills bordering on the Chinese frontier, and took part in the relief of Sadon and in various other affairs (India Medal and clasp). On the termination of these operations in April 1892 he accompanied the detachment to Bhamo, where he continued serving with it until the end of the year. In January 1893, on the battalion going home, he was transferred to the 1st Battalion of the Devonshire Regiment, and proceeding to Rawal Pindi he joined the corps there on its arrival from Egypt in the succeeding month. On the 28th January 1894 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. In the following December he moved with the battalion to Nowshera, whence in March 1895 he accompanied it to Peshawar. On the 19th May 1896 he was appointed an Offg. Wing Officer in the 31st Bengal Infantry, on probation for the Indian Staff Corps, into which he was subsequently admitted with effect from that date. Having joined this regiment at Malakand, he continued serving with it there until the following August, when he was transferred, in the same position, to the 3^d Sikh Infantry, which he joined at Dera Ismail Khan. In the following cold season he moved with the regiment to Kohat, whence in the Summer of 1897 he marched with it to Edwardesabad (Bannu). Almost immediately after this movement, the great Frontier War of 1897 having broken out, he accompanied the regiment into the field, and during the months of August and September he served with it in the Tochi Valley, in the operations for the relief of the Samana posts, and in Kuram. In October 1897 he accompanied the corps on the Tirah Expedition, but his share in those operations was, after all, very small, he having been so desperately wounded in the brilliant storming of the Dargai Heights, on the 20th of that month, that he was unable to take any further part in the campaign (India Medal and clasp). In the following December he was transferred to the 20th Bengal Infantry, but this was cancelled a month later and he remained on with the 3^d Sikh Infantry, which, on recovering from his wounds, he rejoined in the Khairabar in the spring of 1898. In June 1898 he moved with the regiment to Jamrud, whence in the following December he accompanied the corps to Kohat. In the spring of 1899 he was appointed Offg. Quarter-Master of the regiment, but he held the appointment only until the end of April, when he went home on leave. In April 1900 he was appointed a Wing Officer with effect from the 4th October preceding, and on a change in the designations of certain regimental appointments taking place about the same time he became a Double-Company Officer. On his return to India about this period he rejoined his regiment at Idak, in the Tochi Valley, and was appointed Offg. Adjutant. In March 1901 he moved with the corps to Datta Khel, and about the same time he was made permanent in the appointment of Adjutant, with effect from the 9th June preceding. In December 1901 he accompanied the regiment to Edwardesabad, and in the ensuing winter he served with it in the Mahsud-Waziri blockade operations, including the brilliant dash made by Colonel Tonnochy (q.v.) on Makin (clasp to India Medal). From May to September 1902 he officiated as Second-in-Command. In the following November he accompanied the corps on service against certain sections of the Darwesh Khel Waziris, and on the 18th of that month he was unhappily shot dead in storming a fortified enclosure, held by a gang of outlaws, at Gumatti, near Bannu.,

White, Henry Wallis, Lieutenant (1820—1848).—
Grave at Ambala, No. 217.—Son of Lieutenant-General Sir Michael White, K.C.B., of H. M.'s Service.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 25th November 1842 as a Cornet in the 3^d Light Dragoons, and being already in India he joined the regiment (then commanded by his father) at Karnal in February 1843. In the following November he accom-

panied the corps to Ambala, and there in December he was appointed acting Interpreter to the regiment, an appointment which he continued holding for several months. On the outbreak of the first Sikh War in December 1845 he accompanied the regiment into the field, and he thereafter served with it throughout the Sutlej Campaign of 1845-46, taking part in the battles of Mudki (a casualty in which gave him the rank of Lieutenant,—19th December 1845), Firozshahr and Sobraon, in the last of which he was slightly wounded (Medal and two clasps). At the end of March 1846 he was detailed for duty at the Landour Convalescent Depôt, but this was cancelled in the following month, and he remained with his regiment, with which he had in the meantime returned to Ambala. He died at that place on the 22^d September 1848.

White, Rivers Turner, Ensign (1825—1846).—*Grave at Ambala, No. 209.*—Son of Lieutenant-General Sir Michael White, K.C.B., of H. M.'s Service.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1844. Being in India at the time, with his father, then commanding the 3^a Light Dragoons at Ambala, he was formally admitted into the service on the 21st February 1845, and on the 14th of the succeeding month he was posted to the 13th N. I. Having been granted leave to remain at Ambala for four months, he did not join that regiment, and in the meantime, on the 1st May, he was transferred to the 45th N. I., then serving at that station. Being, however, still on leave he did not join that regiment either, and on the 21st June he was removed, at his own request, to the 11th N. I., which, on the expiration of his leave in the following August, he joined at Ludhiana. On the outbreak of the first Sikh War, in December 1845, he marched with his regiment to join the Army of the Sutlej, but he was just twenty-four hours too late for the battle of Mudki; having, however, when the Army moved forward on the 21st December, been permitted to accompany the 26th N. I., in which his brother was serving, he was present with that corps in the battle of Firozshahr. He subsequently rejoined his own regiment, which was still in the rear, but having, on the 11th January, applied for a permanent transfer to the 26th N. I., he was, in anticipation of formal sanction, permitted to rejoin that corps on the last day of the month; and the transfer having been formally notified on the 9th February, he served with the 26th on the following day in the decisive battle of Sobraon (in which he was slightly wounded), and afterwards in the advance on Lahore (Medal and clasp). On the breaking up of the Army of the Sutlej he marched with his regiment *en route* to Bareilly, but having, in April 1846, been granted leave to Ambala and Mussoorie for six months, he remained at the former place when the regiment passed through the station, and he died there on the 3^d July following.

Whiting, Robert Cony, Lieutenant-Colonel (1825—1886).—*Grave at Ambala, No. 259.*—Born at Epsom, in Surrey, early in 1825.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1844. Arrived in India in October of the same year, and in the following month was sent up to Benares to do duty with the 62nd N. I.; and on that regiment leaving Benares in February 1845, he was directed to do duty with the 49th N. I. at the same station. On the 13th of the same month he was posted to the 70th N. I., then at Neemuch, and proceeded to join; but having been taken ill *en route*, he was granted leave to remain at Nasirabad until the end of July; this leave was afterwards extended for six months to enable him to proceed to Calcutta, whence he went home on furlough in January 1846. He returned to India towards the end of October 1848, and his regiment being then on field service in the Punjab, he hurried up and joined it, on the 7th December, at Heslan, beyond the Chenab. Thereafter he served with it in the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49, and took part with it in the battles of Chilianwala and

Gujerat, in the latter of which he received a dangerous wound in the head (Medal and two clasps). As soon as he was able to travel he proceeded on sick leave to Simla, at which place, on account of the severity of his wound, he was obliged to remain until October 1850, when he rejoined his regiment at Ambala. In March 1855 he moved with the regiment to Delhi, whence in the autumn of the succeeding year he proceeded with it to Barrackpore, arriving there on the 1st January 1857. He was with the corps at that place in May 1857, when, in consequence of the mutinies in the Upper Provinces, it was found necessary to disarm it; and he continued serving with it there until the following December, when (the regiment having been re-armed on its volunteering for foreign service) he embarked with it for China. Landing at Hong-Kong in February 1858, he continued serving there with the regiment for more than two years, in the course of which he was more than once engaged with it in expeditions against the Chinese on the mainland (Medal). He returned to India with the regiment in the spring of 1860, and landing at Calcutta early in May, he, during the same month, moved up with it to Allahabad, at which station he continued serving with it for nearly two years and a half, in the course of which, in 1861, the designation of the regiment was altered and it became the 11th N. I. In November 1862 he accompanied the corps to Nagode, at which place he served with it until August 1863, when he was appointed a Doing-Duty Officer in the 40th N. I. at Barrackpore. In the following October he was removed, in the same position, to the 34th N. I. at Jhansi, and he continued serving there with that corps until July 1864, when he was appointed to do general duty at Ambala. Towards the end of June 1865 he was appointed Second-in-Command of his old regiment, the 11th N. I., then on field service in the Bhutan Duars, and proceeding thither he joined the corps at Patia-Kawa in July; the Commandant being absent on sick leave, he, immediately on joining, became Offg. Commandant, and he continued in command of the corps during the remainder of its service in the field (India Medal and clasp). In the following October he accompanied the regiment to Dinapore, and at that place he continued in command until nearly the end of November, when, the Commandant rejoining, he reverted to the post of Second-in-Command. In September 1866 he was admitted into the Bengal Staff Corps. In November 1868 he moved with the regiment to Dum-Dum, and in 1870-71 he was for a long time in command of a portion of the corps stationed at Alipur, Calcutta. In December 1871 he accompanied the corps to the Camp of Exercise at Delhi, and he there, on the Commandant being appointed to the command of a brigade, succeeded to the temporary command of the regiment; this, however, he held for less than a fortnight, for on the 27th of the same month he was removed from the corps, and directed to do general duty at Delhi. In this position he continued until the 14th February 1873, when he was transferred to the Retired List of the Army. At a subsequent period he was permitted to accept the command of the troops of the Raja of Nahan, and he continued in that employment until his death. He died at Nahan on the 29th December 1886.

Wilde, Hugh Norris, Second-Lieutenant (1873—1894).—*Grave at Murree.*—Son of Lieutenant-General Sir Alfred Thomas Wilde, K.C.B., C.S.I., of the Madras Staff Corps, sometime commanding the Punjab Frontier Force. Born on the 25th April 1873.—Entered H. M.'s Service (from the Royal Military College) on the 20th February 1892 as a Second-Lieutenant in the 2^d Battalion of the West Yorkshire Regiment (the 14th Foot), and, proceeding to India, he joined that corps in the following month at Sitapur, in Oudh. On the 24th April 1893 he was appointed an Offg. Wing Officer in the Infantry of the Corps of

Guides, on probation for the Indian Staff Corps, and having joined at Mardan, he served there with the corps for nearly a year. In the spring of the following year he proceeded on leave to Murree, and at that place he died on the 11th June 1894.

Wilkinson, Christopher, Ensign (1829—1851).—*Grave at Peshawar, No. 939.*—The eldest son of General Christopher Dixon Wilkinson, C.B., Bengal Infantry. Born at Allahabad in December 1829.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1846. Arrived in India on the 4th July of the same year, and on the 15th was ordered up to Benares to do duty with the 9th N. I. In May 1847 he was posted to the 66th N. I., but being at that time on leave in the hills, he did not join the regiment, then at Lucknow, until the end of the following December. In December 1848 he was transferred, at his own request, to the 28th N. I., and having joined that corps at Hoshiarpur, he served with it in the Jullundur Doab during the remainder of the period of the second Sikh War, without, however, being ever engaged in any operations against the enemy. Early in 1850 he marched with the regiment to Peshawar, arriving there on the 1st March, and at that place he died on the 6th July 1851, at which time, though he had more than five years' service to his credit, he was still the junior Ensign of his regiment.

Willes, John Shaw, M.D., Assistant-Surgeon (c. 1821—1852).—*Grave at Dagshai, No. 438.*—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 15th March 1844 as a Staff Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces. On the 31st May following he was appointed Asst.-Surgeon to the 17th Foot, and proceeding to India before the end of the year, he joined a wing of the regiment stationed at Ahmednagar. In December 1844, shortly after joining, he accompanied a detachment of the regiment on field service to the Southern Mahratta country, and there, in the following month, he took part in the capture of Gotia and in the storming of the Monohar stockades and fort. On the conclusion of these operations he returned with the detachment to Ahmednagar, whence in December 1845 he accompanied the wing to Bombay, where the whole of the regiment was assembled. In the following month he accompanied the regiment to Sindh, and proceeding to Sukkur, he with it joined the Sindh Field Force, which was intended to march northwards and take part in the first Sikh War; the battle of Sobraon having, however, brought the war to an end, the force was broken up on reaching Bahawalpur, and he then returned with the regiment to Sukkur, afterwards accompanying it to Karachi and Bombay, where, in March 1847, he embarked with it for England. Landing at Gravesend in the following August he accompanied the regiment to Canterbury, but he had not been with it there many days when, on the 13th of the same month, he was transferred to the 88th Foot, then serving in the West Indies. He joined this regiment at Barbadoes early in 1848, and he subsequently served with it at Trinidad and St. Vincent until the spring of 1850, when, having been transferred to the 75th Foot on the 15th March of that year, he returned home and embarked for India. Arriving in Bengal in the following September, he proceeded to Ambala and there joined the 75th early in November. In March 1851 he was sent up to Landour in medical charge of a detachment of convalescents, but he rejoined his regiment at Ambala in the following month. On the 7th October 1851 he exchanged into the 9th Lancers, at the same station, but this exchange not having been sanctioned by the War Office, he reverted to the 75th before the end of the year. In the spring of 1852 he was sent up to Dagshai to do duty temporarily with the 98th Foot, and at that station he died on the 21st July following.

Willes, William Gibson, Captain (c. 1796—1845).—*Grave at Ferozepore, No. 479; see also note to No. 441.*—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 9th September 1813 as an Ensign in the 2^d Battalion of the 45th Foot,

with which he served at Plymouth until it was disbanded in October 1814. He was then transferred to the 1st Battalion of the regiment, and having joined it at Enniskillen, he continued serving with it there and at Belfast for two years and a half. On the 19th December 1816 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. On the 25th March 1817, in consequence of reductions in the Army, he was placed on half-pay, and he remained in that position until the 10th February 1825, when he was brought back on full pay as a Lieutenant in the 31st Foot. Having joined that regiment at Chatham, he, in the following April, embarked with a detachment of it for Bengal, and landing at Fort William, Calcutta, in the following August, he, with his detachment, joined the left wing of the corps, at Berhampore, in the succeeding month. He, however, soon afterwards returned to Fort William with the wing, and the whole regiment being assembled there, he, in the spring of 1826, proceeded with it to Dinapore, whence in the winter of 1826-27 he accompanied it to Meerut. In January 1831 he marched with the regiment to Karnal, and in the following October he accompanied it to Rupar, whither it proceeded as part of the escort of the Governor-General, Lord William Bentinck, on the occasion of His Lordship's meeting with the Maharajah Ranjit Singh; and having returned to Karnal with the corps in November, he thereafter continued serving with it there for more than four years. In 1835 he officiated for several months as Paymaster of the regiment. In the spring of 1836 he marched with the regiment to Dinapore, whence early in 1838 he was detached to Landour for duty with the Convalescent Depot at that station. He rejoined the regiment at Ghazipur in the spring of the following year, and having soon afterwards been appointed acting Quarter-Master, he continued in that situation for several months. On the 26th September 1839 he was promoted to the rank of Captain. In the autumn of 1840 he moved with the regiment to Agra. In January 1842 he marched thence with the corps *en route* to Afghanistan on field service, and having joined the Army under Major-General Pollock at Jalalabad on the 5th May, he thereafter served with it throughout the campaign of that year, including the Shinwari Expedition and the two actions of Mazina, the actions of Jagdalak and Tezin, the re-occupation of Kabul, and various actions in the passes between Kabul and the Khaibar during the return march to the British provinces in Hindustan (Medal). On the breaking up of the Army at Ferozepore in January 1843, he accompanied the regiment to Ambala, whence in the following April he proceeded on six months' leave to Landour. In the following November he marched with the regiment to Ferozepore, whence he returned with it to Ambala in May 1844. On the outbreak of the first Sikh War, in December 1845, he accompanied his regiment into the field, but his share in the operations was, after all, but a small one, for in the very first engagement of the campaign, at Mudki on the 18th December, he received a mortal wound, from the effects of which he died on the 24th.

Williams, David, Lieutenant - Colonel (1801—1852).—*Grave at Lahore Cantonment, No. 651.*—Born at Pembrey, Co. Carmarthen, South Wales, in 1801.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1819. Arrived in India in August 1820, and on the 25th of the same month was ordered up to Ghazipur to do duty with the Bengal European Regiment. In January 1821 he was posted to the 2^d Battalion 2^d N. I., and having joined that corps at Neemuch, he, towards the close of the same year, accompanied it to Lucknow. In 1823, on the Army being augmented, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant and removed, 25th September, to the 2^d Battalion 23rd N. I., and having joined that corps at Berhampore, he was, at the end of the succeeding month, appointed Adjutant. Early in the following year he accompanied the battalion on service to Assam, where he

served with it throughout the first campaign against the Burmese invaders of that province, taking part in the advance on Gauhati and in various little skirmishes with the enemy. On the reorganisation of the Army taking place in May 1824 he was posted to the 45th N. I. (late 1st Battalion 23^d), and in the following month he was appointed Adjutant of the corps, but having been detained in Assam with the 46th (late 2nd Battalion 23^d) he did not join the 45th, then on the Chittagong frontier, until the following October. He shortly afterwards accompanied this regiment to Dinapore, whence towards the close of the succeeding year he moved with it to Benares. About the middle of December 1825 he was directed to proceed and join the Army before Bharatpur and there place himself under the orders of the Commissary-General, and having done so, he thereafter served throughout the remainder of the siege as an acting Depy. Asst. Comy.-Genl., for which and for his previous services in Assam during the Burmese War, he was, many years later, awarded the India War Medal with two clasps. In March 1826 he was appointed a supernumerary Sub-Asst. Comy.-Genl. and (vacating the Adjutancy of his regiment) was posted to the Presidency. Towards the close of the following May he was appointed a permanent Sub-Asst. Comy.-Genl., and having in the succeeding August been sent to Arakan, he served there (at Sandoway and other places) in that capacity (the last two years in executive charge) until January 1829, when he went away on sick leave to the Cape Colony, South Africa. He returned to India in May 1830, and, resuming his appointment, he served, in executive charge, at Kyook Phyoo, Arakan, until June 1832, when, vacating the appointment on promotion to the rank of Captain, he was directed to do duty temporarily with 66th N. I., at the same station. On the 20th August following he was re-appointed to the Commissariat Dept. and placed at the head of the list of Sub-Assistants, but he remained in the Dept. only until the succeeding month, when he was nominated a Senior Assistant to the Local Superintendent in the Province of Arakan; this appointment (to which the designation of "Senior Asst. Commr. of Arakan" was afterwards applied) he continued holding for more than sixteen years, in the course of which he at various times held charge of different districts of the province, and twice (once in 1839, and again in 1845) officiated in the office of Commissioner of Arakan. In October 1848, his regiment, the 45th N. I., having been detailed for service with the Army of the Punjab, he was ordered to rejoin it, temporarily, at Ferozepore, and having done so, he found himself, as Major, in command of the corps, the Lieutenant-Colonel having been appointed to the command of a brigade. Thereafter, in command of the regiment, he served with distinction throughout the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49, taking part in the passage of the Chenab and the battles of Chilianwala and Gujarat, for which he received the Punjab Medal with two clasps, and was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet. In March 1849, on the conclusion of the war, having elected to remain with his regiment, he resigned his civil appointment in Arakan, and accompanying the 45th to Ambala, he arrived there with it in the following month. In February 1850 he moved with the regiment to Bareilly. Towards the end of the succeeding August, on his promotion to the regimental rank of Lieutenant-Colonel being notified, he was posted to the 65th N. I. at Lahore, and he continued serving there in command of that regiment until July 1851, when he was transferred to the 5th N. I. at Mian Mir. Of this regiment he remained in command until his death, which took place at Mian Mir on the 10th July 1852.

Williams, George Bigoe, Cornet (c. 1827-1846).-*Tablet at Ferozepore, No. 443.*-The eldest son of Major-General Sir William Williams, K.C.B., formerly of the 13th Foot, and great-grandson of Sir Hugh Hill, Bart. (B.), of Brooke Hall, Co. Londonderry.-Entered H. M.'s Service on the 31st December 1844, as a Cornet in the 16th

Light Dragoons (Lancers), and early in the following year he joined the Cavalry Depôt at Maidstone. Embarking for India in May 1845, and landing at Calcutta in the following September, he soon afterwards joined his regiment at Meerut. On the outbreak of the first Sikh War he accompanied his regiment to the front, and having joined the Army of the Sutlej in January 1846, he was subsequently present with the regiment at the action of Badhowal on the 21st of that month, and at the battle of Aliwal on the 28th, in which last he fell in a daring charge on one of the Sikh infantry squares, having then been only four months in the country.

Williams, Richard, Lieutenant (1803-1824).-*Grave at Ludhiana, No. 570.*-Entered the Bengal Army in 1818, as a Cadet of Artillery. Arrived in India at the end of September 1819, and on the 12th of the succeeding month was posted to the 3^d Company 1st Battalion, Foot Artillery, at Dum-Dum. With this company (which, by a change of designation, on the 1st December following, became the 1st Company 3^d Battalion) he continued serving until September 1821, when he was transferred to the 2^d Company 3^d Battalion at the same station. In the autumn of the same year he proceeded with this company to Allahabad, whence, towards the close of 1822, he marched with it to Karnal. At the end of February 1824 he proceeded on five months' (afterwards extended to nine months') sick leave "to the hills", and he was still on leave when he died at Ludhiana on the 30th October 1824.

Willock, Francis Gore, Captain (1828-1857).-*Grave at Delhi, No. 105.*-The eldest son of Sir Henry Willock, Kt. (sometimes Chargé d' Affaires in Persia, and afterwards a Director of the East India Company), and nephew to Sir John Francis Davis, Bart. (1). Born in Russia in 1828.-Entered the Bengal Army in 1846. Arrived in India on the 9th February 1847, and on the 18th of the same month was ordered up to Cawnpore to do duty with the 9th Light Cavalry. In the following October, on the 9th leaving for Mhow, he was directed to join and do duty with 4th Light Cavalry on its arrival at Cawnpore, and he joined that corps accordingly in January 1848. In May 1848 he was posted to the 6th Light Cavalry, which he joined at Nakodar, in the Jullundur Doab. On the outbreak of the second Sikh War he accompanied his regiment into the field, and he thereafter served with it throughout the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49, including the battles of Chilianwala and Gujarat (Medal and two clasps). On the conclusion of the campaign, his regiment having been ordered to Meerut, he was permitted to remain at Lahore on leave for three months, on the expiration of which, towards the close of June 1849, he rejoined the corps at its new station, whence, in the autumn in 1853, he marched with it to Nowgong, in Bundelkhand. In January 1856 he was appointed Adjutant of the regiment, and in the spring of 1857 he accompanied the corps to Jullundur. He was with the regiment when it mutinied at that station on the 9th June, and was greatly distinguished on that occasion by his efforts to bring his men back to a sense of duty. Having volunteered for field service, he was sent down to Delhi in the succeeding month, and on arrival in camp was attached, 18th July, to H. M.'s 9th Lancers; two days later, however, he was appointed to do duty with the Cavalry of the Corps of Guides, and to that corps he remained attached until his death. He died in camp before Delhi, of typhoid fever, on the 22^d August 1857.

Willoughby, Edward Cotgrave Parr, Lieutenant (c. 1836-1858).-*Tablet at Kohat, No. 1043.*-Son of Edward Willoughby, Esqr., of The Warren, Rugby, Co. Warwick.-Entered the Bombay Army in 1854. Arrived in India in November of the same year, and found that, in anticipation of his arrival, he had, on the 1st October preceding, been posted to the 14th N. I., then at Karachi; having, however, obtained a transfer to the 10th N. I., he soon afterwards joined

that corps at Nasirabad. In February 1855 he went home on leave, and having when in Europe been permitted to join the Turkish Contingent, he was granted the local rank of Lieutenant in Turkey from the 27th March following. He continued serving with the contingent (in Turkey and in the Crimea) until 1856, when, on the termination of the Russian War, the entire force was disbanded; and returning then to England, he remained there until February 1857, when his services were placed at the disposal of Sir James Outram for employment with the Expeditionary Force in Persia. He arrived at Bombay in April, and immediately afterwards proceeded to Persia, where, in the following June, the war being then at an end, he was attached to the British Mission in that country for "special duty." Having been withdrawn from this duty in the following month, he returned to Bombay, and on the 21st September following he was appointed to do duty with the 1st Baluch Battalion; that corps being then with the Delhi Field Force, there were, in the circumstances of the time, considerable difficulties in the way of his joining it, but having been directed to proceed by whatever route the Commander-in-Chief might prescribe, he went by sea to Calcutta, and arriving there on the 17th October, he was, on the following day, ordered to do duty with H. M.'s 34th Foot, until an opportunity should offer of joining the Baluch Battalion at Delhi. On arriving at Cawnpore early in November he was permitted to do duty with the 4th Punjab Infantry, and having joined that regiment near Alambagh on the 7th, he thereafter served with it throughout the operations for the relief of Lucknow, in the course of which, after taking part in the capture of the Martinière, he was prominently engaged in the brilliant storming of the Sikandrabad, his gallant conduct on that occasion winning him a recommendation for the decoration of the Victoria Cross: at the same time, all his senior officers having fallen killed or wounded, he succeeded to the command of the regiment, and holding this for nearly two months, he thereafter led the corps in the remaining operations of the relief, in the return march to Cawnpore, in the rout of the Gwalior Contingent at that place on the 6th December, in the affairs at Saraighat and the Kali Nadi, and finally at the occupation of Fatehgarh. At this time, January 1858, the Govt. of Bombay, apparently unaware of his actual position, nominated him acting Quarter-Master and Interpreter to the 1st Baluch Battalion, with effect from date of joining, but as he never joined that corps the appointment did not take effect. At the end of the same month he was present with the 4th Punjab Infantry in the sharp action at Shamshabad, and marching shortly afterwards with the corps towards Lucknow, he served with it throughout the siege and capture of that place in March 1858, including the storming of the Begum Kothi and of the Gol Musjid: in the course of these operations he officiated as Adjutant from the 12th to the 20th March, and on the 21st he again succeeded to the command of the regiment in action. On the 29th of the same month, a senior officer having been nominated to act as Commandant, he was appointed Offg. Second-in-Command of the regiment, and accompanying it soon afterwards, in that capacity, in the movement towards Rohilkhand, he unhappily fell in the disastrous attack on the fort of Ruiya, near Radhamau, on the 15th April 1858.

Willoughby, George Dobson. *First-Lieutenant (1828—1857).—Inscription at Delhi, No. 165.—Born at Weymouth, Co. Dorset, on the 23^d November 1828.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1846. Arrived in India in July 1847, and in the following November was posted to the 4th Company 2^d Battalion, Foot Artillery, at Dum-Dum. In June 1848 he was transferred to the 1st Company 5th Battalion, and having joined it at Lahore, he was in garrison at that place throughout the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49 (Medal). Towards*

the close of 1850 he moved with the company to Ambala. In December 1851 he was detached to Meerut in command of a body of invalids, transfers, &c., and having on arrival at that station, at the end of the month, been sent on to the Presidency in command of the detachment, he was, while there, early in March 1852, removed to the 4th Company 5th Battalion at Ambala; before he could proceed to join, however, he was, on the 16th of the same month, appointed to do duty with the 3^d Company of the same battalion, and joining it on its arrival from Dina-pore, he, at the end of the month, embarked with it for service on the expedition to Burma, taking part thereafter in the operations resulting in the capture of Rangoon and the expulsion of the Burmese troops from the vicinity of that place (India Medal and clasp). From June to August 1852 he officiated as Adjutant to the wing (two companies) of the 5th Battalion then serving in Burma, and towards the end of the latter month he was appointed acting Adjutant and Quarter-Master to the same wing, but he held this appointment for only a short time. In September 1852 he was transferred to the 2^d Company 5th Battalion (No. 3 Light Field Battery attached), with which in the following month he proceeded to Prome, and he was re-posted to that company in the spring of the succeeding year on his promotion to the rank of First-Lieutenant taking place. Thereafter he continued serving at Prome for nearly eighteen months, in the course of which he three times officiated as Adjutant to the companies of the 5th Battalion in Burma, once as Adjutant to the Artillery Division at Prome, and once (from May to September 1854) as Adjutant to the Bengal Artillery Division in Burma. In October 1854 he returned to Bengal with the 2^d Company 5th Battalion, and was stationed with it at Dum-Dum, whence in April 1855 he proceeded to Simla on leave for six months. In the same month he was removed to the 4th Company 6th Battalion, and appointed Adjutant to the Ferozepore Division of Artillery, but this appointment lapsed on 5th May, when he was appointed a Depy. Commissary of Ordnance. In the succeeding month he was transferred from the rolls of the 4th Company 6th Battalion to those of the 1st Company 9th Battalion, and a few days later he was posted (as Depy. Commy. of Ordnance) to the Phillaur Magazine. On the 14th September following he was transferred to the Cawnpore Magazine, which he joined on the expiration of his leave on the 15th October. In March 1856 he was appointed an acting Commy. of Ordnance of the second class. In October 1856, on the abolition of the Cawnpore Magazine being ordered, he was transferred to the Magazine at Delhi, but having been directed to remain at the former place until all necessary arrangements had been completed, he did not assume charge of the Delhi Magazine until April 1857. He was at his post when, on the 11th of the succeeding month, the great Mutiny burst forth at Delhi, and he was one of The Devoted Nine who on that memorable occasion for four long hours heroically defended the Magazine against an overwhelming horde of mutineers and rebels, and then, when defence was no longer possible, blew it into the air rather than permit it to fall intact into the hands of the enemy. Battered and bruised and half-stunned by the terrible explosion, in which five of his heroic comrades had perished, he succeeded, almost by a miracle, in making his escape from the ruins and reaching first the main-guard, at the Kashmir Gate, and afterwards the Flag Staff Tower, where many refugees from the city and the cantonments had assembled; and when the general retirement took place at night-fall, he endeavoured to make his way across country to Meerut. But he did not live to reach that place, or to reap the reward of his heroic conduct; intercepted by a gang of blood-thirsty rebels, he perished miserably by the way, having been captured and barbarously murdered in the village of Kumliera on the 13th May 1857.

Wilson, Andrew Thomas Alexander, Captain (1803—1844).—*Grave at Simla, No. 310.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1813. Arrived in India in March 1820, and at the end of the same month was ordered up to Dinapore to do duty with the Bengal European Regiment. In the following August he was sent on to Benares to do duty with the right wing of the 1st Battalion 16th N. I., and he continued with that corps until January 1821, when he was posted to the 1st Battalion 8th N. I., then at Kaita, in Bundelkhand. In September 1823, on attaining the rank of Lieutenant, he was re-posted to this battalion, with which, towards the close of the same year, he moved from Kaita to Bareilly. On the reorganisation of the Army taking place in May 1824 he was posted to the 24th N. I. (late 2nd Battalion 8th), and having joined that regiment at Hansi, he was appointed in the following November to act as Adjutant to six companies of the corps temporarily detached from head-quarters on the march to Delhi, whither the corps had been ordered in course of relief. He arrived at Delhi in the course of the same month, and he continued serving there with the regiment until September 1825, when he was ordered to Chittagong to join the 1st Grenadier Battalion, which had been formed for service in the Burmese War, then going on, and of which one grenadier company of his regiment formed part. The battalion having moved on into Arakan, he joined it there, but he had not been with it long when his health failed, and he was compelled, December 1825, to return to Bengal on leave. On the withdrawal of the battalion from Arakan, early in 1826, he rejoined it at Barrackpore, whence at the end of April he accompanied it to Dinapore, and on the corps being broken up at the close of the succeeding month, he proceeded to Delhi and there rejoined the 24th N. I., with which, in the cold season of 1826-27, he marched to Bhopalpur, in Malwa. In the following cold season he moved with the regiment to Cawnpore, whence in the spring of 1831 he proceeded with it to Benares. In October 1832 he obtained leave to Calcutta preparatory to going home on furlough, but his regiment having been ordered on service, he rejoined it, and he thereafter served with it throughout the harassing operations of 1832-33 against the insurgent Chuars of Barabhum and Manbhumi (the "Jungle Mahals.") On the close of these operations he accompanied the regiment to Barrackpore, arriving there in May 1833, and thence on the following December he went home on furlough. On his return to India in December 1836 he rejoined the 24th N. I. at Midnapore, and he continued serving there with the corps until October 1839, when he was transferred to the 2^d European Regiment (now the 2^d Battalion, Royal Munster Fusiliers), the raising and formation of which had recently been ordered. Proceeding to the Presidency, he there, in December, assumed command of the detachment (nearly 400 men) forming the head-quarters portion of the new corps, and with it he soon afterwards marched to Hazaribagh, arriving there about the middle of January 1840. In the following November he marched with the corps (now fully formed) to Ghazipur, whence in February 1842 he accompanied it to Cawnpore. In the autumn of the same year he proceeded with the regiment to Ferozepore, where it joined the Army of Reserve, and on the breaking up of that Army in January 1843 he accompanied the corps to Meerut, arriving there towards the close of the succeeding month. In November 1843 he marched with the regiment to Ambala, whence in the following April he proceeded on six months' leave to Simla. He died at that place on the 10th July 1844.

NOTE.—Captain Wilson married, at Hazaribagh on the 14th September 1840, Margaret, the youngest daughter of Joseph Smith, Esqr., of Cheam, Co. Surrey.

Wilson, William McMurdo, Lieutenant (1792—1874).—*Grave at Nahar, No. 907.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1808. Arrived in India in October 1809, and

in the usual course was sent to the Cadet College at Barasat. On the 4th September 1810 he was posted to the 2¹ Battalion 26th N. I. At the end of January 1811 he passed out of Barasat, and was directed to join the corps to which he stood posted, which he did accordingly, at Agra, in the following April. At the end of 1812 he moved with the battalion to Delhi, at which station and at Rewari he served for two years. In October 1814, on the formation, at Meerut, of a Light Infantry Battalion to form part of the force detailed for service against the Gurkhas in the Dehra Dun, he was appointed to it with the light company of the 2¹ Battalion 26th under the command of Lieutenant Thackeray (*q. v.*), and accompanying the force under the command of Major-General R. R. Gillespie, he served with the Light Battalion in the first assault of Kalanga, in the action of Dubiri (in command of the light company of the 2—26th, Lieutenant Thackeray having been severely wounded in the assault of Kalanga), and finally in the attack on the Gurkha position on Jaithak Hill, near Nahar, on the 27th December 1814, on which occasion he fell, with Lieutenant Thackeray and the greater portion of the light company of the 2—26th, in covering, with devoted heroism, the retreat of the column under the command of Major William Richards.

NOTE.—Though this officer is styled "Ensign" in all the accounts of the Gurkha War, he was actually a Lieutenant when he fell, having attained that rank on the 16th December 1814, eleven days before his death.

Winn, The Hon'ble Charles Cavendish Major (1858—1898).—*Grave at Ambala, No. 264.*—The second son of Rowland Winn, Esqr., of Nostell, Co. York, who was raised to the peerage in 1885 as Baron St. Oswald. Born on the 27th September 1858.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 13th November 1875 as a Sub-Lieutenant in the 1st West York Militia Rifles, and was afterwards advanced to the rank of Lieutenant from the same date. On the 1st March 1879 he was transferred to the regular forces as a Second-Lieutenant in the 4th Battalion of the Rifle Brigade, then serving in the Bengal Presidency, and proceeding to India soon afterwards, he joined the dépôt of that corps at Kuldana, in the Murree Hills, at which place, towards the close of the following June, he joined the battalion itself on its return from field service on the Khaibar line. In the following November he moved with the battalion to Rawal Pindi, at which place he was still serving when, on the 20th January 1881, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. He was left at Rawal Pindi when the battalion proceeded on service on the Mahsud Waziri Expedition in April 1881, but he rejoined it on its return, and early in the following year he accompanied it to Jhansi, whence he was sent soon afterwards, with a detachment, to the fortress of Gwalior. In April 1883 he went home on sick leave, and while there, in May 1884, he was transferred from the 4th to the 2^d Battalion of the Rifle Brigade, and having joined this corps at the Curragh, he moved with it to Aldershot in the following October, and to Woolwich in October 1885. On the 21st February 1888 he was promoted to the rank of Captain, and posted to the 4th Battalion. In the following April he was provisionally appointed Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Newdegate, C. B., commanding the brigade at Gibraltar, and having been confirmed in the appointment in the following November, he was seconded in the regiment and struck off the rolls of the 4th Battalion. He continued serving at Gibraltar, as Aide de-Camp, until April 1893, and having then been restored to the effective strength of the regiment and posted to the 3^d Battalion, he proceeded to India towards the close of the year, and joined that corps at Peshawar, whence he accompanied it to Rawal Pindi in December 1894. On the 16th December 1895 he was advanced to the rank of Major, and re-posted to the 3^d Battalion. In April 1896 he accompanied the battalion to Kuldana, but he returned with it to Rawal Pindi in the following

October, and towards the end of March 1897 he went home on twelve months' leave. Consequent on the outbreak of the frontier war he returned to India in the summer, and having rejoined his battalion he served with it until the end of the Tochi Expedition (India Medal and clasp). On the withdrawal of the battalion from the Tochi Valley he accompanied it to Ambala, arriving there in November 1897, and at that place he died on the 25th January 1898, from the effects of an accident at polo.

Wishart, Thomas Lieutenant (c. 1784—1817).—*Grave at Delhi, No. 50.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1804. Arrived in India in June 1806, and in the usual course was sent to the Cadet College at Barasat; it having been represented, however, that he had "done duty for a considerable period of time with a corps in His Majesty's Service," he was discharged from Barasat on the 1st February 1807, and having within a week, been posted to the 1st Battalion 5th N. I., he joined that corps at Midnapore. Early in the following year he accompanied the battalion to Benares, at which place, and at Chunar, he continued serving with it until March 1810, when he proceeded with in *en route* to Ajaigarh, in Bundelkhand. Before reaching that place, however, the corps was diverted to Tirowha, for the purpose of protecting that part of the country from the incursions of the insurgent chief Gopal Singh, and he was thereafter actively engaged in the pursuit of that rebel and in the operations ending with the action of Buchaun, in which, however, the battalion was not engaged. He subsequently proceeded with the battalion to Ajaigarh, at which place he continued with it until May 1813, when he accompanied it on service into Baghelkand, in which province he was actively employed, with the Rewah Field Force, until the spring of the following year, taking part in the capture and destruction of several mud forts, including that of Entauri. At the end of May 1814 he marched with the battalion *en route* to Muttra, and having arrived at that station in the following July, he continued serving with it there until the close of the year, when, in connection with the operations then being carried on against the Gurkhas in the Dehra Dun, he accompanied the corps to Saharanpur. In the spring of 1816 he officiated for some time as Adjutant to a wing of the battalion detached temporarily to Hardwar. In the course of the same year he accompanied the battalion to Rewari, whence he afterwards moved with it to Delhi. He died at Delhi on the 28th May 1817.

NOTE.—With reference to the statement that this officer was in H. M.'s Service prior to entering the Bengal Army, it is to be noted that his name cannot be traced in any Army List of H. M.'s regular forces from 1800 to 1806. He was probably an officer of the Militia or Fencibles.

Wollen, James Goodlad, Lieutenant (1819—1845).—*Tablet at Ferozepore, No. 442.*—Son of William Wollen, Esqr., of the Bengal Civil Service. Born at Jessor, in Bengal, on the 10th September 1819.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1838. Being already in India (residing with his father at Serampore), he was formally admitted into the service in May of that year, and in the following month he was sent up to Barrackpore to do duty with the 3^d N. I. On the 1st September following he was posted to the 42^d N. I., and having joined that corps at Bareilly, he, in the succeeding month, marched with it to Karnal: he afterwards, in November, moved with it to Ferozepore, whence, in December, he accompanied it on service with the Army of the Indus. Having reached Quetta with the head-quarters of the regiment in May 1839, he continued serving there with the corps until the close of the following October, when he moved up with it to Kandahar. In October 1840, on the occurrence of the outbreak in Baluchistan, he returned with the regiment to Quetta, and having subsequently taken part in the recovery of Kalat from the insurgents into whose hands it had fallen, he was, in November,

left at that place with the regiment, in garrison. In March 1841 he was appointed Assistant to the Political Agent at Quetta, and he remained in that employment until the spring of 1842, when he rejoined his regiment at Kandahar, thereafter taking part with the corps in all the operations of the force under the command of Major-General Nott, including those at and around Kandahar, the subsequent movement northwards, the actions of Goaine and Ghazni, the re-capture of the latter place, the actions of Beni Badam and Maidan, the re-occupation of Kabul, the expedition into Kohistan, the capture and destruction of Istalif, and various actions in the passes between Kabul and Peshawar during the withdrawal of the British forces from Afghanistan (Medal). On the breaking up of the Army at Ferozepore he proceeded with his regiment to Mainpuri, arriving there in March 1843; and in November 1845 he accompanied the corps from that place to Ludhiana. On the outbreak of the first Sikh War in the succeeding month he accompanied his regiment into the field with the Army of the Sutlej, but his career, unhappily, came to an end at a very early stage of the campaign, for, after passing unscathed through the battle of Mudki, he fell, three days later, in the sanguinary conflict at Firozshahr,—21st December 1845.

Wood, Frederic Philip Forster, Second-Lieutenant (c. 1860—1880).—*Grave at Kandahar, No. 1146.*—Entered H. M.'s Service (from the Royal Milly. College) on the 30th January 1878 as a Second-Lieutenant in the 33^d Foot. That corps being in India, he joined the regimental dépôt, which was then attached to the 76th Foot at Aldershot, but he afterwards moved with this corps to Shorncliffe, where he served with it until the following October. On the 5th of that month he was transferred to the 2^d Battalion 7th Foot (the Royal Fusiliers), and proceeding to India, he joined that corps at Bombay before the end of the year. In the spring of 1880 he accompanied the battalion to Southern Afghanistan, and he was in garrison with it at Kandahar when, in the following summer, Ayúb Khan advanced on the place from Herat. After the disastrous defeat of a part of the Kandahar Field Force at Maiwand on the 27th July, he took part in the reconnaissance to Kokoran, and afterwards in the defence of Kandahar against Ayúb Khan up to the 16th August 1880, on which date he fell in a sortie directed against the village of Deh Khwájá.

Wood, Henry Mackenzie Macdonald, Lieutenant-Colonel (1844—1897).—*Grave at Sialkot, No. 722.*—Son of Henry William Irvine Wood, Esqr., sometime Secretary to the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce; and grandson of Major-General Henry John Wood, C.B., Bengal Artillery. Born at Agra on the 28th January 1844.—Entered H.M.'s Service (from the Royal Milly. College) on the 17th January 1863, as an Ensign in the 38th Foot. On the 20th of the following month he was transferred to the 35th Foot, and proceeding to India he joined that corps at Fyzabad in the following May. In the winter of 1864-65 he accompanied the regiment to Multan, whence, on arrival, he was detached with a company to Dera Ismail Khan. In the spring of 1865 he was attached temporarily to the 7th Hussars, at Sialkot, for instruction in cavalry drill, rejoining the company at Dera Ismail Khan on completion of the course. On the 11th August following he was appointed First Doing Duty Officer (afterwards styled First Wing Subaltern) in the 3^d Punjab Infantry, on probation for the Bengal Staff Corps, into which he was subsequently admitted with effect from that date, and having joined that corps at Dera Ismail Khan, he was immediately appointed to officiate as Quarter-Master, a position in which he continued until the succeeding November. In January 1866 he accompanied the regiment to Bannu, and having in the following summer been again appointed officiating Quar-

ter-Master, he continued in that situation until April 1867, when he was transferred to civil employ, appointed an Asst. Commissioner in the Punjab, and posted to Abbottabad. Thereafter, in this employment,—as Asst. Commissioner, Judicial Assistant, Deputy Commissioner (from November 1884) and Divisional and Sessions Judge (from September 1890),—he continued for the rest of his service, nearly thirty years, in the course of which he once proceeded on eight months' leave to New Zealand and three times (November 1872, April 1888 and April 1896) went home on furlough, for periods aggregating three years and two months. On returning from his last furlough, in December 1896, he was posted, as Divisional and Sessions Judge, to Sialkot, but he had scarcely entered on the duties of the appointment, when he died there on the 15th January 1897.

Woodcock, Edward Humphrey, Lieutenant-Colonel (1827–1873).—*Grave at Sialkot, No. 714.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1847. Arrived in India in July of the same year, and in the following month was sent up to Barrackpore to do duty with the 61st N. I. In January 1848 he was posted to the 55th N. I., and proceeding to the Upper Provinces, he joined that regiment at Nowgong, in Bundelkhand, in the following March. In March 1850 he proceeded with the left wing to Jhansi, and in the cold season of 1853–54 he moved with the regiment to Multan, whence in November 1856 he accompanied it to Nowshera. Early in 1857 he was appointed to the command of the frontier fort of Bâra, and he was still employed on that duty when his regiment mutinied at Hoti-Mardan in the month of May. On the 2^d July following he was appointed to the command of Fort Michni, but he had not been there many weeks when, on the 1st August, he was appointed Adjutant of the 8th Punjab Infantry, then in course of formation at Nowshera. This appointment he, however, resigned within a fortnight, and having been ordered down to Delhi, he was there, on the 2^d September, appointed to do duty with the 1st European Bengal Fusiliers (now the 1st Battalion, Royal Munster Fusiliers). With this regiment he took part in the short remainder of the siege of Delhi and in the escalade of the Kashmir bastion in the general assault of the 14th September, but advancing further west after the breach had been carried, he fell severely wounded in a gallant attempt on the Burn bastion; and being completely disabled, he was unable to take any further part in the operations (Medal and clasp). After recovering from his wounds he was attached for a short time to the Sirmoor Battalion, which had been retained at Delhi after the capture of the place, and he continued serving there with that corps until the following November, when he was appointed acting Adjutant of the 8th Irregular Cavalry, a corps of which only a small fraction (about fifty native officers and men) now remained, the regiment having mutinied at Bareilly and gone over to the enemy in the preceding May. Having joined this fragment at Meerut, he marched with it to Cawnpore, arriving there towards the close of February 1858, when measures were taken to re-raise the regiment, and he was appointed to officiate as Second-in-Command. While holding this appointment he was for many months in command of a troop of the regiment detached to Fatehpur, and, taking part in the operations on the left bank of the Jumna, in connection with the reduction of Kalpi, he, on the 9th May, commanded this detachment in the affair with the rebels at Ghara. He continued officiating as Second-in-Command until the 22^d September, when he was appointed offg. Commandant of the corps, but he held this position for only a few weeks. Towards the end of October he accompanied the regiment into Oudh, and he afterwards served with it at Sitapur until February 1859, when he was appointed Second-in-Command of the 12th Irregular Cavalry. Having joined this corps at

Meerut, he marched with it to Fatehgarh in April, and he was left at that place, in command of a detachment, when, in the course of the summer, the regiment was moved to Bareilly. In April 1860 he was appointed acting Commandant of the corps, and rejoining head-quarters at Bareilly, he remained in command until the following October; and he afterwards continued serving as Second-in-Command until March 1861, when he went home on furlough. On his return to India in March 1862, the 12th Irregular Cavalry having in the meantime been disbanded, he was appointed to do duty with the 1 (late 21^t) N. I., and having joined that regiment at Rawal Pindi, he, in December 1862, accompanied it to Morar. In August 1863 he was appointed a Doing-Duty Officer in the 20th N. I. (late 8th Punjab Infantry), and having joined that regiment at Peshawar, he, in the following October, proceeded with it on service, and he was thereafter present with it throughout the Ambela Campaign (India Medal and clasp). On the conclusion of the campaign he returned with the regiment to Peshawar, whence he was sent soon afterwards, in command of a detachment, to Shabkadar; and having been left there when the regiment moved to Rawal Pindi in March 1864, he did not rejoin head-quarters until the following May. At the end of November 1864 he was appointed to officiate as a Wing Officer in the 23^d N. I. (Pioneers), and having joined the corps at Peshawar, he was made permanent in that appointment in May 1865. From July to October 1865 he officiated as Second-in-Command of the corps. On the 12th September 1866 he was admitted into the Bengal Staff Corps. In February 1867 he went home on furlough, and having in July 1868, almost immediately after his return to India, again gone away on sick leave to the Australian colonies, he never rejoined the 23^d, and at the end of April 1869, he vacated his appointment in that regiment. On his return to India in January 1870 he was posted to Sialkot for general duty, and, with the exception of a visit to Kashmir on sick leave from April to October 1871, he continued serving at that station until his death. He died at Akhnúr, near Sialkot, on the 12th December 1873.

Woodgate, John Acton, Lieutenant (1827–1849).—*Monument on the battlefield of Chilianwala, No. 752.*—The second son of Paymaster and Honorary Major John Woodgate, of the Recruiting Staff, who was a cadet of the Woodgates of Somerhill and Pembury Hall, Co. Kent, and had at one time been a distinguished officer of the 52^d Light Infantry in the Peninsular War, receiving special promotion to the rank of Captain for gallant conduct at the storming of Ciudad Rodrigo, in which he was dangerously wounded.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 4th April 1846 as an Ensign in the 24th Foot. Joined that regiment at Cork, and in the following month embarked with it for Bengal. Landing at Calcutta towards the close of the succeeding August, he soon afterwards accompanied the corps to the Upper Provinces, and with it he arrived at Agra in the beginning of March 1847. In March 1848 he was appointed Interpreter to the regiment, and on the 7th of the succeeding month he was advanced to the rank of Lieutenant. Early in October 1848, he marched with the regiment *en route* to Ferozepore, and the corps having arrived at that station on the 4th November, he with it joined the Army of the Punjab, for which it had been detailed. Thereafter he served with the regiment in the Punjab Campaign of 1848–49, and after taking part in the passage of the Chenab and the action of Sadulapur, he fell in the first gallant rush on the Sikh guns in the battle of Chilianwala,—13th January 1849.

Woodward, Charles Edward, Lieutenant (c. 1839–1859).—*Grave at Attock, No. 847.*—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 15th May 1857, as an Ensign in the 98th Foot, and joined that regiment at Shorncliffe in

July. In October 1857 he embarked with the regiment for India, and having landed with it at Karachi early in January 1858, he accompanied it to Campbellpore, in the Punjab, where he arrived with it on the 21st May following. On the 11th March 1859 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. In the spring of the same year he was detached to Attock with two companies of the regiment, and at that place he died on the 12th May 1859.

Woolhouse, John Frederick, Lieutenant (c. 1825—1850).—*Grave at Peshawar,—see No. 932.*—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 2d August 1842 as an Ensign in the 13th Foot (the Somersetshire Light Infantry), and proceeding to India in the following winter, he joined that regiment at Ferozepore shortly after its return from Afghanistan. In March 1843 he accompanied the regiment to Kasauli, whence towards the close of the year he moved with it to Sukkur, in Sindh. At the end of 1844 he accompanied the corps, *via* Karachi, to Bombay, at which place, in March 1845, he embarked with it for England. Landing at Gravesend at the close of the following July, he accompanied the regiment to Walmer, whence in April 1846 he moved with it to Portsmouth. On the 21st July 1846 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and on the 28th of the succeeding month he exchanged into the 61st Foot, the dépôt of which he shortly afterwards joined at Chatham. Returning to India towards the close of 1847, he joined the 61st at Ambala, whence, in February 1848, he moved with the corps to Jullundur. In the autumn of the same year, on the outbreak of the second Sikh War, he was employed for some time with the regiment, in the suppression of disturbances in the Jullundur Doab, but he subsequently accompanied the corps in its movement to join the Army of the Punjab under the command of Lord Gough, and he thereafter served with it throughout the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49, including the passage of the Chenab, the action of Sadulapur, the battles of Chilianwala and Gujerat, and the pursuit of the routed enemy to Peshawar (Medal and two clasps). On the termination of the war he remained with his regiment at Peshawar, and at that place he died on the 24th June 1850.

Note.—Lieutenant Woolhouse was married at Paddington, London, on the 7th April 1847, to Fanny Iona Avarne, the eldest daughter of Edward Taylor Janverin, Esq., of Great Salterns, Portsea, Hants.—This lady married, secondly, at Portsea, on the 3rd September 1851, Lieutenant (afterwards Major) Edward Grantham, 98th Foot.

Worley, Edward, Cornet (c. 1815—1845).—*Tablet at Ferozepore, No. 441.*—The second son of Thomas Worley, Esq., of Moulton, Co. Northampton.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 16th August 1842 as a Cornet in the 3d Light Dragoons, and proceeding to India, he joined that regiment at Karnal early in the spring of the following year. In November 1843 he accompanied the regiment to Ambala, whence in April 1844 he was sent up to Kasauli on duty with a detachment of invalids. Having rejoined the regiment at Ambala in the autumn, he continued serving with it there until April 1845, when he proceeded on six months' leave to Mussoorie and Naini Tal. On the outbreak of the first Sikh War, towards the close of the same year, he accompanied his regiment into the field with the Army of the Sutlej, but, unhappily, his career came to an end at a very early stage of the campaign, he having fallen, in his first fight, in the daring charge of the 3d Light Dragoons, on the Sikh guns at the battle of Mudki,—18th December 1845.

Note.—Prior to entering the British Army this gentleman had a career of considerable duration in the Imperial Austrian Service in which (having entered at the age of sixteen) he served for several years as an officer of Dragoons and as Aide-de-Camp to His Serene Highness the Archduke Reigner, Viceroy of Lombardy and Venice. He resigned that service in 1842 in order to enter the British Army.

Wray, Christopher Wright, Assistant-Surgeon (1826—1853).—*Grave at Srinagar, Kashmir, No. 1120.*—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 23d March 1847 as an Assistant-Surgeon in the 46th Foot, and having joined that regiment at Kingston, Canada West, he, in October of the same year, accompanied it to Halifax, in Nova Scotia. On the 11th February 1848 he exchanged into the 87th Foot (the Royal Irish Fusiliers), and returning to England, he joined that corps at Weedon, in Northamptonshire. In April 1849 he moved with the regiment to Gravesend, and there embarked with it for Bengal; and having landed at Calcutta on the 1st August following, he immediately afterwards proceeded with the corps to Chinsura. Towards the end of the year he accompanied the regiment to the Upper Provinces, and having arrived with it at Ferozepore towards the close of March 1850, he served with it at that station for three years. In the spring of 1853 he proceeded on leave to Kashmir, and he there shortly afterwards had the misfortune to lose his life, having, while on a shooting excursion, been swept away and killed in an avalanche on the mountains above the Wardwan Valley, on the 15th May 1853. His remains were afterwards recovered, conveyed to Srinagar, and there interred.

Wray, Thomas Charge, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel (1834—1888).—*Grave at Murree, No. 828.*—Born on the 12th October 1834.—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 11th May 1855 as an Ensign in the 30th Foot, the dépôt of which he joined at Fermoy in the following July. He subsequently, after the fall of Sevastopol, joined the regiment in the Crimea, whence in June 1856 he accompanied it to Gibraltar. Returning home with the corps in September 1857, he was stationed with it in Dublin, and on the 27th November following he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. On the 23d March 1858 he was transferred to the 2d Battalion of the 18th Foot (the Royal Irish), then being formed at Enniskillen, and having joined the corps at that place, he afterwards served with it at various places in Ireland until October 1859. He then moved with the battalion from the Curragh to Aldershot, at which place, and at Shorncliffe, Portsmouth, Jersey and Parkhurst, he served with it until April 1863, when he embarked with it for New Zealand, for service in the Maori war, then going on. On the 21st July following, soon after his arrival in New Zealand, he was present with a detachment of the corps in the affair of Kerikeri. On the 3d June 1864 he was appointed Adjutant of the battalion, and in that capacity he took part with the corps in the capture of the Putahi Pah in January 1866 (Medal). On the 4th December 1866 he was promoted to the rank of Captain, and in consequence relinquished the appointment of Adjutant. He continued serving with the battalion in New Zealand until April 1870, when he accompanied the corps to Melbourne, in Australia, whence, towards the end of the year, he returned home with it, landing at Devonport on the 4th December. In August 1871 he was transferred to the 1st Battalion of the regiment, and having joined it at Fermoy, he, in January 1872, embarked with it for Malta, where he served with it for nearly three years. In November 1874 he accompanied the battalion to India, and landing at Bombay, he proceeded with the corps to Bareilly, whence he was soon afterwards sent in command of a detachment to Moradabad. In January 1876 he was sent home on duty, and having in the succeeding month been appointed Adjutant of the Wexford Militia, he thereafter continued in that employment for five years, in the course of which, on the 25th April 1880, he was promoted to the rank of Major by brevet. In February 1881 on the completion of his tour of service with the Wexford Militia, he was re-posted to the 1st Battalion of the 18th, and on the 1st July following (when the 18th Foot became the Royal Irish Regiment) he was promoted to the regimental

rank of Major. Proceeding to India he, in November 1881, rejoined the 1st Battalion of the Royal Irish Regiment at Rawal Pindi, whence in the spring of 1883 he proceeded with the corps to Kuldana, in the Murree Hills. On the 22^d May 1883 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and having been re-posted to the 1st Battalion, he, in the following December, accompanied it to Meerut, whence he was sent on to Fatehgarh in command of a detachment of the corps. In September 1884 he accompanied the battalion to Egypt, where he served with it throughout the Nile campaign of 1884—1885 (Medal and clasp, and the Khedive's Star). He returned home with the battalion in September 1885, and served with it at Plymouth and Devonport until November 1886, when he was transferred to the 2^d Battalion, then serving in the Bengal Presidency, and proceeding to India, he joined and took command of this corps at Subethu in January 1887. On the 22^d May 1887 he was promoted to the rank of Colonel in the Army. Towards the close of the same year he accompanied the battalion to Nowshera, arriving there on the 26th December. In the following spring he proceeded to Murree on leave, and he died at that place on the 22^d July 1888.

Wrench, Alfred, Captain (1822—1856).—*Grave at Peshawar, No. 970.*—Entered the Bengal Army in 1839. Arrived in India on the 3^d August of the same year, and on the 9th was ordered up to Cawnpore to do duty with the 8th Light Cavalry. In January 1840 he was posted to the 5th Light Cavalry, and having joined that regiment at Karnal, he, in the following October, marched with it to Ferozepore, whence, in the following month, he went on with it to Afghanistan, reaching Jalalabad in January 1841, and Kabul in the course of the succeeding spring. In October 1841, on the insurrection of the Eastern Ghilzais taking place, he proceeded on service with the first squadron of the regiment, forming part of the force then despatched from Kabul under the command of Sir Robert Sale for the purpose of re-opening the road to Jalalabad, and he thereafter served throughout the operations of that force, including the forcing of the Khurd Kabul Pass, the action in the Tezin Valley, the forcing of the Jagdalak Pass, and the occupation of Jalalabad; and he subsequently took part in the prolonged defence of Jalalabad, including many sorties from that place, and in the decisive action of the 7th April 1842, when the besieging army under the command of Muhammad Akbar Khan was routed and dispersed (Medal). In the following August, on the movement towards Kabul taking place under General Pollock, he moved forward with his squadron and was present with it in the action of Mamu Khel, but the squadron having, under later arrangements, been left on the line of communication at Gandamak, he remained there with it until the withdrawal of the British forces from Afghanistan took place on the termination of the war (Medal). On the breaking up of General Pollock's Army at Ferozepore in January 1843, he proceeded with his squadron to Cawnpore, at which place, the other squadrons of the 5th Light Cavalry having been destroyed in General Elphinstone's disastrous retreat from Kabul, the regiment was made up to strength from the Cavalry Depot; and afterwards proceeding onwards from that station, he arrived with the regiment at Sultanpur, Benares, towards the close of the following March. In the winter of 1843-44, with two squadrons of the regiment, he proceeded on service with the left wing of the Army of Gwalior, and with them he was present at the battle of Paniár (bronze star). On the conclusion of this campaign he marched with the two squadrons to Muttra, at which place the whole regiment was then assembled. In October 1845, the regiment being then under orders for Ludhiana, he accompanied the corps to Agra for escort duty with the Governor-General, Sir Henry Hardinge, and having joined His Excellency's camp at that place, he marched with it to Ambala,

arriving there on the 2^d December. On the outbreak of the first Sikh War, a few days later, he accompanied his regiment into the field, and he thereafter served with it throughout the Sutlej Campaign of 1845-1846, including the battles of Mudki and Firozshahr, the action of Budhowal, the battles of Aliwal and Sobraon, and the advance on Lahore (Medal and three clasps). On the breaking up of the Army of the Sutlej in March 1846 he accompanied the regiment to Jullundur, whence in the following November he moved with it to Meerut. In April 1848 he proceeded to Mussoorie on leave, on the expiration of which he rejoined his regiment at Ferozepore, and having soon afterwards crossed the Sutlej, he thereafter served with the corps throughout the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49, in the course of which, on the 17th December, he was appointed acting Adjutant, and took part in the action of Ramnagar, the passage of the Chenab, the action of Sadulapur, and the battles of Chilianwala (in which his charger was shot under him) and Gujarat (Medal and two clasps). On the termination of the war he accompanied the corps to Wazirabad. He continued officiating as Adjutant of the regiment until nearly the end of August 1849, having been re-appointed temporarily in the preceding month on his promotion to the rank of Captain being announced, and in the following December he again officiated for some time as Adjutant, and as Quarter-Master in addition. In February 1850 he moved with the regiment to Nakodar, and in the following September he proceeded on leave to Calcutta, whence he went home on furlough in December. He returned to India in March 1853, and rejoined his regiment at Nakodar, but in the following May he again went on leave to Calcutta, and he did not rejoin until the beginning of December, the regiment having in the meantime moved to Ferozepore. In the autumn of 1855 he marched with the regiment from Ferozepore to Peshawar, arriving at the latter place on the 17th November. He died at Peshawar on the 22^d July 1856.

Willy, Adolphus Frederick, Captain (1823—1858).—*Grave at Lahore Cantonment, No. 672.*—A younger son of Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Campbell Willy, C. B., of the 95th Foot, a veteran of the Peninsular and Waterloo campaigns. Born at Brighton, Sussex, in 1823.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1841. Arrived in India on the 10th June of the same year, and on the 16th was ordered up to Sultanpur, Benares, to do duty with the 6th Light Cavalry. In the following September he was posted to the 9th Light Cavalry, and having joined that regiment at Karnal, he in March 1842 accompanied it to Ferozepore. In the autumn of the same year he marched with the regiment *en route* to Sukkur, in Sindh, and the corps having been sent, soon after its arrival at that place, to join the Field Force under the command of Sir Charles Napier, he thereafter served with it throughout the campaign of 1843 in that country, taking part with it in the battles of Miani and Hyderabad (Medal). After the close of the operations he remained with the regiment at Hyderabad until January 1844, when he marched with it *en progress* to Sukkur, and continuing the onward movement from that place on the 17th February (the anniversary of Miani), he arrived with it at Ludhiana on the 5th April; thence, early in 1845, he moved with it to Cawnpore, arriving there on the 1st March. Towards the end of the following December, consequent on the Sikh invasion, he accompanied the regiment in its movement towards the Sutlej, and with it he arrived at Ferozepore on the 9th February 1846; and having on the following day been sent on duty to the head-quarters of the Army, he had the good fortune to be present at the battle of Sobraon (Medal). Towards the close of March 1846 he was appointed acting Adjutant of the corps, and having about the same time marched from Ferozepore with the regiment *en route* to Cawnpore, he arrived with it at the latter place on the 6th May; and there he continued officiating as Adjutant until the

end of October 1846, when he reverted to ordinary regimental duty. In the cold season of 1847-48 he marched with the regiment to Mhow, in Malwa. In March 1848 he was appointed Offg. Adjutant of the 18th Irregular Cavalry, at the same station, and he continued serving there with this corps until May 1849, when he was appointed Adjutant of the 6th Irregular Cavalry. Having joined that regiment at Saugor, he, in the spring of 1850, marched with it to Sialkot, at which place and at Wazirabad he continued serving with it until the following August, when he was transferred, as Adjutant to the 5th Irregular Cavalry at Multan; with this corps he served (officiating as Second-in-Command for a short time in the autumn of 1850) until February 1852, when he was permitted to resign the appointment of Adjutant. After a short period of leave at Meerut he rejoined the 9th Light Cavalry at Muttra, and having on the 15th July been appointed acting Adjutant of the regiment, he was on the 19th of the same month made permanent in that appointment. In the spring of 1855 he accompanied the corps to Sialkot, and there in November of the same year, on his promotion to the rank of Captain being gazetted, he vacated the Adjutancy of the regiment. He was serving with the regiment at Sialkot when the mutinies burst forth, and in May 1857 he marched from that place with a wing of the corps which had been detailed to form part of the Punjab Moveable Column, commanded at first by Brigadier-General Chamberlain and afterwards by Brigadier-General Nicholson. In consequence, however, of the mutiny of the other wing at Sialkot, General Nicholson, at Amritsar, on the 10th July, disarmed and dismounted the wing with the Moveable Column, and left it there, under guard and surveillance, when he marched to meet the Sialkot mutineers at Trimmu Ghat. At a later period, the disarmed wing having been marched to Mian Mir, Captain Wally accompanied it thither, and he continued serving with it there until his death. He died at Mian Mir on the 2^d January 1858.

Willy, Aylmer William Miltown, Lieutenant (1820—1851).—Grave at Nakodar, No. 564.—Born in Dublin on the 6th May 1820.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1838. Arrived in India in October of the same year, and in the following month was sent up to Cawnpore to do duty with the 7th Light Cavalry; and having been left at that station when the 7th marched from it in course of relief in January 1839, he was directed, in the following March, on the arrival of the 8th Light Cavalry, to join and do duty with that corps. In April 1839 he was posted to the 7th Light Cavalry, but having, on the 7th of the succeeding month, been transferred, at his own request, to the 8th, he remained with the latter regiment at Cawnpore. In June 1842 he was appointed Offg. Adjutant of Cavalry in the Bundelkhand Legion, and having joined that corps at Jhansi, he continued serving with it there for nearly nine months. In the following December, on the reformation of the 5th Light Cavalry taking place, after the disasters it had experienced in the retreat from Kabul, he was transferred to that corps, but he continued serving with the Bundelkhand Legion until March 1843, when he resigned his acting appointment in it. In the following month his transfer to the 5th Light Cavalry was cancelled, and he was re-posted, in his former position, to the 8th, which he then rejoined in Bundelkhand; he did not, however, remain long with that regiment, for on the 9th of June he was re-transferred, at his own request, to the 5th Light Cavalry, with effect from the date on which his previous transfer to that regiment had been cancelled in the preceding April. Having joined the regiment at Sultanpur, Benares, he continued serving with it there until towards the close of the year, when, two squadrons having been detached to join the left wing of the Army of Gwalior, he marched with the remaining squadron to Muttra, at which place, on the conclusion of the

Gwalior Campaign, the whole of the regiment was again assembled in February 1844. In October 1845 he marched with the regiment to Agra, for escort duty with the Governor-General, Sir Henry Hardinge, and having joined His Excellency's camp at that place, he marched with it to Ambala, arriving there on the 2^d December. When, on the outbreak of the first Sikh War a few days later, the regiment marched from Ambala to join the Army in the field, he was left behind at that place on duty, and he thus missed sharing in the dangers and glories of the Sutlej Campaign. As if to compensate for the disappointment, however, he was, on the Army being augmented in January 1846, appointed Adjutant of the 12th Irregular Cavalry, a new corps, the raising of which was then ordered, and having joined the nucleus of this regiment at Ferozepore, he, at the end of the succeeding March, moved with the corps to Ambala, while serving at which place in the following October the number of the regiment was altered and it became the 13th Irregular Cavalry. In November 1846 he accompanied the regiment to Hoshiarpur, and at that station from the beginning of May to the end of September 1847 he officiated as Second-in-Command of the corps. In November 1847 he moved with the regiment to Makhu, and there, from April to July 1848, he again officiated as Second-in-Command. In the following October he moved with the regiment to Ferozepore, whence, towards the close of November, he proceeded with it to Lahore. Subsequently, the regiment having been added to the Army of the Punjab, he marched with it to Ramnagar early in February 1849, and being employed with it in the field on the left bank of the Chenab, he was with the force holding the fords of that river at Wazirabad when the battle of Gujerat was fought, a few miles away, on the 21st; he afterwards served with the regiment in the pursuit of the routed Sikhs and Afghans to Peshawar, at which place he arrived with the pursuing force on the 21st March. In the following May he resigned the Adjutancy of the 13th Irregular Cavalry, and rejoined the 5th Light Cavalry at Wazirabad; and from August to December 1849 he officiated as Adjutant of that corps. In February 1850 he accompanied his regiment to Nakodar, and at that station he died on the 20th August 1851.

NOTE I.—The date of this officer's death is incorrectly stated in the inscription on his tomb.

NOTE II.—Lieutenant (then Cornet) Wally married, at Cawnpore, on the 1st April 1841, Emma, the second daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Taylor, of the Bengal Engineers.

Y.

Yeatman-Biggs, Arthur Godolphin, O. B.—Major-General (1813—1898)—Grave at Peshawar, No. 959.—The second son of Henry Farr Yeatman, Esq., J. P. and D. L., of Stock Gaylard, Co. Dorset, by Emma, his wife, the only surviving daughter and heiress of Harry Biggs, Esq., of Stockton House, Co. Wilts. Born on the 22nd March 1813.—(He assumed the additional name of Biggs in 1878, on succeeding to the Stockton estates under the will of his maternal grandfather).—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 18th December 1860 as a Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery. Having served for some time in the United Kingdom, he proceeded in 1862 to Shanghai, in China, and in the autumn of the same year he took part in the operations against the Tai-ping rebels in the vicinity of that place, including the re-capture of Kah-ding on the 24th October. During the succeeding twelve years he served with various batteries of artillery in different parts of the world, including China, the United Kingdom, Gibraltar, Halifax (Nova Scotia), Montreal, Quebec, and again in the United Kingdom. Having been promoted to the rank of Captain on the 4th February 1874, he served with the Depot Brigade at Woolwich until February 1876, when he was posted to the 1st Brigade, Royal Artillery, and appointed Adjutant thereof. In April 1878 he resigned the Adjutancy of the 1st Brigade, and having in January 1879 been transferred

to "A" Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, he was posted then to the dépôt of that brigade at Woolwich, with which he remained until the end of the following May, when he was sent to South Africa as a special service officer. Thereafter, as Depy. Asst. Adjt. and Qr. Mr. Genl., he served during the latter part of the Zulu War, and he afterwards commanded one of the parties sent in pursuit of Cetewayo, the Zulu Chief. In the autumn of the same year, as Staff Officer of the Lydenburg Column, he served in the operations against the Makatisi Basutos, in the northern part of the Transvaal, and was present at the storm and capture of the stronghold of the Chief Sekukuni on the 28th November (Medal and clasp and promoted to the rank of Major by brevet from the 24th July 1880). He returned home in September 1880, and thenceforth served with various units in the United Kingdom for two years, in the course of which, on the 7th September 1881, he was promoted to the regimental rank of Major. In August 1882 he proceeded on service to Egypt as Brigade-Major to the Royal Artillery of the Expeditionary Force, in which capacity he served throughout the ensuing campaign in that country (Medal and Khedivo's Star; Fourth Class of the Order of the Osmanieh; and promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet from the 18th November 1882). He returned home in November 1882, and having rejoined his battery at Newcastle, he in the following year moved with it to Dublin. In August 1884 he was appointed Brigade-Major to the Royal Artillery at Aldershot, and he continued in that situation for a period of four years and four months, in the course of which, on the 18th November 1886, he was promoted to the rank of Colonel by brevet. On the 1st January 1889 he attained the regimental rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and in that rank he served with the Artillery at York from January 1889 to February 1890, when he was transferred to the establishment of the Artillery in India. On arrival in that country he was appointed to the command of the Royal Artillery at Rawal Pindi, but in the course of the same year he was removed to Secunderabad, in the Deccan. In May 1891 he was appointed a Companion of the Order of the Bath. From 1891 to 1894 he was in command of the Royal Artillery at Meerut. On the 1st January 1894 he was placed on half-pay, and on the 4th of the same month he was appointed Asst. Adjt.-Genl. at Army Head-Quarters, Simla. In this post he continued until April 1895, when he was appointed to the command of the Presidency District, with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General, and he was still holding that command when, on the 16th June 1897, he attained the rank of Major-General. In August 1897, in consequence of the war which had broken out on the North-Western Frontier, he was ordered up to Rawal Pindi, to command the Third Reserve Brigade; immediately on his arrival there, however, he was sent on to Kohat, to command the troops at that station and in the Kuram Valley, and on the 27th of the same month he signalled his assumption of the command by attacking and driving off a large body of Urakzai raiders who had taken up a position in the Ublán Pass, within a few miles of Kohat. In the following month he commanded the force which, after some sharp fighting, drove the combined Afridi and Urakzai *lashkars* off the Samann Range and relieved the British posts there, which those tribesmen had been persistently assailing for many days. In the following October he was appointed to the command of the Second Division of the Tirah Expeditionary Force, and with it he served throughout the ensuing campaign, taking part in the storming of the Dargai Heights, the forcing of the Sampaghā and Arhangā passes, the operations in the Maidan of Tirah, and the hotly-opposed march down the Bara Valley. He had been in bad health from the beginning of the campaign, but his indomitable spirit carried him through the arduous operations in the bleak highlands of Tirah, and sustained him until the force descended into the valley of Peshawar; then, however, the reaction came; the hardships through which he had come

proved too much for an enfeebled frame, and he died at Peshawar on the 4th January 1898.

Yonge, William James, Major and Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel—(c. 1809—1877).—*Grave at Jullundur, No. 533.*—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 27th July 1826 as an Ensign in the 46th Foot, and proceeding to India he joined that regiment at Secunderabad, in the Madras Presidency, in the following year. On the 17th May 1827 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. In the winter of 1832-33 he marched with the regiment to Masulipatam, at which place he embarked with it for England in March 1833; and landing at Margate in the following September, he then immediately marched with the corps to Canterbury. In April 1834 he moved with the regiment to Weedon, whence in the succeeding September he accompanied it to Ireland, in which country (at Dublin, Belfast, Enniskillen, again at Dublin, and finally at Cork) he served with it until October 1837, when he embarked with it for Gibraltar. In January 1842 he accompanied the regiment from Gibraltar to Barbadoes, and in February 1845 (having in the interval served with it in various other islands in the West Indies, and at Borbice) he proceeded with it to Halifax, in Nova Scotia, whence in July of the same year he went on with the corps to Canada, and was stationed with it at La Prairie, near Montreal. On the 10th July 1846 he was promoted to the rank of Captain, unattached, and removed to the half-pay list, and he remained in that position until the 15th January 1847, when he was brought back on full pay as Captain in the 1st Battalion of the 60th Rifles. He proceeded to India in the autumn of 1847, and soon afterwards joined this corps at Karachi, in Sindh, whence, in October 1848, on the Bombay Government being called upon to aid in the reduction of Multan, he proceeded with it on service to the Punjab. Thereafter he served with the battalion throughout the remainder of the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49, including the second siege and the storm and capture of Multan, the battle of Gujarat, the pursuit of the routed Sikhs until their surrender at Rawal Pindi, the occupation of Attock and Peshawar, and the expulsion of the Afghans beyond the Khaibar Pass (Medal and two clasps). The battalion having been retained at Peshawar on the conclusion of the campaign, he remained there with it until early in 1850: he then proceeded with it to Kasauli, whence, immediately afterwards, he accompanied the left wing to Subathu, arriving there on the 11th April. In November 1851 he moved with the battalion to Jallundur, and when, in the winter of 1854-55, the corps was sent temporarily to Ambala to join the Camp of Exercise formed there, he was left at the former place in charge of the dépôt. In December 1855 he marched with the battalion from Jullundur to Meerut. On the 25th January 1856 he was promoted to the rank of Major, and having then been posted to the newly-formed 3d Battalion of the 60th Rifles, he went home and joined that corps at the Curragh of Kildare. In the following September he accompanied the battalion to Dublin, where he continued serving with it until July 1857, when, in consequence of the outbreak of the Mutiny, he embarked with it for India. Landing at Madras early in the following December, he accompanied the battalion to Bangalore, whence early in 1859 he moved with it to Jákátlá. On the 18th October 1859 he retired from the service on full pay, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He afterwards settled at Jullundur, at which station he became a considerable house-proprietor; and he died there on the 28th August 1877.

NOTE.—Lieutenant-Colonel (then Captain) Yonge was married at Bombay, on the 1st November 1847, to Martha Ann, daughter of Captain (Brevet-Major) Thomas Deacon, of the 28th Foot, an old Waterloo veteran. This lady died on the 27th December 1887.—Her sister was the wife of Major John Percy Smith, of the 2d Dragoon Guards, who fell in action at Lucknow on the 6th March 1858.

Yorke, James, Lieutenant (1828—1857).—*Inscription at Delhi, No 162.*—Born at Thrapston, Co. Northampton, on the 23rd August 1828.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1845. Arrived in India in August 1846, and having, in anticipation of his arrival, been posted, on the 12th June preceding, to the 3^d N. I., he immediately proceeded to Allahabad and joined that regiment there. In the winter of 1847-48 he marched with the regiment to Hoshiarpur, whence in April 1848 he proceeded on leave to Kangra. He rejoined the regiment at Jullundur at the end of May, and in the succeeding autumn, on the outbreak of disturbances in the Jullundur and Bari Dows, he accompanied the corps into the field in the force under the command of Brigadier Wheeler, thereafter serving with it throughout the Punjab campaign of 1848-49, and taking part in the reduction of the forts of Rangial Nagal and Kalalwala (Medal). On the conclusion of the operations he returned with the regiment to Hoshiarpur, whence in January 1850 he accompanied it to Jhelum. In the winter of 1852-53 he served with the corps in the expedition against the Hassanais of the Black Mountain, in Hazara, returning to Jhelum on the termination of the campaign. In June 1853 he proceeded on sick leave to Murree, but not deriving any benefit from the climate of that place, he afterwards obtained leave to proceed to Bonhay, whence he went home on furlough in May 1854. He returned to India in April 1857, and rejoined his regiment at Phialaur, whence he was soon afterwards detached across the Sutlej to Ludhiana in command of a company of the corps. He was at the latter place when, on the 8th June, his regiment mutinied at Phialaur, and, after plundering Ludhiana, went off to Delhi with the Jullundur mutineers, on which occasion he was distinguished for his gallant conduct in resisting the mutineers to the last. A few days later he was attached to the 4th Sikh Infantry for duty (for which purpose his services were afterwards formally placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government), and with that corps he marched down to Delhi; and arriving in camp there on the 23rd he was on the same day in action against the mutineers. A week later, on the 30th June, he fell mortally wounded in an action in the Sahz-Mandi, and he died in consequence, in camp, on the following morning,—the 1st July 1857.

Young, Charles Edward, Lieutenant (c. 1823—1845).—*See note to No. 441.*—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 17th February 1841, as an Ensign in the 50th Foot, the dépôt of which he joined soon afterwards at Chatham. In the autumn of the following year he proceeded to India, and having landed at Calcutta in December 1842, he was despatched to the Upper Provinces in the succeeding month, and eventually joined his regiment at Cawnpore in March 1843. In the following November he accompanied the regiment on service with the left wing of the Army of Gwalior, and was present with it in the battle of Paniar on the 29th December (bronze star). On the termination of the campaign he returned to Cawnpore with the regiment, arriving there in February 1844, and on the 6th October following he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. Towards the close of the same year he moved with the regiment to Ludhiana, and he was still serving with it there when the first Sikh War broke out in December 1845. On the occurrence of that event he marched with his regiment to Bassian, to join the Army of the Sutlej under the command of Sir Hugh Gough, and on the 18th of the same month he was present with it in the battle of Mudki; but in that, the first engagement of the campaign, he was so desperately wounded that he was unable to take any further part in the operations, and after lingering for eleven days he died of his wounds on the 29th December 1845.

Young, George Dobson, Lieutenant-Colonel (1801—1850).—*Grave at Wazirabad, No. 740.*—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 6th April 1819 as an Ensign in the 17th Foot, and proceeding to India, he joined that regiment at Fort William, Calcutta, in the autumn of the same year. In January 1821 he accompanied the regiment to Berhampore, but he returned with it to Calcutta in August 1822, and in January 1823 he embarked with it for England. Landing at Gravesend at the end of the following May, he moved with the regiment to Chatham, whence he soon afterwards marched with it to Gosport. On the 31st August 1823 he exchanged into the 31st Foot, and having joined that regiment at Armagh, he served with it at that place, and afterwards at Naas and Dublin, until July 1824, when he accompanied it to Gosport. In January 1825 he proceeded with the corps to Chatham, and in the succeeding month he embarked with the left wing for Bengal. Arriving at Calcutta in June 1825, he accompanied the wing to Berhampore, and while serving there, on the 25th August following, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. In the succeeding month he returned with the wing to Fort William, and the whole regiment being assembled there, he accompanied it to Dinapore in the spring of 1826. In the winter of 1826-27 he marched with the regiment to Meerut, whence in January 1831 he proceeded with it to Karnal. In the following October he accompanied the corps to Rupar, on the occasion of the meeting between the Governor-General (Lord William Bentinck) and the Maharaja Ranjit Singh, and on the breaking up of the camp formed at that place, in November, he returned with the regiment to Karnal. In the following year he was appointed Interpreter to the corps. In the spring of 1836 he marched with the regiment to Dinapore, whence he proceeded with it to Ghazipur in November 1838, and to Agra in November 1840. On the 21st January 1841 he was promoted to the rank of Captain, and vacated the office of Interpreter. In January 1842 he marched with the regiment from Agra en route to Afghanistan on service, and having crossed the Sutlej and marched through the Punjab, he, with the corps, joined the Army under Major-General Pollock at Jalalabad on the 5th May. Thereafter he served with the regiment throughout the campaign of 1842, taking part in the Shinwari expedition and the actions of Mazina, and afterwards in the re-occupation of Kabul, and in various actions in the passes between Kabul and Peshawar during the withdrawal of the British forces from Afghanistan (Medal). On the breaking up of the Army at Ferozopore he marched with the regiment to Ambala, arriving there towards the end of January 1843. In April 1843 he accompanied the regiment to Khaital, on the occasion of the outbreak at that place, but he returned with it to Ambala in the following month, and continued serving with it there until the succeeding November, when he marched with it to Ferozopore, at which place he served with it until April 1844, when he again moved back with it to Ambala. On the outbreak of the first Sikh War he accompanied his regiment into the field with the Army of the Sutlej, but he was so dangerously wounded in the first engagement of the campaign (at Mudki, on the 18th December 1845) that he was unable to take any further part in the operations (Medal). On the 5th January 1846 he was promoted to the rank of Major, and on the 11th July following, on the 31st returning home, he exchanged into the 10th Foot; and having joined that regiment at Meerut, he, in the cold season of 1846-47, marched with it to Lahore. In January 1848 he was nominated to the command of the Landour Convalescent Dépôt, in which he continued until the following August, when, having on the 1st of that month been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, he proceeded to rejoin his regiment, which had in the meantime proceeded on service against the rebel Dewan Mulraj of Multan. Having

rejoined the regiment before that fortress on the 1st October, he thereafter served with it (part of the time in command) throughout the remainder of the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49, including the action of Sobraon, the siege and capture of Multan, and the decisive battle of Gujarat (Medal and two clasps), and created a Companion of the Order of Bath). On the conclusion of the campaign he accompanied the regiment to Ferozepore, arriving there in April 1849, and early in the following year he marched with it to Wazirabad. He died at Wazirabad on the 20th February 1850, only three days after the arrival of the regiment at that station.

Young, Helenus Edward, Lieutenant (1822—1851.)—Grave at Ferozepore, No. 488.—The fifth and youngest son of Sir William Young, Bart. (I.), of Baillieborough Castle, Co. Cavan, by Lucy, his wife, the third daughter of Colonel Charles Frederick, Bombay Army. Born in June 1822.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1841. Arrived in India on the 6th November of the same year, and on the 18th was ordered up to Sultanpur, Benares, to do duty with the 6th Light Cavalry. Towards the end of April 1842 he was posted to the 8th Light Cavalry, and having joined that regiment at Cawnpore, he served with it there until the following October, when the bad state of his health compelled him to proceed on leave to Calcutta, whence he went home on furlough in January 1843. He returned to India at the end of May 1845, but ill-health still pursuing him, he was obliged to remain at Calcutta on leave, and in January 1846, without having even rejoined his regiment (then at Ferozepore), he again went home on furlough. Returning to Bengal in November 1848, and travelling post to the Upper Provinces, he, on the 6th January 1849, rejoined his regiment, then with the Army of the Punjab at Hissar, beyond the Chenab. Thereafter he served with the corps throughout the remainder of the Punjab Campaign, and was present with it in the battles of Chillianwala and Gujarat (Medal and two clasps). After the termination of the war he accompanied the 8th Light Cavalry to Ferozepore, arriving there in April 1849, and at that place he died on the 12th January 1851.

NOTE.—Lieutenant (then Cornet) Young, while on furlough in Europe, married, on the 4th December 1844, Frances, the eldest daughter of Captain Frederick Nepean Skinner, h.p. 55th Foot. This lady married, secondly, on the 1st July 1853, Lieutenant Charles Nedham, of the 10th Foot (afterwards Colonel in the Bengal Staff Corps), who was the fifth and youngest son of Major-General William Nedham, H. M.'s Service, of Mount Olive, Jamaica.

Young, Keith, C. B., Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel 1808—1862.—Grave at Simla, No. 356.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1823. Arrived in India on the 19th May 1824, and on the 31st was sent up to Barrackpore to do duty with a wing of the 26th N. I. then at that station. On the 12th August 1824 he was posted to the 50th N. I., and having joined that regiment at Nasirabad, he, in the spring of 1826, moved with it to Allahabad. Having proceeded to the Presidency on leave early in 1828, he was while there, in June of the same year, appointed to do duty with a detachment of European recruits in Fort William, and having shortly afterwards passed the Interpreters' examination before the College of Fort William, he was, in October 1828, appointed acting Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 66th N. I., which he joined at Barrackpore. In the following December he accompanied this corps to Cuttack, at which place he continued serving with it until the end of January 1830, when he was appointed acting Interpreter and Quarter-Master to the 38th N. I., at Barrackpore. In the following March he pro-

ceeded on sick leave, and in the succeeding November he went home on furlough. He returned to India at the end of September 1833, and rejoined the 50th N. I. at Barrackpore, and there in the following December he was appointed Interpreter and Quarter-Master to the regiment. In December 1834 he accompanied the corps to Dacca, at which station he served with it until November 1837, when he proceeded on leave to the Presidency, and thence home on furlough in January 1838, vacating the appointment of Interpreter and Quarter-Master. Returning to India (*via* Bombay) in February 1841, he rejoined his regiment at Saugor, at which place he continued serving with it until the following June, when he was appointed a Depy.-Judge Advocate-General on the establishment and posted to the Sirhind Division, the head-quarters of which were then at Karnal. In October 1842, in consequence of an outbreak in Bundelkhund, he was directed to rejoin his regiment, which had been detailed for service in the field, and having done so, he was thereafter engaged for four months in various operations against insurgents in that province and in the Saugor and Nurbadda territories. In the course of this period he was transferred (21st December) from the Sirhind to the Presidency Division as a Depy.-Judge-Advocate-General, and proceeding to Calcutta on the conclusion of the operations, he took up his appointment there in March 1843, receiving charge at the same time of the Judge-Advocate General's office at the Presidency. At the end of the following July his services were placed at the disposal of the Governor of Sindh (Sir Charles Napier) for employment in that country, and having then been appointed Civil Judge-Advocate in Sindh, he continued in that situation for nearly nine years, in the course of which, as a Depy.-Judge-Advocate-Genl. on the establishment, he was transferred, nominally, to the Dinapore Division in October 1844, to the Sirhind Division in September 1845, to the Cawnpore Division in May 1848, back to the Sirhind Division in August 1848, and to the Meerut Division in May 1849; and finally in December 1849 it was ordered that his name should no longer be borne on the establishment of the Judge-Advocate-Genl.'s Dept. He continued serving as Civil Judge-Advocate in Sindh until April 1852, when he was appointed Offg. Judge-Advocate-General of the Army, in succession to Lieutenant-Colonel (afterwards Lieutenant-General Sir Richard J. H.) Birch, C. B., appointed Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India in the Military Dept., and having been confirmed in the appointment, with the official rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, in August 1854, he continued holding it for the remainder of his service, a period of nearly eight years. On the outbreak of the Mutiny in May 1857, he, as Judge-Advocate-General of the Army, joined the Delhi Field Force, and having been present with it in the action of Badli-ki-Serai, he thereafter took part in the siege and capture of Delhi; and he was afterwards present with the Army under the Command of Sir Colin Campbell throughout the siege and capture of Lucknow in March 1858 (Medal and two clasps), and created a Companion of the Order of the Bath). In the spring of 1859 he returned to Simla with the Commander-in-Chief, but in the course of the summer of the same year he was detached to Meerut to conduct the proceedings of the Special Court of Enquiry assembled there for the purpose of investigating what was styled the "white mutiny," that is, the discontent and insubordination arising out of the transfer to the service of the Crown of the British soldiery enlisted for that of the late East India Company. On the conclusion of this duty he returned to Simla, and having afterwards accompanied the Commander-in-Chief to the Presidency, he in March 1860 went home on furlough. He returned to India and resumed his appointment at the end of January 1861, and in the following August he was admitted into the Bengal Staff Corps with effect from the 18th February preced-

ing. On the 1st January 1862 he was promoted to the rank of Colonel by brevet, but the notification did not appear until some months after his death. He died at Simla on the 18th May 1862.

Note.—Colonel (then Major) Young was married, at Simla on the 2nd September 1852, to Frances Mary, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Barkley Henderson, formerly of the late 8th N. I., and some time Deputy Mily Auditor-General.—His eldest son, Keith Henry St. George Young (born at Simla, 4th June 1853), late Captain in the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, died at Edinburgh on the 1st April 1893. His second son, Sir Arthur Henderson Young, K. C. M. G. (born at Simla, 31st October 1854), some time Captain in the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, is now Governor of the, Straits Settlements : he married, on the 5th November 1885, Lady Evelyn Anne Kennedy (born 24th August 1851), the second daughter of the 2d Marquess of Ailsa.

Younghusband Edward, Lieutenant (1824—1848).—*Tablet at Multan, No. 882.*—The fourth son of Major-General Charles Younghusband, of the Royal Artillery, who was a cadet of a very ancient family formerly settled at Bamborough, Co. Northumberland.—Entered the Bombay Army in 1840. Arrived at Bombay in February 1841, and in the following month was posted to the 9th N. I., then stationed at Deesa, where he joined it. In the summer of 1845 he was appointed acting Quartermaster of the regiment, and in October of the same year, on the headquarters and right wing marching for the Presidency, he was appointed to act as Staff Officer to that portion of the corps. In January 1846, on the regiment being concentrated at Nasik, he was appointed acting Adjutant, and later in the same month he was nominated to officiate as Staff Officer to a wing of the corps detached to Thana, an appointment in which he continued until the whole of the regiment was assembled at that place at the end of the succeeding December. In May 1847 he moved to Bombay with a wing of the corps, and towards the close of the same year he accompanied the regiment to Sukkur, in Sindh. Early in the following year he was selected for civil employ in Sindh, and he continued in that employment until October 1848, when he rejoined his regiment on the corps being detailed to form part of the Bombay Division of the Army of the Punjab. Moving northwards with the regiment, he joined the force before Multan on the 26th December, and on the following day, while acting, for the occasion, as Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier Capon, commanding the First Brigade of the Bombay Division, he fell in assault of the suburbs of the place.

Younghusband, George Austen Paterson, Lieutenant (c. 1832—1858).—*Tablet at Kohat, No. 1043.*—The fifth and youngest son of Major-General Charles Younghusband, Royal Artillery, a cadet of the Younghushands of Bamborough, Co. Northumberland.—Entered the Bombay Army in 1849. Arrived at Bombay in October of the same year, and was sent to Satara to do duty with the 18th N. I. In the spring of the following year he was directed to do duty with the 20th N.I., at Sholapur, and he continued attached to that corps until August 1850, when he was posted to the 13th N. I., then stationed at Baroda, whence in February 1853 he accompanied the corps to Bombay. In March 1854 he was selected for service with the Punjab Irregular Force, and having on the 31st of that month been appointed Adjutant of the 5th Punjab Cavalry, he proceeded to the N.-W. Frontier and joined that corps at Asni towards the close of April. From May to November 1854 he officiated, in addition, as Second-in-Command of the regiment, and having in November 1855 been again appointed Offg. Second-in-Command, he continued in that position until the end of his service. In April 1857 he accompanied the regiment to Bannu. On the 26th of the succeeding month, on the outbreak of the Mutiny, he was detached, in command of a squadron of the regiment, to Lahore, when he was sent on with it to Delhi, and having, after a smart engagement with the Rohilkhand rebels a

Alipur, joined the Delhi Field Force on the 3^d July, he thereafter commanded the squadron throughout the remainder of the siege and at the capture of the place. On the fall of Delhi he, still in command of the squadron of the 5th Punjab Cavalry, accompanied the pursuing column under the command of Colonel E. H. Greathed, and in that position he took part in the actions of Balandshahr, Aligarh, Akbarpur, Agra (in which he was severely injured, having, when charging the rebels, fallen down a dry well with his horse), Kanauj and Bantir, in the relief of Lucknow under Sir Colin Campbell, in the rout of the Gwalior Contingent at Cawnpore and the capture of the whole of their guns at Saraihat, and finally in the action of Khudaganj, on the Kali Naddi, in which he fell mortally wounded whilst gallantly charging a body of rebel sepoys. He was carried on to Fatehgarh, where he died of his wounds two days later,—the 4th January, 1858.

Younghusband, George Dukinfield Astley, Lieutenant (c. 1837—1861).—*Grave at Dharamsala No. 509.*—The second son of Major General Astley G. F. J. Younghusband, Bengal Infantry.—Entered the Bengal Army in 1856. Arrived in India on the 13th February 1857, and on the 23^d was ordered up to Benares to do duty with the 37th N.I.; on the following day, however, he was posted to the 58th N.I., then at Rawal Pindi, but he never joined that regiment, and on the 2^d April he was removed, at his own request, to the 66th (Gurkha) N.I., which he shortly afterwards joined at Almora. With this regiment he served in the Mutiny campaigns of 1857-58, taking part in the defence of the Kumaon Hills, the movement to Haldwani, the action of Chardia, and the final operations in Oudh, including the actions of Pasgaon and Rasulpur, the capture of Fort Mitauli, and the action of Biswa (Medal). In January 1859 he was sent back to Almora to take command of the regimental depot, but he afterwards rejoined the regiment at Sitapur, in Oudh, and (excepting a few months' leave in the hills) continued serving with it there until towards the close of 1860, when he was despatched with an advance party to Dharamsala, to which place the regiment had been ordered, in view to preparations for its reception there being set on foot. He continued serving at Dharamsala with his regiment,—which in May 1861 was designated “The 11th Bengal Native Infantry (Gurkha Light Infantry),”—until his death, which took place there on the 26th July 1861.

Yule, Robert Abercromby, Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel (c. 1817—1857).—*Inscription at Delhi, No. 162.*—Entered H. M.'s Service on the 3^d July 1835 as a Cornet in the 16th Light Dragoons (Lancers), and that regiment being then in India, he remained attached to the Cavalry Depôt at Maidstone until August 1836, when he embarked for Bengal. Landing at Calcutta in the following December, he soon afterwards proceeded to the Upper Provinces and, in the course of the succeeding spring, joined his regiment at Meerut. On the 26th May 1837 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. In the autumn of 1838 he marched with the regiment to Ferozepore and joined the Army of the Indus, and accompanying it thence into the field, he served with it throughout the campaign of 1838-39 in Afghanistan, including the capture of Ghazni (Medal) and the occupation of Kabul. On the conclusion of the campaign he returned with the regiment to the British provinces, arriving at Meerut in February 1840, and in the spring of 1841 he went home on sick leave. In the following year he became a student at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, where he continued until towards the close of 1843. He returned to India in January 1844, and rejoined his regiment at Meerut, where he continued serving with it until December 1845, when, on the outbreak of the first Sikh War, he accompanied the corps to the front and with it joined the Army of the Sutlej; thereafter taking part with it

in the action of Budhowal and the battles of Aliwal and Sobraon (Medal and clasp). On the termination of the war, in the spring of 1846, he returned with the regiment to Meerut, at which station he was left on duty when, soon afterwards, the corps moved down the country to embark for England ; he, however, rejoined it at Dum-Dum, and going home with it at the end of the year, he was stationed with it at Canterbury. On the 2d July 1847 he was promoted to the rank of Captain, and on the 16th of the same month he exchanged into the 9th Light Dragoons (Lancers), for the purpose of returning to India. Landing at Calcutta in January 1848, he soon afterwards joined his new regiment at Meerut, whence, in the autumn of the same year, on the outbreak of the second Sikh War, he accompanied the corps to the front, thereafter serving throughout the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49, and taking part in the passage of the Chenab and the battle of Chilianwala with the regiment, and as Brigade-Major to the Second Brigade of Cavalry (to which post he was appointed on the 19th January) in the battle of Gujerat (Medal and two clasps, and promoted—7th June 1849—to the rank of Major by brevet). On the conclusion of the war he marched with

the regiment to Wazirabad, whence in the winter of 1850-51 he moved with it to Ambala, at which station (except when occasionally absent on leave) he continued serving with it for more than six years. On the 29th January 1857 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet. He was serving with the regiment at Ambala when the Mutiny broke out in May 1857, and accompanying it in the movement on Delhi, he took part with it in the action of Badli-ki-Serai and in the immediately following advance to and seizure of the Ridge on the 8th June. His career, however, soon afterwards came to an untimely end ; for, on the 19th June, when the enemy, in great force, attacked the rear of the British camp, he charged them with distinguished gallantry at the head of two squadrons of the regiment, but unfortunately lost his life in the conflict, having been shot in the leg and knocked off his horse, and then savagely hacked to death by the rebels. He was an officer of great merit, and his death was a heavy loss to the regiment and to the service.

NOTE.—Lieutenant-Colonel (then Lieutenant) Yule was married at Edinburgh, on the 9th November 1841, to Margaret, daughter of J. H. Rodgers, Esqr.

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